

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

FOURTH SESSION OF THE THIRD LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Vol. LI (Nos. 1 to 10)

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PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Governor of Madras.

His Excellency Lieut.-Col. the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE FREDERICK STANLEY, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G. Took his seat on the 12th November 1929.

Members of the Executive Council.

1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED 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. Elections for Indian and Provincial legislatures. |
| 4. Control of poisons. | 15. Industrial matters included under the following heads :— |
| 5. Control of vehicles. | (a) Factories. |
| 6. Control of dramatic performances and cinematographs. | (b) Settlement of labour disputes. |
| 7. Control of newspapers, books and printing presses. | (c) Boilers. |
| 8. Laccadives. | (d) Gas. |
| 9. European vagrancy. | (e) Smoke nuisances. |
| 10. European and Anglo-Indian education. | (f) Welfare of labour including depressed classes. |
| 11. Regulation of medical and other professional qualifications and standards. | 16. Criminal tribes. |

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. |

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

3. The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir 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. | |

4. The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., Member in charge of Revenue. Took his seat on 29th June 1929 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

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

II.—Central Subjects.

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

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. J. A. SALDANHA.

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR.

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU.

Khan Bahadur P. KHALIFULAH SAHIB Bahadur.

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. D. K. VENKATARAGHAVA VARMA GARU, B.A., B.L.

" D. DEYRIANATHAN AVARGAL, B.A., B.L., (*Acting*).

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
1. Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Madras City, Muhammadan Urban.
2. Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K.	Ceded Districts, Muhammadan Rural.
3. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	North Arcot <i>cum</i> Chingleput, Muhammadan Rural.
4. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.	Northern Circars, Muhammadan Rural.
5. Adinarayana Chettiyar, Bar-at-Law, T.	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
6. Ahmed Miran Sahib Bahadur, Moulvi Hafiz Anumanthakudi Mustafa.	Ramnad <i>cum</i> Tinnevelly, Muhammadan Rural.
7. Anjaneyulu, P.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
8. Appavu Chettiyar, C. D. ...	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
9. Ari Gowder, H. B.	The Nilgiris, N.-M. Rural.
10. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Central Districts (Indian Christian).
11. Arpudaswami Udayar, S. ...	Tanjore and Trichinopoly <i>cum</i> Madura (Christian).
12. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Central Districts, Muhammadan Rural.
13. Bhanoji Rao, A. V.	Vizagapatam City, N.-M. Urban.
14. Bheemayya, J.	NOMINATED.
15. Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
16. Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.	EX OFFICIO.
17. Chidanbaranatha Mudaliyar, T. K.	Tinnevelly, N.-M. Rural.
18. Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., C. B. ...	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. Gnanavaram Pillai, P. J. ...	NOMINATED.
26. Gopala Menon, C.	Southern India Chamber of Commerce.
27. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, C. S. ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
28. Gray, O.B.E., I.C.S., J. ...	NOMINATED.
29. Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C. ...	NOMINATED.
30. Hampayya, Rai Sahib M. ...	NOMINATED.
31. Harisarvottama Rao, G. ...	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
32. Hearson, H. F. P.	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
33. Hilton Brown, I.C.S.	NOMINATED.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
34. James, F. E.	Madras Planters—Planting.
35. John, V. Ch.	Northern Districts (Indian Christian).
36. Kaleswara Rao, A.	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
37. Kameswara Rao Nayudu, V. ...	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
38. Karant, K. R.	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
39. Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
40. Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	East Coast, Muhammadan Rural.
41. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Madura and Trichinopoly <i>cum</i> Srirangam, Muhammadan Urban.
42. Koti Reddi, Bar.-at-Law, K. ...	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
43. Krishnan, K.	NOMINATED.
44. Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur M.	EX OFFICIO.
45. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Mr. Alladi.	NOMINATED.
46. Krishnaswami Nayakar, K. V.	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.
47. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri (Raja Velugoti Sarvagnya Kumara Krishnayachendra Bahadur Varu).	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
48. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Tinnevelly, N.-M. Rural.
49. Kuppuswami, J.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
50. Leach, I.C.S., A. G.	NOMINATED.
51. Leech, A. J.	European.
52. Madhavan Nayar, K.	Malabar, N.-M. Rural.
53. Maharaja of Jeypore (Maharaja Sri Ramachandra Deo).	NOMINATED.
54. Maharaja of Pithapuram, C.B.E. (Maharaja Sahib Meharbani-dostan Sri Maharaja Ravu Venkata Kumara Mahipathi Surya Rao Bahadur).	Northern Landholders, II.
55. Maharaja of Venkatagiri, K.C.I.E., Capt. Sir the (Raja Velugoti Sri Govinda Krishna Yachendralavaru).	North Central Landholders.
56. Mahmud Sehammad Sahib Bahadur.	South Kanara, Muhammadan Rural.
57. Mallayya, B. S.	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
58. Manikkavelu Nayakar, M. A. ...	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
59. Marudavanam Pillai, C. ...	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
60. Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.	Madura <i>cum</i> Trichinopoly, Muhammadan Rural.
61. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib T. M.	Malabar, Muhammadan Rural.
62. Moir, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Thomas.	EX OFFICIO.
63. Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.	Chittoor, N.-M. Rural.

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

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
102. Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R. (Minister).	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.
103. Shetty, A. B. ...	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
104. Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
105. Siva Raj, N. ...	NOMINATED.
106. Siva Rao, P. ...	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
107. Sivasubramanya Ayyar, K. S.	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
108. Soundarapandian, W. P. A. ...	NOMINATED.
109. Srinivasa Ayyangar, R. ...	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
110. Srinivasa Ayyangar, T. C. ...	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.
111. Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R. ...	NOMINATED.
112. Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P. (Zamindar of Kumara- mangalam) (Minister).	South Central Landholders.
113. Subrahmanya Moopnar, S. ...	NOMINATED.
114. Subrahmanya Pillai, Chavadi K.	Tinnevely cum Palamcottah, N.-M. Urban.
115. Swami, Bar.-at-Law, K. V. R.	East Godavari, N.-M. Rural.
116. Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed ...	Tanjore, Muhammadan Rural.
117. Thomas, Daniel ...	Ramnad cum Tinnevely, Indian Christian.
118. Tulasiram, L. K. ...	Madura City, N.-M. Urban.
119. Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K. ...	Malabar, Muhammadan.
120. Usman Sahib Bahadur, Kt., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad.	EX OFFICIO.
121. Vanavudaiya Goundar, S. V. ...	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
122. Venkatapati Raju, P. C. ...	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.
123. Venkatarama Ayyar, K. R. ...	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
124. Venkataramana Ayyangar, C. V.	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
125. Venkatarangam Nayudu, C. ...	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
126. Venkataratnam, B. ...	East Godavari, N.-M. Rural.
127. Venkiah, S. ...	NOMINATED.
128. Watson, I.C.S., H. A. ...	NOMINATED.
129. Wood, C. E. ...	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
130. Zamindar of Mirzapuram (Mirza- puram Raja Garu alias Venkataramayya Appa Rao Bahadur Garu).	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
131. Zamindar of Seithur (Vadamalai Tiruvannatha Sevuga Pandiya Tevan Avargal).	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
132. Zamindar of Singampatti (T. N. Sivasubramaniya Tevan Thirupathi).	Southern Landholders.

SPECIAL MEMBERS.

133. Rowlandson, E. J. NOMINATED for the Bill to suppress Brothels and Immoral Traffic and for the Bill further to amend the Madras City Police Act, 1888.
134. Sankaran Unni, E. NOMINATED for the consideration of the Mulabar Tenancy Bill.
135. Achutan, A. Do.
136. Rutherford, T. G. NOMINATED for the consideration of the Bills to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act and the Madras Local Boards Act.
137. Govinda Nayar, Bar-at-Law, C. Do.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF
MADRAS.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

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

VOLUME LL

Monday, the 20th January 1930.

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

PRESENT:

Usman Sahib Bahadur, Kt., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.
Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.
Campbell, c.s.i., c.i.e., c.b.e., v.d., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.
Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
Achutan, Mr. A.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.
Cotterell, c.i.e., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.
Davis, c.b.e., J. A.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gangadhar Siva, Mr. M. V.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Rao Sahib P. J.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
Govindan Nayar, Mr. C.
Gray, c.b.e., I.C.S., Mr. J.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.
Hilton Brown, I.C.S., Mr.
James, Mr. F. E.
John, Mr. V. Ch.
Kesava Pillai, c.i.e., Diwan Bahadur P.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Mubammad.
Krishnan, Mr. K.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.
Leach, I.C.S., Mr. A. G.
Leach, Mr. A. J.
Mabaraja of Pithapuram, c.b.e.

Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Manikavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Muniswami Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur B.
Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur Mr. A. M. M.
Muthalakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) S.
Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Ramamurti, I.C.S., Mr. S. V.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Robertson, Mr. R. J. C.
Rutherford, c.i.e., I.C.S., Mr. T. G.
Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Sankaran Unni, Mr. E.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Siva Rao, Mr. P.
Soundarapandian, Mr. W. P. A.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. E.
Khan Sahib, Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
Uppi Sahib Bahadur, Mr. K.
Venkiab, Mr. S.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Wood, Mr. C. E.
Zamindar of Singampatti.

[20th January 1930]

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Criminal Tribes Act

Reformation of criminal tribes in Bellary district.

* 1023 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the aboriginal and hill tribes and criminal tribes found in the district of Bellary and the measures, if any, adopted by the Government for their reformation;

(b) whether any and, if so, what tribes among them are under the care of the Labour Department; and

(c) the castes, if any, the members of which are more or less frequently dealt with under the Criminal Tribes Act and whether they are under the care of the Labour Department?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The hon. Member is referred to the list of castes, tribes and races printed at pages 10–11 of Volume II of the Gazetteer of the Bellary district. The Government are not aware which of those tribes are aboriginal and hill tribes. The following tribes have been notified under the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bellary district:—

1. Rudrapad Korachas.
2. Donga Yerakulas.
3. Donga Dasaris.
4. Nirshikaris.
5. Sugalis—certain sections.
6. Boyas of Ravadrug, Alur and Bellary taluks.
7. Picharis in Sanapuram and Sugganahalli villages—Hospet taluk.

All aboriginal and hill tribes and criminal tribes come under the category of depressed classes and measures for the amelioration of the depressed classes are carried on by the Labour Department.

Of the above criminal tribes, certain Rudrapad Korachas have been placed in the Sitanagram Settlement and certain Donga Dasaris have been interned in the Hubli Settlement in the Bombay Presidency.

Depressed Classes

Admissions to the Paddison Hostel.

* 1024 Q.—RAO SAHIB R. SRINIVASAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applications received by the Commissioner of Labour for admission into the Paddison Hostel for the current year;

(b) the number of students admitted;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to admit a larger number of students during next year; and

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(d) whether it is a fact that poor students undergoing collegiate course admitted into the Paddison Hostel have to find money to pay fees in advance for the first quarter?

A.—(a) Ninety-six.

(b) New admissions 23.
Readmissions 32.

(c) No.

(d) Six students had to do so, but the amounts were subsequently recouped by them through scholarships.

Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN:—“With reference to the answer to clause (d), may I know whether Government have any proposals to pay in advance to these students their scholarships as they are very poor and unable to raise loans?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“As far as I know, there is no such proposal.”

Admissions to and increased accommodation for the Paddison Hostel.

* 1025 Q.—RAO SAHIB V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the total number of applications received for admission of students in the Paddison Hostel, Royapetta, Madras, in July 1929;

(b) how many Madras and mufassal students were admitted;

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to acquire a permanent and bigger building for the above hostel; and

(d) if not, whether the Government will be pleased to acquire one to give room for a larger number of students coming from the mufassal?

A.—(a) Ninety-six.

(b) Six from Madras and seventeen from the mufassal were newly admitted.

(c) No.

(d) The question will be considered if the expansion of the numbers is thought desirable.

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—“Since only 23 students were admitted out of 96 who applied, does not the Government think that the time has now come that better facilities should be afforded to admit more?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“If the Commissioner of Labour makes any such proposal, the Government will consider it.”

Allege delay in the payment of salary to the warden of the Nayady Colony at Olarakote.

* 1026 Q.—RAO SAHIB V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the warden of the Nayady Colony at Olavakote was not given his salary since his appointment till September 1929;

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(b) if so, why; and
(c) when he was appointed and when the first instalment of his salary was paid?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The warden was appointed on 1st June 1929 in anticipation of the sanction of Government and his salary was sanctioned for payment on 4th September 1929, after obtaining Government's approval to the appointment.

Labour

Appointment of a District Labour Officer for Malabar.

* 1027 Q.—RAO SAHIB V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether a regular District Labour Officer has been appointed for Malabar;

(b) if so, who he is;

(c) whether any Labour Inspectors were appointed in Malabar; and, if so, how many and what is the grade of each;

(d) what is the nature of the work the Labour Inspectors are doing now; and

(e) whether the District Labour Officer is now working in the whole district; if not, in what taluks he is asked to work now?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) M.R.Ry. M. R. Bangara.

(c) Four on Rs. 35—60 each.

(d) They are inspecting and supervising the existing schools, hostel and the Nayadi colony. They are also examining the question of starting new works in the year.

(e) He is concentrating his work in the taluks of Chirakkal, Kurumbanad, Calicut and Palghat. He is also inspecting and supervising existing works and examining the conditions of the depressed classes in general in other taluks where necessary.

Labour schools in Malabar district.

* 1028 Q.—RAO SAHIB V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the number of Labour schools in Malabar now;

(b) what is the amount placed at the disposal of the District Labour Officer for opening schools in the current year and how many schools have hitherto been opened; and

(c) what is the total number of teachers in Labour schools in Malabar now and how many of them are Adi-Dravidas?

A.—(a) Nineteen.

(b) Rs. 22,100 for the maintenance of existing schools as well as for opening new schools. No new school has been started in the current year yet. Investigation of the needs of the depressed classes is being made by the District Labour Officer and new schools will be opened where necessary.

(c) Sixty-three, of whom six are Adi-Dravidas.

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Medical Registration Act

Revision of the Register of Medical Practitioners.

* 1029 Q.—MR. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Register of Medical Practitioners prescribed by section 11 of the Medical Registration Act has not been corrected and brought up to date during the last two years or so; and

(b) if so, why this register is not revised every year as required by the rules?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government understand that the delay in the publication of the last two annual medical registers was due to the elections for vacancies in the Medical Council during the compilation of the register. Whenever there is an election, medical practitioners give their change of addresses and it is found difficult to prepare an up-to-date register in the prescribed time.

MR. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know which is the latest annual medical register that has been published?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—

"I have no information. I should like to have notice of the question."

Motor Vehicles Act

Revision of the Motor Vehicle Rules.

* 1030 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to question No. 5, dated 6th August 1929, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state what steps have been taken to overhaul the whole of the motor vehicle traffic rules and to place the new rules before the House?

A.—The question is under the consideration of the Government.

MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I inquire when we may expect definite orders on the subject?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The Government have appointed two Committees to tackle the question."

MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Will the Government issue early orders? As the matter is delayed, people are suffering in the meanwhile."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"It is not possible for me to give a definite reply as to when the Committees will finish their work."

MR. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"May I know whether there is any consideration of the question of fixing the time-table of arrival and departure of motor-buses?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The suggestion of the hon. Member will also be considered."

MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I inquire whether Government themselves have under consideration any proposal for fixing a speed limit on motor buses?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I think so, Sir."

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Police*Conveyance allowances to Police Inspectors.*

* 1031 Q.—**Mr. P. SIVA RAO:** Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the travelling allowance per day sanctioned for the Inspectors and the Sub-Inspectors of Police ;

(b) whether they are bound to maintain a double-bullock cart or a horse or a bicycle and whether they are granted on that account a fixed conveyance allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem ;

(c) whether, on the days on which they tour, their proportionate fixed conveyance allowance for the day is deducted from their daily travelling allowance ; and

(d) if so, what is the principle on which this deduction is made ?

4.—(a) The following statement gives the rates of daily allowance admissible to Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors of Police :—

					Daily allowance.	
Sub-Inspectors—					RS.	A.
Fifth grade	...	...	...	...	0	12
Fourth „	...	...	...	...	1	0
Third „	...	...	...	...	1	4
Second „	...	...	...	...	1	8
First „	...	...	...	...	1	8
Inspectors—						
Third class	...	...	...	...	2	0
Second „	...	...	...	...	2	8
First „	...	...	...	...	3	0

(b) All circle inspectors other than those of the Railway Police and those in East Godavari and Coimbatore districts and all sub-inspectors other than prosecuting, reader, railway police sub-inspectors and those in East Godavari and Coimbatore districts are each required to maintain a suitable and serviceable conveyance. A circle inspector may keep a horse or a motor-cycle or a double-bullock cart or a boat and a sub-inspector a horse or a motor cycle or a double-bullock cart or a boat or an ordinary cycle according to the orders of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police who decides in each case the type of conveyance most suitable for the charge or locality. The permission of the Inspector-General is necessary for a circle inspector to keep an ordinary cycle. The conveyance allowance for the maintenance of a cycle is Rs. 5 per mensem and for any other of the conveyances mentioned above, Rs. 25 per mensem. In the East Godavari and Coimbatore districts these conveyance allowances have been abolished with effect from 1st April 1929 and travelling allowance under the ordinary travelling allowance rules allowed as an experimental measure. The Government await the Inspector-General's report on the working of the experiment.

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(c) Yes, with reference to rule 19 (2) of the Madras Special Pay and Allowance Rules.

(d) The conveyance allowance is intended to cover all the journeys within a specified area. If, therefore, an officer tours outside the area, the reason for which the conveyance allowance is given no longer holds. Thus the officer draws the conveyance allowance for journeys within the specified area and ordinary travelling allowance or conveyance allowance at his option for journeys outside it: he does not draw both.

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—“ May I know whether the daily allowance is the same as conveyance allowance ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ I do not think so, Sir.”

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—“ In answer to clause (b), it is stated that the sub-inspectors of police and the circle inspectors when on tour outside the specified area are not to be paid conveyance allowance. The conveyance maintained by them is either a horse or a motor cycle or a double-bullock cart. Now, if conveyance allowance is not paid to them on the particular day on which they are touring outside the area, is it on the assumption that the individual does not maintain the conveyance on that day ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ Conveyance allowance is not paid because he draws travelling allowance.”

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—“ I beg your pardon, Mr. President. He draws travelling allowance when he goes outside the specified area either in motor bus or in railway train. Nevertheless, the conveyance which he keeps, the horse or the bullocks, must be maintained just the same. Does not the Government concede that point ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ Yes, Sir.”

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—“ Will the Government then consider the question of paying conveyance allowance to these officers even when touring outside the area ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ I have no objection to consider the suggestion of the hon. Member.”

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—“ May I know whether within these rates of 12 annas to Rs. 1-8-0 for sub-inspectors and Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 for inspectors they would be required to supply themselves with food and other necessities of life when they go out ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ Yes, Sir.”

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—“ Then, what is the reason for deducting the conveyance allowance when they go outside the area ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“ As I have already said, the Government will consider the question.”

[20th January 1930]

Civil Justice*Selection of site for the construction of the Court buildings at Vellore.*

* 1032 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have under consideration the erection of new buildings to accommodate the District and Subordinate Judge's courts as well as the court of the District Munsif, Vellore, North Arcot district;

(b) whether the site selected is to be either (i) in the Thottapalayam Ward of Vellore Municipality north of the Arcot Road and to the east of the new American Gosha Hospital or (ii) in the Velappadi Ward, west of the Arni Road;

(c) whether the Government have received a numerously signed memorial from the inhabitants of Vellore urging that the new court buildings should be located in site (i) and not in site (ii); and

(d) whether the Government propose to enquire into the matter and consult the convenience of the public before finally selecting the site?

A.—(a) Proposals have been received from the High Court.

(b) The site selected is to the west of the Arni Road.

(c) Yes.

(d) The site has been approved of by a site committee composed of the Collector, the District Judge, the Executive Engineer, the District Health Officer and the Chairman, Municipal Council, Vellore.

Abolition of imprisonment for debt.

* 1033 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any proposals now under the consideration of Government to amend Order XXI, Rule 40, of the Civil Procedure Code, so as to disallow imprisonment for debt under certain conditions and to reduce the period of detention of judgment-debtors to three months; and

(b) if so, when the Government will arrive at a decision thereon?

A.—(a) & (b) Rule 11 of Order XX and Rule 40 of Order XXI of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure have been amended with a view to minimising the opportunities for imposing imprisonment for debt. The question of reduction of the period of detention is under consideration by the Government of India. It is not possible to say when they will arrive at a decision in the matter.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—“In answer to clauses (a) and (b), it is stated that rules ‘have been amended with a view to minimising the opportunities for imposing imprisonment for debt’. Do they prohibit imprisonment for debt?”

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

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—“May I know, Sir, what explicitly is meant by ‘minimising the opportunities’?”

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“That is, if a person is arrested for debt and if he is found to be very poor, the court is given discretion to release him.”

Criminal Justice*Nomination of Mr. V. S. Padmanabha Mudaliyar as Public Prosecutor.*

* 1034 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased—

(i) to lay on the table the letter of the District Magistrate of North Arcot regarding the appointment of Public Prosecutor for the district from the 11th September 1929; and

(ii) to state whether it is a fact that the present nominee of Government, Mr. V. S. Padmanabha Mudaliyar, is not getting a taxable income and yet was recommended by the District Magistrate?

A.—(i) No.

(ii) The Government have no information as to the first part of the question. Mr. V. S. Padmanabha Mudaliyar was recommended for the post by the District Magistrate.

Forests*Expenditure on panchayat forests in Bellary district.*

* 1035 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the amount of revenue that the Government were deriving, the expenditure they were incurring and the net profit, if any, they were having from the panchayat forests in the Bellary district before they were handed over to panchayat management?

	RS.
A.—Average annual revenue	45,169
Average annual expenditure (including an estimated proportion of the pay of range and district forest establishment)	34,342
Net revenue	10,827

Transfer of Bandri and Somalapur reserves to panchayats.

* 1036 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the total extent in acres of the Bandri and the Somalapur reserves and their extensions respectively in Kudligi taluk, Bellary district;

(b) the villages within three miles from the said reserves;

(c) the extent of unreserved land available for the grazing of cattle in each of the above villages; and

(d) whether there have been complaints to the Government or the district authorities that there is dearth of grazing land for cattle in the villages of Bandri, Nidugurthi, Kodihalli, Gollarahalli, Ankanimanahalli, Somalapur; and, if so, whether portions of Bandri and Somalapur reserves will be demarcated and handed over for panchayat management?

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	ACS.
A.—(a) Bandri	17,247
Do. extensions	442
Somalapuram	2,394
Do. extensions	216
Total	20,299

(b) & (c) Statement showing villages within 3 miles of Bandri and Somalapuram reserves.

Names of reserves,	Villages that are within three miles of the said reserves.	Total in acres—Area available for grazing.
Bandri ...	1. Nagalapuram--Including Gunda and Byalakundi	1,598
	2. Garga	1,735
	3. Gollarahalli	389
	4. Basavandurga	752
	5. Haravanahalli	581
	6. Chilkahatty	377
	7. Telugubalu	217
	8. Mallapuram	1,960
	9. Nidugurthy	997
	10. Bandri	1,087
Somalapuram.	11. Ankammanahalli	2,654
	12. Kalingeri	4,162
	13. Somalapuram	828

(d) No complaints have been made either to the District Forest Officer, Anantapur, or to the Conservator of Forests, II Circle, Bellary. There are enough of unreserved lands available for grazing in each village as will be evident from the statement given above in answer to clauses (b) and (c).

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know whether any enquiries were made in these villages as to whether the unreserved areas were sufficient for cattle grazing ? "

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

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know whether Government have any definite information about the village of Chilkahatty which has only 377 acres for grazing, while the village itself is a very big one ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The acreage mentioned against each village is considered to be sufficient."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know what enquiries were made and by whom ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The Government made enquiries through the departmental head, viz., the Chief Conservator of Forests."

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Did he receive any petitions from the ryots of the respective villages that the reserves placed at their disposal were quite inadequate and that the portions allotted should be enlarged ? "

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

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know, Sir, what portion of this area reserved for grazing is covered by rocky soil on which no grass grows ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I have no information on that point, Sir."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I therefore take it that the mere extent of land at the disposal of the Government does not give any idea about the grazing facilities really available ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The answer to the question is based on the valuable recommendation made by a committee in 1927, of which my hon. Friend was a member, that those two reserves (Bandri and Somalapuram) should be left in the possession of the Forest department."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Quite so, Sir. I hold the same view even now. I suggest that a portion of these reserves may be demarcated and given to the people of the villages concerned. That is all I say."

Transfer of grass reserves in Bellary district to forest panchayats.

* 1037 Q.—Mr. P. SIVA RAO : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any grass reserves in the Bellary district which have not been handed over to the forest panchayats and which are still under the management of the Military ;

(b) if so, what are the conditions and terms under which they have been still entrusted to the management of the Military department ;

(c) whether there have been any complaints of scarcity of fodder in the district ; and

(d) what are the reasons for not handing them over to the forest panchayats ?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Stocks of fodder had become low and importation from adjoining districts begun when rains started and gave relief.

(d) Does not arise.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know, Sir, when Ramnagudda in Kudithini village was handed over to the village panchayats ? "

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

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" May I know whether the circle reserves near Toranagallu village are still under the management of the Military ? "

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

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know whether there is any grass farm near Toranagallu village ? "

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

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know under whose management the forests till now under the control of the Military department are at present ? "

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

Cost of training in the Forest College at Coimbatore.

* 1038 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : With reference to my question No. 190 answered on 9th August 1929, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the net cost to the Government for each Madras student trained at the Forest College in Coimbatore ;

(b) whether the full cost of training is charged to the students of Indian States and other provincial administrations and if not, why not ; and

(c) whether there has ever been any proposal to transfer the Forest College to the charge of the Government of India ?

A.—(a) The net cost to Government for each Madras student trained at the Madras Forest College during the last five years was as follows :—

	RS.
1924-25	1,337
1925-26	1,310
1926-27	1,206
1927-28	1,278
1928-29	1,997

These figures do not include pay which would have to be met in any case, nor travelling allowance and nothing is charged on account of the original cost and upkeep of the college estate and buildings.

(b) The estimated full cost of training is charged to the students of Indian States and other Provincial administrations.

(c) No.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know why the cost of training a student has gone up from Rs. 1,278 in 1927-28 to Rs. 1,997 in 1928-29 ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It depends on the cost of provisions and many other things."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know whether the Government have considered the advisability of handing over the Forest College to the Government of India ? "

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

Jails

Supply of boots to the Police by jails.

* 1039 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the proportion in which the requirements of the police and other consuming departments of the Government as regards boots are met by (1) the Jails department, (2) Pallavaram Criminal Settlement, and (3) other agencies, if any ;

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(b) if the answer to (a) (3) is in the affirmative, what the agency is ; and

(c) why the Government requirements are not all met out of the supply by jails ?

A.—(a) to (c) All orders for boots from the Police, Excise and Forest departments are placed with the Jail department.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Does not the report of the Police department mention that the orders for boots are placed also with other people than the Jail department ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The Jail department is able to supply the requirements of the departments mentioned in the answer."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I take, Sir, that no agency such as the Pallavaram Criminal Settlement or any other agency is supplying the needs of the Police department ? "

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

Service of sub-assistant surgeons in jail.

* 1040 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) (i) whether service in the Jail department is an ordinary incident in a sub-assistant surgeon's career and (ii) whether every sub-assistant surgeon has, therefore, to do his term of duty in jail ;

(b) the normal period of such term of duty ; and

(c) the number of assistant surgeons now in the service of Government and how many out of them (1) have already put in the prescribed period of " Jail " service ; and (2) are now actually engaged in that service ?

A.—(a) (i) Yes.

(ii) Not every one, but those who are selected for such duty.

(b) Three years.

(c) No assistant surgeon is required to serve in the Jail department. If sub-assistant surgeons are meant, there are now 504 sub-assistant surgeons in the service of Government. Of these, 105 have already put in the prescribed period of " Jail " service and 31 are now actually engaged in that service.

Prohibition of sub-assistant surgeons in jails from private practice.

* 1041 Q.—Mr. P. SIVA RAO : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether sub-assistant surgeons working in jails are prohibited from private practice generally and are allowed only consulting practice ; and

(b) whether every sub-assistant surgeon is bound to be on duty for a compulsory period of three years in jails ; if so, why this three years' period was found necessary ?

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Prior to the year 1912, sub-assistant surgeons selected for duty in jails were required to serve for five years in jails. This resulted in only a few sub-assistant surgeons being sent for duty in jails, while the great bulk of them saw no jail service at all, and those selected for jail service considered themselves penalized. With a view to remove this cause of complaint, it was considered desirable to reduce the period of service in jail to three years. A compulsory period of service is laid down in order to ensure that sub-assistant surgeons who are drafted for jail duty are not changed just when they have become thoroughly conversant with the jail rules and routine.

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"May I know whether these sub-assistant surgeons working in jails formerly used to be given an allowance of Rs. 30 or so to compensate them for the loss of private practice?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"They are now given an allowance. I do not know whether they were given any allowance at any time before."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"May I know whether the allowance once paid has been restored to them now? If so, since what time?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Ever since private practice was prohibited to them, they have been receiving this allowance."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"May I know whether the compulsory period of service in the Agency tracts is only two years for these officers, and if so, why the Government find it necessary to prescribe three years with reference to the sub-assistant surgeons working in jails?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"With reference to the Agency matter, I want notice, Sir."

Government Servants' Conduct Rules

Eligibility of Public Prosecutors to stand for elections to legislatures.

* 1042 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government Servants' Conduct Rules have been extended to the Public Prosecutors and Government Pleaders; and

(b) why they have not been prohibited from standing for election to political bodies like the Legislative Councils and Legislative Assembly and serving there when elected attaching themselves to any political party?

A.—(a) & (b) The prohibition laid down in the Government Servants' Conduct Rules against standing as candidates for election to a legislative body applies only to whole-time Government servants and not to Government Pleaders and Public Prosecutors who are not whole-time officers but are engaged by the Government to do certain work for them without prejudice to the regular exercise of their professions in other respects.

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Irrigation

Investigation of the Tungabhadra project.

* 1043 Q.—Mr. P. SIVA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) in what stage the investigation of the Tungabhadra project now is;

(b) whether the Government have received any preliminary report from the Special Officer in charge of the investigation; and, if so, whether they will publish it;

(c) whether the Nizam's Government have informed this Government that their Chief Engineer visited the proposed site for the work and reported to them that they are entitled to the equal distribution of the water of the Tungabhadra river at the spot and that they were prepared to negotiate with the Madras Government regarding the construction of the work in question;

(d) whether the Government have received any other kind of communication from the Nizam's Government with reference to the project; and

(e) whether the Government have consulted their legal advisers regarding the alleged rights of the Nizam's Government; if not, whether they propose to do so?

A.—(a) & (b) The Special Officer has submitted a further report to the Chief Engineer. The Government will consider the question of publishing this report when they receive it.

(c) to (e) No.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the Government have received any report from the Chief Engineer; and, if so, whether the scheme is considered a practicable one by the Government?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"The report has not been received from the Chief Engineer."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know, Sir, if in the investigation of the Tungabhadra project the Government accepts the view taken by the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee that the Tungabhadra and Kistna projects should be dealt with as parts of one scheme?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I must ask for notice of the question."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government expect any trouble from the Nizam's Government in carrying out the project, and whether the latter Government have any rights whatever at the site in question?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"We received no communication from the Nizam's Government, and we need not anticipate trouble."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"May I know whether this Government have ascertained the possible rights of the Nizam's Government in regard to this important question? I want to know whether the Nizam's Government have any right to oppose the construction of the dam on the site in question."

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I must ask for notice of the question."

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ So far as the preliminary report that has been submitted on the project is concerned, is it not the case that the Nizam's State does not at all adjoin the site of the dam, but only the Bombay Government area ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I believe that is the case.”

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—“ May I know whether the investigation is still going on, or whether there is any provision in the budget for further investigation ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ That question will be answered when the budget estimates are placed before the House.”

Investigations in connexion with the Tungabhadra project.

* 1014 Q.—Mr. P. SIVA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the ‘ financial ’ aspect of the Tungabhadra project and the probable return of income therefrom is also under consideration ;

(b) whether the Revenue authorities in the several districts concerned have been directed to consult the ryots about their willingness to utilize the waters of the projected canals for the irrigation of their black cotton soil and whether conferences of ryots are held in respect of the same matter ; and

(c) if so, what the result of such enquiries is ?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) A copy of B.P. No. 2392^a, dated 12th August 1929, with enclosures is laid on the table.

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ With reference to clause (a) of the question, viz., whether the ‘ financial ’ aspect of the Tungabhadra project and the probable return of income therefrom is also under consideration, the answer is ‘ no ’. May I know whether the financial aspect of the Tungabhadra-Kistna project treated as one project will be considered ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I will consider the suggestion.”

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, whether in the directions they have given to the Revenue authorities to submit possible returns of income they were not considering the financial aspect of the Tungabhadra project ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ The reports must deal with matters affecting the financial aspect of the question.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ In case the Tungabhadra project, after investigation, is found to be unremunerative, will the Government drop it or will they adopt the suggestion of the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee to take up the Tungabhadra-Kistna project as one unit and then consider the financial aspect of the scheme as a whole ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ That is a hypothetical question, Sir.”

^a Printed as Appendix I on pages 100—124 infra.

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Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—“ May I know what is the test they would apply to this and whether they would treat it as a productive scheme or a protective one ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ That question will be considered when we receive the report and consider the financial aspect.”

Prevention of the submersion of lands in Chintamani, Trichinopoly taluk.

* 1045 Q.—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what are the various proposals that were considered or are still under the consideration of the Government to prevent submersion of lands in Chintamani, Trichinopoly taluk, Trichinopoly district, at flood time ?

A.—No proposal to prevent the submersion of lands to Chintamani, Trichinopoly taluk, Trichinopoly district, has been or is under the consideration of the Government.

One of the proposals made for the reclamation of the sanded lands in the Murungapettai area was to use the low-lying lands near St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, as a dumping ground for the sand which was expected to be available if the Murungapettai area was cleared of it. The proposal contemplated the acquisition of lands in Chintamani by Government, raising their level and making them available for building purposes. It has since been reported, however, that if the Murungapettai High Level Channel scheme which is now under separate consideration is sanctioned, there would not be enough sand for raising the low-lying lands in the Trichinopoly town. The Government are therefore awaiting a decision on the Murungapettai High Level Channel scheme.

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—“ May I know whether there was not a project to divert the surplus water to certain portions near Mulligudi ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I must ask for notice of the question.”

Land Revenue

Levy of ground-rent in Trichinopoly municipality.

* 1046 Q.—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in August 1925, vacant sites on the Butterworth Road, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly, were sold in auction for the erection of houses, by the municipality, on the authority of the Government ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in 1925, 1926, 1927, there was a levy of about 3 annas per plot as land tax, but no collection of ground-rent either by the Revenue authorities or by the municipality ;

(c) whether in 1928 a ground-rent of Rs. 23 per site was collected under threat of coercive proceedings ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the sales of the vacant house-sites in question took place subsequent to G.O. No. 1016, Revenue, dated 29th June 1923 ;

(e) whether the lands on which a ground-rent has been levied have been converted into buildings for dwelling purposes and there are no longer vacant lands assessable on that basis ;

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(f) whether, at the time of the said levy, G.O. No. 436, dated 8th March 1927, prescribing a rate of Rs. 6-4-0 per acre was in force;

(g) whether it is a fact that the Municipal Council, Trichinopoly, by its resolution, dated 11th December 1928, reduced the ground-rent to Rupees 6-4-0 per acre; and

(h) why the Revenue authorities at Trichinopoly insist on the collection from the owners of the newly-built houses on Butterworth Road of a ground-rent of Rs. 425 per acre?

A.—(a) & (d) Yes.

(b) & (c) No collection was made in 1925, 1926 and 1927 at the rate of about 3 annas per plot. The ground-rent due for faslis 1925-26 to 1927-28 was collected in 1928 at the rate of Rs. 425 per acre per year; no collection was made at Rs. 23 per site at any time. In cases of default of payment the village officers applied for the issue of demand notices and demands were issued but the amounts were all collected before the actual service of process.

(e) Out of 49 plots sold eight sites have not yet been built upon.

(f) The Government Order has been in force since the date of its issue, viz., 8th March 1927.

(g) The following is an extract from the resolution referred to:—

“The Council resolves that the ground-rent on the house-sites in the Butterworth Road extension and Jasmine garden extension be reduced to Rs. 6-4-0 per acre subject to the approval of the Government.”

(h) The reason is that one of the conditions embodied in the notice of sale published by the Chairman, Municipal Council, on 25th July 1925 was that the sites would be sold subject to the payment of ground-rent at the rate of Rs. 425 an acre.

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—“May I know why in the face of the municipal council resolution, Government would still persist in collecting the ground-rent of Rs. 425 an acre? May I ask whether they will hereafter desist from collecting this heavy ground-rent?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“The Government will continue to collect this rent as the land was sold subject to the condition that this rent should be paid.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“May I know the reasons which influenced the Government to fix this extraordinary rate?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“It was fixed over four years ago. I must ask for notice of the question.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“May I know the basis on which this lease amount was fixed, whether it was in relation to the area or the nature of the soil or what?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“Several matters may have been taken into consideration; I have no information as to what particular matters were considered in this connection.”

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Leasing of the Toranagallu reserve.

* 1047 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the sum for which Toranagallu reserve was first leased out and the amounts by which the lease amount was increased successively together with the reasons therefor?

A.—The Government have not the information.

Public Services

Time-scale of pay for unpassed clerks in the Judicial department.

* 1048 Q.—Mr. P. SIVA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the time-scale of pay sanctioned in the case of all the permanent clerks in the Judicial department has been stopped in the case of unpassed men though confirmed unless specially exempted by the High Court;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for this distinction and whether the unpassed permanent clerks in the Revenue and other departments get the benefit of the time-scale;

(c) whether the Government propose to extend the same benefit to the clerks in the Judicial department also; and

(d) whether the whole question has been considered and final orders passed thereon; and, if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay them on the table?

A.—(a) to (d) There is a general rule applicable to all departments that unpassed and unexempted men are eligible only for the minimum pay in the inferior time-scale, viz., Rs. 35 in the mufassal and Rs. 40 in the city. As the abrogation of this rule would involve not only very considerable recurring expenditure, immediately but also a large addition to the pensionary charges the Government after full consideration have decided not to proceed with it.

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—“May I know whether the unpassed permanent clerks in the Revenue Department get the benefit of the time-scale? That question has not been directly answered.”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“As stated in the answer, they are entitled only to the minimum pay, viz., Rs. 35 in the mufassal and Rs. 40 in the city, unless exempted for special reasons.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Is not the whole question under consideration, and is not a report due in regard to this matter?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“It has been decided not to proceed with certain proposals owing to their heavy cost.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Was not a report called for to find out the approximate cost which will be incurred by the Government if the scheme is given effect to?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“Certain proposals were considered.”

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ At what state are they now ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ The Government have decided not to adopt them.”

Revenue Establishments

Age-limit for the appointments of Sub-Magistrates and Tahsildars.

* 1049 Q.—Mr. P. SIVA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any minimum age-limit fixed for the appointments of Sub-Magistrates and Tahsildars in the public service ;

(b) if so, what is the age-limit ; and

(c) why the Government considered it necessary to impose such a restriction ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) There is no maximum or minimum age-limit prescribed for appointment to such posts by promotion.

Secretariat

Appointment of Under Secretary to Government.

* 1050 Q.—Khan Bahadur S. K. ABDUL RAZACK SAHIB Bahadur : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the posts of Under Secretary to Government are reserved to members of the Indian Civil Service ; and

(b) whether the Government have under consideration the appointment of a Muslim Indian Civil Service as Under Secretary ?

A.—(a) The posts of Under Secretary to Government are included in the cadre of the Indian Civil Service.

(b) No.

Special Test Examinations

Holding of the village officers' examination twice a year.

* 1051 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) from what date the Special Test Examinations have been held twice a year ; and

(b) whether the village officers' examinations also are held twice a year ; and, if not, why not ?

A.—(a) From the year 1923.

(b) No. Yearly examinations have been found to be sufficient.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Is it not a fact that every year a number of people are kept out of appointment, because they do not qualify themselves in time ? Would not such cases become less and less if there are two examinations every year ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ It is very probable ; but I doubt whether holding the examination itself held twice a year instead of once a year would diminish the number of such persons.”

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ The defeated candidate will have an additional chance to qualify himself within six months instead of having to wait for a year.”

Education

Action taken on the annual report of the Lady Willingdon Training College.

* 1052 Q.—Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether, with reference to the annual report of the Lady Willingdon Training College for Women for 1928-29, he is taking any urgent steps to remedy the very unsatisfactory state of things in the college in respect of accommodation (i) in the college, (ii) in the junior school, Tholasinga Perumal Koil Street, Triplicane, and (iii) in the hostels ; and

(b) whether he proposes to sanction the grant for medical inspection to the training students as asked by the Principal in the report ?

A.—(a) The matter is engaging the attention of Government.

(b) The Government do not propose to extend the scheme of medical inspection to professional institutions.

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—“ With reference to the answer to question (a), may I know from the hon. the Minister as to when they will come to a decision on this matter, and whether there is anything going to be done now ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I must say I cannot give the information now.”

Alleged additional work done by some assistants in the Lady Willingdon Training College.

* 1053 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Headmistress and the two school assistants of the Lady Willingdon Training College are required, in addition to their own school work, to act as part-time special subject lecturers in the college ;

(b) if so, for how long they have been doing such additional work and the extra remuneration paid to them for it ; and

(c) whether the additional school assistant's post recommended by the Principal ‘ both in the interests of those teachers ’ referred to above and ‘ of the work itself ’ has been sanctioned, and if not yet, when it is likely to be ?

A.—(a) & (b) The Headmistress and two school assistants are doing lecturing work for 2½ hours a week each in the L.I. section of the College in Natural Science, Mathematics and Physics, respectively. The arrangement so far as it relates to Mathematics has been in existence since July 1924 and that relating to the other two subjects since July 1926. As a set off against the additional work done by the Headmistress and the two school assistants in the College they have been given relief in their school work. No extra remuneration has therefore been paid to them.

(c) The proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

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Supply of electrical energy from the power house in the Engineering College.

* 1054 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to give for each of the five years ending 1928-29 particulars for the total electrical energy units generated at the power house, Engineering College, Guindy, in the following form:—

- (1) Year;
- (2) Number of units generated;
- (3) Persons or institutions to whom the energy was supplied and the number of units so supplied to each (a) free and (b) for a consideration;
- (4) Rate at which energy was supplied in case of (3) (b);
- (5) Revenue so derived;
- (6) Persons or institutions provided with sub-meters to record their respective consumption of energy?

A.—A statement ^a is laid on the table.

Representations from the South Kanara Indian Christian Civic League.

* 1055 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether any representation submitted in June 1929 in the Educational Department has been received by the Government from the Kanara Indian Christian Civic League and if so, on what points; and
- (b) what orders, if any, have been passed thereon?

A.—(a) A representation was received in the Local Self-Government Department.

It related to—

- (i) stipends to Indian Christian mistresses undergoing training,
 - (ii) fee concessions and scholarships to Indian Christian pupils belonging to the depressed classes,
 - (iii) aid to elementary schools opened by Catholic Christians with provision for religious instruction,
 - (iv) the status of the Indian Catholic Secular clergy and Protestant pastors as teachers,
 - (v) increase in the rate of boarding grants to Indian orphanages, and
 - (vi) representation of Indian Christians in local bodies.
- (b) As the points had already been considered and suitable action taken where necessary, the receipt of the communication was acknowledged.

Educational facilities for Christian depressed classes.

* 1056 Q.—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether he has received any memorial from the Indian Christian community of Vellore, North Arcot, protesting against the exclusion of

^a Printed as Appendix II on pages 125-127 infra.

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Christian depressed classes from the economic advantages, in the shape of educational and other facilities, now enjoyed by the non-Christian depressed classes;

- (b) when, for what reason, and at whose instance, this policy of discriminating between Christians and non-Christians in one and the same community was adopted;

(c) what was the total amount placed at the disposal of the Director of Public Instruction during 1928-29 for the award of scholarships to Indian Christian depressed classes as compared with what was intended to be spent in the same manner, by the Labour Department, during that period, on non-Christian depressed class pupils; and

(d) whether, in allotting grants to aided institutions, it is the intention of Government that a certain proportion thereof should be utilized for the special benefit of the Indian Christian depressed classes?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The concessions available for the depressed classes in the Education Department are granted without distinction of creed.

(c) No special allotment is made by the Education Department for the award of scholarships to Indian Christian pupils of depressed classes.

(d) No.

Local Boards

Allegations against the President of Kaveripauk Union Board.

* 1057 Q.—Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether a memorial was submitted some time ago to Government by eight out of twelve members of the Union Board of Kaveripauk, Arkonam taluk, North Arcot district, making certain allegations against the president of the union;

(b) whether the Government made any enquiry into the matter; and

(c) what steps they propose to take thereon?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) The report of the President of the North Arcot District Board in the matter has been received and is under consideration.

Municipal Councils

Constitution of the Tiruppattur municipality.

* 1058 Q.—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) when was the town of Tiruppattur in the district of North Arcot constituted as a municipality;

(b) the names of European missionaries and Indian Christians who have represented the interests of the Indian Christian community on the Municipal Council of Tiruppattur since its formation, and the respective periods for which they were nominated; and

(c) the names of the elected and nominated members of the present Municipal Council of Tiruppattur and the respective communities to which they belong?

[20th January 1930]

A.—(a) On the 1st April 1886.

(b) & (c) A statement ^a is laid on the table.**Museums***Publication of the catalogue of coins in the Madras Museum.*

* 1059 Q.—MR. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any catalogue of the coins that are preserved in the Madras Museum;

(b) when was the said catalogue published;

(c) whether there is any fresh catalogue under preparation; and

(d) if so, since when it is under preparation, and when it will be made available to the public?

A.—(a) & (b) The following catalogues have been published:—

	Name	Date of publication.
(1)	Catalogue of Mysore coins	1888
(2)	„ Roman, Indo-Portuguese and Ceylon coins	1888
(3)	„ the coins of the Sultans of Delhi	1893
(4)	„ the coins of East India Company	1890
(5)	„ the coins of Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan of Mysore	1921

(c) Catalogues of all the coins in the Museum are under preparation.

(d) They have been under preparation since 14th August 1925 and will be made available to the public in about two years.

Medical*Extra allowances to Dr. Sivaraman and Dr. Eswarayya.*

* 1060 Q.—Khan Bahadur S. K. ABDUL RAZACK SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether any extra allowance was paid to Dr. Sivaraman and Dr. Eswarayya when they were District Medical Officers, Ramnad, and were in additional charge of the office of the Assistant to District Medical Officer?

A.—No.

Construction of quarters for District Medical Officers.

* 1061 Q.—MR. M. V. GANGADHARA SIVA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the Government have under consideration any proposal for constructing quarters for the District Medical Officers in the districts?

A.—No general scheme of construction of quarters for District Medical Officers is under consideration.

^a Printed as Appendix III on pages 127–128 infra.

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Appointment of medical practitioners trained in the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta.

* 1062 Q.—MR. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of medical practitioners employed under Government and local bodies who have undergone training in the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, in the treatment of leprosy;

(b) whether the Government and the local bodies have made any efforts to utilize the services of these trained officers by starting Leprosy Clinics;

(c) whether the Government have at any time called for proposals to start Leprosy Clinics either in the Government hospitals or the dispensaries and hospitals run by the local bodies; and

(d) what is the amount provided in the budget for 1929–30 for starting Leprosy Clinics?

A.—(a) Sixteen under Government and five under local bodies.

(b) Leprosy Clinics have been opened at the Government Headquarter Hospitals at Tanjore, Coimbatore, Guntur, Vizagapatam and Krishnagiri and temporarily at Villupuram. Leprosy Clinics have not been opened by local bodies.

(c) It is the aim of the Government to open Leprosy Clinics at all Government medical institutions. They have not asked local bodies to open such clinics.

(d) No amount has been provided.

MR. C. GOPALA MENON:—“With reference to the answer to question (c); may I know why the Government have not asked the local bodies to open any Leprosy Clinics?”

The hon. MR. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“The institutions maintained by the local bodies are entirely under their control, and we have no power to ask them to open Leprosy Clinics.”

Public Health*Free supply of water to mosques in Chidambaram.*

* 1063 Q.—Khan Bahadur S. K. ABDUL RAZACK SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation that the Chidambaram Municipal Council has declined to allow the free supply of water to mosques and proposes to charge for the entire water used; and

(b) what action the Government have taken thereon and with what result?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Orders have been issued permitting the municipal council to allow a free supply of water to the mosque in question in accordance with the by-laws on the subject.

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Did the municipal council at any time decline the free supply of water to the mosque?”

The hon. MR. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“It did.”

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“ May I know why that order was set aside ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“ They are entitled to some free supply according to the taxable value.”

Sanitary arrangements during the festival at Velanganni.

* 1064 Q.—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what is the annual contribution made by the Mission at Velanganni for sanitary arrangements made at Velanganni during the festival in September;

(b) what were the actual arrangements made in 1928 at Velanganni by the Government and by the local board concerned (1) for the maintenance of peace and order and (2) for medical relief and sanitation;

(c) what is the information possessed by the Government as to the total number of pilgrims who visited the shrine during the festival in September 1928;

(d) what is the normal width of the passage between the stalls usually insisted on by the authorities to allow the pilgrims free access to the church;

(e) by whom is the auction of stalls and plots for stalls conducted; and

(f) what are the profits realized by such auctions and by whom, and for what purposes they are utilized?

A.—(a) The Mission pays an annual contribution at fifty per cent of the net expenditure on the sanitary arrangements made during the festival. The Vicar has not yet paid the contribution due for the current year.

(b) (1) The Negapatam Taluk Board, and not the Government, is responsible for the arrangements to be made during the festival. The Sub-Magistrate, Negapatam, and a sufficient number of police officials were present at Velanganni during the festival.

(2) The taluk board spent Rs. 2,843 during 1928 for the provision of the following special sanitary arrangements:—

Shelter, conservancy, water-supply, lighting, medical aid, preventive measures against cholera.

(c) About fifty thousands.

(d) Fifteen feet.

(e) The taluk board leases its market site in public auction, while the Vicar leases out the sites belonging to the church; and

(f) The taluk board derived an income of Rs. 272 in 1929 which was utilized for making sanitary arrangements. There is no information available regarding the income to the church and the purpose for which it is utilized.

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I know whether, in consideration of the fact that this place is an important pilgrim centre, Government propose to increase the water-supply along with other sanitary arrangements ? ”

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The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“ As far as we are concerned we are making the necessary arrangements. The question of water-supply will certainly be considered if the responsible authority comes forward with a scheme.”

Proposed abolition of the B.S.Sc. class in Madras.

* 1065 Q.—Khan Bahadur S. K. ABDUL RAZACK SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Surgeon-General in replying to the deputation of unemployed B.S.Sc.'s that B.S.Sc. class in Madras will be abolished and that students should go to Calcutta for training and appear for the examination in Madras, was voicing his own opinion or the views of Government; and

(b) whether he will be pleased to place the Government Order thereon on the table of the House?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the Surgeon-General's letter No. R. 2489-Ist., dated 15th October 1929, which is laid on the table.

Appointment of B.S.Sc.'s as first-class Health officers.

* 1066 Q.—Khan Bahadur S. K. ABDUL RAZACK SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have decided that only B.S.Sc.'s will hereafter be appointed as first-class Health officers;

(b) if so, what steps they have taken to safeguard the claims of those who before the date of this order underwent the B.S.Sc. course and only took the diploma and not the degree; and

(c) whether Government have taken legal opinion about introducing new or additional qualifications, when candidates qualified under the old rules are still available?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) None and there is no need for any.

Constitution of the District Prohibition Propaganda Board, South Arcot.

* 1067 Q.—Mr. K. RAMACHANDRA PADAYACHI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) when the committee for the prohibition propaganda in South Arcot district was constituted;

(b) which communities the Government recognize as addicted to drinking;

(c) why the Padayachi community has not been represented in the committee; and

(d) why two Brahmans were nominated to the committee?

A.—(a) On 26th August 1929.

(b) & (c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clauses (a) and (c) of question No. 963.

(d) Only one Brahman has been nominated. The District Health Officer is an ex-officio member.

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Resignation of Members of the Legislative Council nominated to District Temperance Committees.

* 1068 Q.—**MR. A. B. SHETTY**: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the names of Members of the Legislative Council who are members of the District Temperance Committees;

(b) the names of Members of the Legislative Council who have resigned their membership after once having agreed to serve on the committees; and

(c) the reasons for their resignation?

A.—(a) The following are the names:—

1. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai Avargal, C.I.E. (Anantapur district).
2. „ Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddiyar Avargal, B.A., B.L. (South Arcot district).
3. „ Swami Sahajanandam (South Arcot district).
4. „ A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar Avargal (Bellary district).
5. „ K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar Avargal (Chingleput district).
6. „ C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar Avargal (Chittoor district).
7. „ Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar Avargal (Coimbatore district).
8. Dr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva (Cuddapah district).
9. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasaya (Ganjam district).
10. M.R. Ry. J. Kuppaswami Chowdri Avargal (Guntur district).
11. „ J. Bhimayya Garu (West Godavari district).
12. „ Diwan Bahadur P. O. N. Ethirajulu Nayudu Garu (Guntur district).
13. „ G. R. Premayya Avargal (Guntur district).
14. „ S. Venkayya Garu (Kistna district).
15. „ K. Sarabha Reddi Garu (Kurnool district).
16. „ Sami Venkatachalam Chetti Avargal (Madras district).
17. „ Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar Avargal (Madras district).
18. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur (Malabar district).
19. M.R.Ry. H. B. Ari Gowder Avargal (Nilgiris district).
20. „ V. I. Muniswami Pillai Avargal (Nilgiris district).
21. Janab Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad (Nellore district).
22. M.R.Ry. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal (Ramnad district).
23. „ W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar Avargal (Ramnad district).
24. „ Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar Avargal (Salem district).

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25. M.R.Ry. P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai Avargal (Tanjore district).
26. „ T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar Avargal (Tinnevely district).
27. „ Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai Avargal (Tinnevely district).
28. „ T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai Avargal (Trichinopoly district).
29. „ S. Arpudaswami Udayar Avargal (Trichinopoly district).
30. „ Khan Bahadur Kalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur (Trichinopoly district).

(b) & (c) M.R.Ry. B. Venkataratnam Garu resigned from the East Godavari District Committee in accordance with the decision of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee that its members should not serve on the Committees.

Agriculture

Alleged heavy mortality of poultry in Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts.

* 1069 Q.—**MR. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR**: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the unprecedented mortality throughout the districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly of poultry both in urban and rural areas;

(b) whether the disease appeared in the model poultry farms under the Agricultural department;

(c) if the answer to (b) be in the affirmative, what experiments were conducted in those farms and what remedies found out to arrest the progress of the disease; and

(d) whether any printed leaflets are available for circulation, to enlighten people as to the best method of combating this disease?

A.—(a) There was an outbreak at Karur, Trichinopoly district, at the end of January and a number of fowls died of diarrhoea.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No. Veterinary assistant surgeons treated the fowls taken to them.

MR. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—“Do I understand from the answer to clause (a) that other taluks of the district of Trichinopoly or Tanjore were not affected?”

The hon. **MR. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR**:—“Yes.”

MR. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—“May I know whether the hon. the Minister will make enquiries regarding this outbreak?”

The hon. **MR. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR**:—“We have made enquiries and shall make further enquiries if necessary.”

MR. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—“Are the Government aware that the same disease occurred at the same time in the Bellary district?”

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

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Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—“The answer to question (c) is ‘does not arise.’ May I know whether the Department of Agriculture ever came to know that there was a disease like that at that time in the Presidency?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“We called for a report on this particular item and the department have sent in their report.”

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—“May I know whether they came to know of this disease only now or whether they knew of it at the time the disease was prevalent?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“They might have known of it before, but that does not concern us now.”

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—“If they had known of it before, why then no experiments were conducted by them?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“Presumably the outbreak has not been so severe.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“What department under the hon. Minister troubles itself about this question, Veterinary Department, Agricultural Department or Industries Department?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“The Departments of Agriculture and Veterinary.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“May I know whether any of those officers troubled themselves about poultry, its development, growth or disease?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“They do trouble themselves very much.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“May I know if any leaflet has been issued by the department as to how this epidemic might be overcome?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“The question will be considered.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“May I know what was the percentage of cures effected in regard to the cases treated?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“I must ask for notice.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“May I know why, if the departments under the hon. Minister troubled themselves very much, no reference was made in the reports of the Agricultural Department about poultry farming and their condition?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“Perhaps the epidemic has not been severe.”

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—“Will the Government prepare and issue some bulletins on some of these diseases?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“I will consider that.”

Fisheries

Administration of the Fisheries Department in Malabar and South Kanara.

* 1070 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of fish-curing yards, co-operative societies and schools under the management of the Fisheries Department in Malabar and South Kanara (separate figures);

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(b) the amount of receipts and expenditure for the West Coast Division (for each district) for the latest year for which the figures are available;

(c) the amount of receipts and expenditure in other divisions for the same period;

(d) the emoluments drawn by the officers of the Fisheries department in charge of various divisions for the same period;

(e) whether the present Assistant Director of Fisheries (West Coast) knows Kanarese;

(f) whether he has received reports to the effect that the volume of work entrusted to the Assistant Director of Fisheries (Coast) is so large that he is not able to give sufficient attention to the development of work of the department in South Kanara; and

(g) whether the Government have considered the desirability of bifurcating the West Coast Division and placing a Kanarese-knowing Assistant Director in charge of South Kanara?

	Malabar.	South Kanara.
A.—(a) Fish-curing yards	41	22
Co-operative Societies	39	19
Fisheries schools excluding Fisheries Training Institute	28	14
	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.
(b) Fish-curing yards	3,45,097	3,48,727
Schools	2	45,487
(Separate figures for Malabar and South Kanara are not available.)		
(c) The receipt and expenditure in respect of fish-curing yards in other divisions are as follows:—	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.

Northern division—

Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari districts ... 13,793 28,259

Central division—

Nellore and Chingleput ... 12,360 11,151

Southern division—

Tanjore, Tinnevely and Ramnad ... 28,308 24,224

(Receipts include value of closing stock of salt and expenditure includes value of opening stock of salt.)

The Fisheries department does not control any school or Co-operative Society in the East Coast.

	RS.
(d) Assistant Director, Coast	4,398
Do. Inland	4,677
Do. Pearl and Chank Fisheries	4,243
Inspector of Fisheries, Vizagapatam ...	1,739

(e) No.

(f) No.

(g) No.

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Industries*Qualifications of the Assistant Director of Textiles.*

* 1071 Q.—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the general educational qualifications of the Assistant Director of Textiles;

(b) what are the textile weaving parties in the province with which he is in close touch and the work of which he is directing and guiding;

(c) what are the indigenous textile industries in the different parts of the province which he has taken steps to revive or save from foreign competition; and

(d) what special measures he has devised for protecting the silk industries of this province against competition from foreign artificial silks?

A.—(a) *City and Guilds London Institute, Department of Technology.*—

Silver medalist in Plain and Fancy Cotton Weaving (Honours Grade); Bronze medalist in Cotton Spinning (Grade II), Holder of the First Parchment Certificate awarded for passing the qualified Theoretical and Practical Examination in Plain and Fancy Cotton Weaving; First-class Full Technological Certificates in Cotton Spinning and Weaving and Second-class Certificates in Bleaching and Finishing.

College of Technology, Manchester.—Took a successful course of training at the College of Technology, Manchester; admitted as an Associate of the College of Technology, Manchester; Holder of Advanced Course Certificate of the Board of Education for Blow and Card Room Processes, Cotton Spinning, Warp and Weft Preparation; Weaving, Fabric Structure, Textile quantities and Costing of Cloth, Design and Colour for Textiles, Textiles Chemistry, Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing, Textile Testing, Mill Organization, Construction of Works and Factory Law. Elected a member of the Textile Institute, Manchester, Holder of a Fellowship Diploma of the Institute of Commerce, Birmingham.

Practical experience.—Served 10½ years with Messrs. Tatas Empress Mills, Nagpur, and Buckingham Mills, Madras, in Weaving; Howard and Bullough, Limited, Accrington, in erection of Cotton Spinning Machinery; Butterworth and Dickinson, Burnley, in erection of Weaving machinery and weaving of grey cloth; Mather and Platt, Manchester, in erection of Dyeing machinery and Humidifiers; Enoch Rustons, Macclesfield, in connexion with Silk Throwing; Emmott Stuttard and Sons, Radcliffe, in Coloured Weaving; Dacca Twist Company, Swinton, in Coloured Warp Preparation; Robert McBride, Belfast, Mains Weaving Company, Carlisle, Ards Weaving Company, Belfast, in Grey Warp Preparation and Weaving; Allan Brothers, Radcliffe, in fine Cotton Spinning. Specialized in the Preparation of size mixing under Professor H. Hubner and Percy Bean, the greatest authorities on this subject in Europe. Visited a number of technical institutions in Lancashire, Macclesfield, Yorkshire and Belfast.

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(b) There are five peripatetic weaving parties and one dyeing party which are controlled and directed by the Assistant Director of Industries (Textiles).

(c) The principal textile industry is hand-loom weaving. Fly-shuttle slays and cheap types of border dobbies have been the chief improvements introduced by the department. In respect of silk manufacture, power driven machinery for preparatory processes has been installed in the Textile Institute. The Assistant Director has been successful in inducing an owner of silk weaving factory to instal similar machinery.

As regards woollen manufacture, a wool spinning plant has been installed in the institute. Attempts are being made by the Assistant Director to induce capitalists to instal such plants for the benefit of the cumbly weavers.

So far as coir manufacture is concerned, the chief problem of efficient and speedy retting is receiving attention.

As regards knitting, arrangements have been made to instal at the Textile Institute a wide range of machinery, both hand and power driven, for instructional and demonstration purposes.

As regards bleaching and dyeing, the peripatetic party has been visiting several centres and instructing the dyers in modern methods of dyeing.

In respect of cloth printing, the dyeing party has been visiting select cloth printing centres and instructing the workers in modern methods of stencil printing.

(d) None.

Public Works

Use of Bells asbestos sheets by the Public Works Department.

* 1072 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Public Works Department are now making increased use of Bells asbestos sheets in preference to Mangalore tiles; and if so, why;

(b) whether representations have been received by the Government that owing to the increased use of this material the tile industry in Mangalore has suffered considerably; and

(c) whether in the interests of the indigenous tile industry the Government propose to consider the desirability of discouraging the use of Bells asbestos which is a foreign material?

A.—(a) No.

(b) No.

(c) The cost of asbestos roofing is high compared with other patterns of roofing, but the sheets are lighter and easier to fix. For urgent temporary work and in cases where light roofs are needed, this style of roofing has been occasionally adopted.

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UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Police**

Police establishment in East and West Godavari, Kistna and Ceded districts.

1073 Q.—Mr. J. BHEEMAYYA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Deputy Superintendents, Circle Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Police in the East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna and Ceded districts; and

(b) whether any Ediga has been appointed and if not, why not?

A.—(a) The number of Deputy Superintendents of Police and the sanctioned permanent strength of Circle Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors is as shown below:—

District.	Deputy Superintendents of Police.	Circle Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.
1. East Godavari ...	3	10	59
2. West Godavari ...	1	4	27
3. Kistna ...	1	6	39
4. Cuddapah ...	1	7	49
5. Kurnool ...	2	8	60
6. Bellary ...	2	8	48
7. Anantapur ...	2	8	55

(b) The Government have no information.

Assignment of Lands

Assignment of village common lands in South Kanara.

1074 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to my question No. 901 answered on the 15th October 1929, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether there are any villages in South Kanara besides Chitrap wherein lands out of village common lands have been assigned to any community as a body other than Adi-Dravida, in the same way as they were assigned to Moghars and Billavars in Chitrap, and if so, in which villages, to which communities, to what extent and on what grounds?

A.—The Government have not the information.

Irrigation

Sliding of the Godavari bank near Kopileswarapuram Agraharam.

1075 Q.—Mr. V. RAMJEE RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, with reference to questions No. 106, dated 8th August 1929 and No. 716, dated 3rd October 1929, regarding the sliding of the Godavari bank near Kapileswarapuram Agraharam, East Godavari district, whether all the protective works that are contemplated, namely, (i) uprooting of the nanal on the sand shoals, (ii) connecting the high level 'paya' with the river, (iii) making revetment, with a strong toe wall built into the water, as was done at another place in the same village on a former occasion, will be finished at least before the next flood season in 1930?

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A.—The Superintending Engineer expects to complete the necessary works before the next floods.

Wild Animals

Reward to a boy for rescuing his grandmother from a tiger.

1076 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Agent to the Governor for the Vizagapatam Agency rewarded a boy, Ondhuru, by name, of Kosakandu village, Koraput taluk, with a sum of Rs. 15 for rescuing his grandmother from being carried away by a tiger;

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to call for a report of the full particulars of the deed of the boy from the Agent and place it on the table of the House; and

(c) whether the Government will consider the desirability of giving the boy an additional reward for his bravery?

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

Education

Inter-school competitive examinations to the board schools of North Arcot district.

1077 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in the schools under the North Arcot District Board, inter-school competitive examinations are being held every year;

(b) whether such examinations are held for all classes above the fifth standard;

(c) whether promotions of teachers under this Board are made to depend on the results of these examinations; and

(d) whether the Government or the Director of Public Instruction approved of this system?

A.—(a) Common examinations, which are in no sense competitive ones, are held for all schools with the objects of checking injudicious promotions and of securing a fairly uniform standard in all the schools.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes, but only in the sense that the deserving teachers are encouraged and slackers occasionally made to wait for their increments.

(d) Yes.

Quantity of Indian-made coloured crayon and blackboard chalks used in institutions under Government and local bodies.

1078 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state what is the quantity of Indian-made coloured crayons and blackboard chalks used in

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institutions under Government and local bodies during the year 1928-29 and the quantity and value of such goods imported from abroad during the same period?

A.—The Government have no information.

Starting of a Technological College in Madras.

1079 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is proposed to convert the Engineering College or any other institution in Madras into a Technological College; and

(b) if so, what action is being taken on the proposal?

A.—(a) & (b) No such proposal is before the Government at present. The question of instituting a separate course in 'Electrical Engineering' in the Engineering College, Guindy, is however under examination.

Excise

Excise establishment in East and West Godavari, Kistna and Ceded districts.

1080 Q.—MR. J. BHEEMAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Assistant Commissioners, Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and clerks in the Excise department in East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna and Ceded districts; and

(b) the number of Edigas among them?

A.—(a)	Assistant Commissioners	...	...	...	...	4
	Inspectors	...	...	...	...	15
	Assistant Inspectors	...	...	...	...	12
	Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	...	158
	Clerks	...	...	...	...	59

(b) Two clerks.

Public Health

Assignment of grazing or common lands of Derabail and other villages.

1081 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased—

(1) to place before the House a statement showing the areas of grazing or common lands in the village of Derabail and the villages surrounding that village ten years ago and the extent that has been assigned out of such lands to individuals or communities during that period; and

(2) to state how it has been decided to dispose of the land assigned to the municipality for use as a municipal trenching ground after it has been given back to Government by the municipality as ordered by them?

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

(2) The question of disposal of the land referred to will be considered only after another site for a trenching ground has been finally selected.

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

II

AMENDMENTS TO STANDING ORDERS.

(Standing Orders Nos. 3, 5, 10, 14, 16, 22, 23, 33, 34 and 46.)

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have to announce that the amendments to Standing Orders Nos. 22 and 23 passed at the meeting of the Council held on the 10th October 1929, and the amendments to Standing Orders Nos. 3, 5, 10, 14, 16, 33, 34 and 46 passed at the meeting of the Council held on the 17th October 1929, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 30th October 1929."

III

ACTS ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

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

The Madras Services Commission Act, 1929	...	...	5th October 1929.
The Madras University (Amendment) Act, 1929	...	...	12th October 1929.
The Madras City Police (Amendment) Act, 1929	...	...	8th November 1929.
The Madras Village Courts (Amendment) Act, 1929	...	...	9th November 1929.
The Madras Medical Registration (Second Amendment) Act, 1929	...	...	15th November 1929.
The Andhra University (Amendment) Act, 1929	...	...	Do.
The Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1929	...	...	Do.
The Madras Abkari (Amendment) Act, 1929	...	...	Do. "

IV

ACTS ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

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

The Madras City Police (Amendment) Act, 1929.	21st October 1929.
The Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards (Further Amendment) Act, 1929	23rd October 1929.
The Madras Village Courts (Amendment) Act, 1929	Do.
The Madras Medical Registration (Second Amendment) Act, 1929	Do.
The Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1929	24th October 1929.
The Madras Abkari (Amendment) Act, 1929	Do. "

[20th January 1930]

V

ELECTION TO THE SENATE OF THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I have to announce that Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao was on 3rd December 1929 declared duly elected to the Senate of the Andhra University by the non-official Members resident within the University area.”

VI

THE MALABAR TENANCY BILL.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I have to read to the Council the message of His Excellency the Governor regarding the Malabar Tenancy Bill. The message runs as follows :—

“ I have given careful consideration to the reports of the discussions in the Legislative Council and to representations that have been made to me by deputations and otherwise in respect of the Malabar Tenancy Bill which was passed by the Legislative Council on the 15th October 1929 and have subjected the provisions of that Bill to a thorough examination. As a result of such examination, while fully recognizing the care the Council has already bestowed on the Bill, I have come to the conclusion that changes are expedient in respect of certain clauses of the Bill. I accordingly return the parts of the Bill specified below, to the Legislative Council under section 81-A (1) of the Government of India Act for its reconsideration, together with the amendments, appended hereto, which I recommend. I attach also a memorandum of my reasons for the amendments.

Parts of the Bill returned.

Clause 7, sub-clause (3),
do. (4)—the following words at the end : “ and also as regards pepper where it is not the principal crop on the land ”.

Clause 13,
Do. 14,
Do. 15,
Do. 18,
Do. 28,
Do. 40, sub-clause (2), line 3 figure “ 13 ”.
Do. 43 do. (1) (a), line 2, figure “ 14 ”.
Do. 43 do. (1) (b) do. do.
Do. 50 do. (2), line 2, figure “ 15 ”.
Do. 51

* “ The amendments and the memorandum of reasons for the same have already been circulated to the Members and I do not propose to read them.

“ Now, under the Standing Orders, I have to put the amendments to the vote of the House.”

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—“ Sir, I move that the consideration of the parts returned and the amendments recommended be adjourned till to-morrow. We wish to consult the leaders of the other parties and come to some understanding with them about these amendments.”

* Printed as Appendix XI on pages 152-155 infra.

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* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I have no objection to the adjournment.”

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I have also no objection, Sir.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I take it that it is the pleasure of the House to have these amendments taken up for consideration as the first item to-morrow.”

The consideration of the amendments was accordingly postponed till the next day.

VII

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1929-30.

GRANT VI. IRRIGATION—RESERVED.

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 300 under Grant VI—Irrigation—Reserved.

“ Sir, this sum of Rs. 300 is made up of three token sums of Rs. 100 each. The first sum of Rs. 100 relates to the diversion of a portion of the Gowtami right bank in the Ubalanka and Ravulpalem limits. This portion was seriously eroded during the floods of September last and it is necessary that steps should be taken to prevent further erosion. For this reason it is proposed to spend Rs. 10,000 during the current year. The total cost of the work is Rs. 35,840.

“ The second item relates to the protection of the left bank of the Akhanda Godavari. This is generally washed out every year and the measures taken from time to time are found to be inadequate. It is therefore proposed to construct two stone groynes so that the current may be diverted towards the right arm and to pitch the margin andrevet the slope. The total cost of the works is Rs. 12,500 of which we propose to spend Rs. 8,000 during the current year.

“ The third item relates to the diversion of the upland drainage above the Cauvery and the Vennar regulators in Tanjore. The drainage from an area of 22 square miles enters the old Vennar and thence flows into the Vennar above Katchamangalam anicut. This upland drainage brings a large volume of water during the north-east monsoon and consequently the cultivated areas under the Vennar and its branches suffer badly from submersion. It should be brought under control and diverted into the Cauvery above the Cauvery-Vennar regulators by excavating a channel from the old Vennar course across the Cauvery right bank. It is very desirable that the work should be carried out at once. The construction of the new Grand Anicut Canal of the Cauvery-Mettur Project cannot be completed until this is done. It is therefore proposed to carry out the work as soon as possible. The total cost is estimated to be Rs. 2,01,700 out of which a sum of Rs. 3,000 is likely to be spent during the current year.”

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

GRANT XII. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—MISCELLANEOUS.

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 30,000 under Grant XII—General Administration—Miscellaneous.

[Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell] [20th January 1930]

"This sum is required to provide for the contribution to the Government of India towards the cost of the Madras Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee. I think hon. members of this House are aware of the work which is being carried on by the Central Banking Enquiry Committee and the Provincial Committees. The Government of India suggested that the Provincial Governments should contribute about half the cost of the expenses incurred by the Provincial Committees in connexion with the enquiry. The total cost of the Provincial Committee is estimated at about Rs. 66,200 of which Rs. 43,400 will be incurred during 1929-30 and the balance of Rs. 22,800 during 1930-31. The cost will be met by the Government of India in the first instance and it is suggested that we should pay Rs. 30,000 this year and the balance will be provided in the budget for the next year."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I beg to move that the allotment proposed may be reduced by Rs. 100 for this reason that this banking enquiry will not be finished by the end of April. From the questionnaire sent to us, it seems that the enquiry is a very complicated one covering so many points and such a vast field that the period fixed is quite inadequate. If this enquiry is to be finished within that period, I am sure it will be a very superficial enquiry. From what I have come to know about it, the time at their disposal seems to be quite inadequate. I am afraid the Government of India have entered into an enquiry which will do nobody good if the time at its disposal is not extended for a very much longer period. Further there should be on the committee expert officials with a thorough knowledge of the economic condition of the country. The non-officials who are now on the committee have, I am afraid, very little time to devote to this enquiry carefully. In some cases they are either not at all fit for the work or do not possess the qualifications necessary for this widespread and manifold enquiry on complicated points. I therefore first want to know whether the time fixed will be at all adequate for completing the enquiry, whether we would not be asked to vote for further grants and whether it is worthwhile spending valuable money on an enquiry the results of which would not be of much use to the country."

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—"I second the motion."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Sir, I wish to enquire of the Government whether any other province has agreed to contribute a portion of the expenditure of these committees. My information is that some provinces have declined to contribute. Sir, this is an investigation instituted by the Central Government and therefore the whole cost must be borne by them and no portion should be collected from the provinces. Seeing that the other provinces have declined to contribute any portion of the cost of this committee, I do not see why this Government should undertake the responsibility to contribute half the cost. No reasons were assigned for throwing this liability on the revenues of this province."

"Sir, from the note I see that four districts have been chosen for intensive investigation by this committee. Why these four districts have been selected as against other districts has not been explained. An enquiry of a detailed nature into the economic condition of the agricultural people generally has been asked for by this House from time to time and no attention has been paid to such representation by the non-official members on this side of the House. Sir, the banking enquiry is only an indirect method of enquiring into the economic condition of the people. If, as is stated in the note placed in our hands, an intensive enquiry is intended to be made in the four districts of

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Bellary, East Godavari, Coimbatore and Madura and only a general survey of the conditions in the province as a whole in regard to agriculture and other small industries allied or supplemental to agriculture, I fail to see what purpose would be served by the intensive survey in the abovementioned four districts only. The principles governing the economic condition of the people are common to all the districts and therefore it is necessary that this investigation should extend to all the districts in the Presidency and not be limited to only four districts. What is the use of a 'general survey' throughout the province, unless the principles are definitely laid down? I am informed by my hon. Friend from Bellary that the committee sat only for three days in Bellary and is believed to have nearly completed its work there. If that is so, if only three days are necessary for an intensive enquiry, I fail to see what useful purpose would be served by such an enquiry. And, as I said, it is unnecessary that this province should pay any portion of the expenditure towards an enquiry which is intended to benefit the Central Government. Therefore, Sir, unless satisfactory reasons are assigned why this province should undertake to defray a portion of the expenditure, I propose to vote against this demand."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, I do not think it is necessary for us to go into the details of the working of this committee, to record a vote on this matter. This is a committee appointed by the Government of India and as such, wherever it works and whatever work it may do, the cost of it should be borne by that Government only. A reason urged in the note is that the Provincial Government is as much interested as the Government of India in the labours of this committee. I will reverse it and say that there are several committees appointed by the Provincial Government in connexion with the work of which the Government of India is as much interested as the Provincial Government; are they going to come to our rescue and share the cost of those committees? Now, we have got the Royal Commission coming to our province. Are the Madras Government going to defray the expenses connected with its investigation wholly or partially? I am entirely opposed to bad precedents and conventions. I think this is a matter entirely for the Government of India. They may pay for the expenses of the committee in any way they like, liberally or otherwise. Having initiated this committee, I think they must be prepared to defray the cost. I think it would be a bad precedent if this Government should agree to bear half the cost. Even if the other provinces have done so it is no reason why the Madras Government should follow such a bad example."

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"Mr. President, Sir, my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha appeared to take some exception to the personnel of the committee on the ground that this enquiry is a matter largely for experts to conduct. Now, Sir, we have in the chairman an officer who has had considerable experience in co-operative banking and as the head of the co-operative department he must be aware of the conditions affecting the finances of the people in the villages as well as in towns. There is also on the committee a Professor of Economics. The non-official members are representatives of various interests, viz., indigenous banking, agricultural, commercial and urban. There is every reason to expect that this committee should be able to give us a very valuable report."

"As regards the suggestion that they are not making a very thorough enquiry owing to the short stay they make in each district, I may point out

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that they have working for them certain investigators of the grade of Tahsildars who collect the necessary materials for them and from those materials the committee should be able to arrive at decisions. It is hoped that the report of the committee will be submitted to us on the date on which we have asked them to submit it, that is, by the end of April.

* As regards the question whether a contribution ought to be made by this Government towards the cost of this enquiry, I understand that only two provinces have so far declined to make any contribution, i.e., Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and that other provinces are contributing towards the cost of the provincial committees."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Why should we ? "

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" We are very much interested in the results of this enquiry and we hope to get very useful material from the labours of this Committee. On other similar occasions I believe a portion of the cost was borne by this Government. In the case of the Statutory Commission this Government bore the cost of the Provincial Committee which sat with the Statutory Commission. I therefore beg to move that this grant be made."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I associate myself with the remarks that have been made by hon. members who have spoken on this side of the House. Personally I happened to know something of this enquiry committee. Considering the circumstances of the case, I should have preferred that Government should have appointed a real banking expert as the Chairman of this Committee. Personally I have no grievance against the present Chairman, but I hardly think that his qualification that he is a member of the Civil Service and that he has been the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for about two years is sufficient enough to enable him to become the Chairman of the Banking Enquiry Committee. The circumstances of the case are so complicated that we should have expected the Government, in order to get useful information from the labours of this Committee, to have appointed, as Chairman of the Committee, one who is really a banking expert. Besides, as has been mentioned by previous speakers, the time allowed is so inadequate that I do not think that results of any value would be achieved. I should think that, if it is the intention of the Government that the agricultural population of our Presidency should be benefited, we should have had a much more thorough enquiry which is likely to give some beneficial results. I therefore oppose this grant."

* Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—" I would like to know if the Government of India would refuse to hold an enquiry into the economic conditions of all the districts if the contribution is refused. The present enquiry is only a partial enquiry in a few selected districts. I think it ought to be extended to other districts also. If the Government of India refuses to extend this enquiry to all the districts but holds it only partially, I think we had better refuse our contribution."

* Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" I regret very much that I have to differ from hon. members who have spoken so far in opposing this grant. The only objection raised to the making of this grant is 'the Government of India have appointed this Committee and let them bear the whole cost of it'. That seems to me to be hardly convincing. As was mentioned by the hon. the Revenue Member, in the case of the Statutory Commission this Government bore the cost of the Provincial Committee that was appointed to assist the Royal

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Commission. My hon. Friend Sir A. P. Patro was the Chairman of the Provincial Committee and he is one of those who were paid out of the Provincial revenues for having worked on that Committee."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" That was a Committee appointed to assist the Royal Commission. Do not confound the two issues."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" I will leave all confusion to my hon. Friend over there."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I request the hon. Member to address the Chair and attribute the confusion to him, if he wants." (Laughter.)

* Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" Sir, in the explanatory note that has been circulated to us it has been stated that 'the heads of enquiry allocated to the Provincial Committees are mainly agricultural credit, special study of the working of co-operative banks and co-operative marketing, etc.'. It goes without saying that we are as deeply interested in the problem as the Government of India are. Besides that, there are certain aspects of the Agricultural Commission's report to be considered and the Provincial Government would have had to think of appointing some committee for making an enquiry on the same lines even if the Government of India had not undertaken the task. Now, Sir, this move on the part of the Government of India saved the local Government the necessity of appointing a committee of their own to make the requisite enquiry in this direction. So, this is a very legitimate burden and in my humble opinion it ought to be borne by the Provincial Government. And merely because the Government of India have taken the lead in this matter, I see no reason why we should feel shy in bearing a portion of the cost. One word more and I have done."

"The other objection to the making of the grant is that the time allowed for the enquiry of the Committee is inadequate. I do not think that hon. Members seriously mean that the time allowed is too inadequate for the purpose of making this enquiry. If that is so, they should move for an extension of time and also ask for extended terms of reference. Nobody who has spoken so far has made that suggestion. On the other hand, they want to cut out the grant. As for the query put by the hon. Member from Anantapur, I may tell him that it is very likely that the Government of India may not continue this enquiry at all if this amount is not voted by this Council."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I will put the motion of Mr. Saldanha. The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 30,000 under Demand XII—General Administration—Miscellaneous by Rs. 100."

The motion was declared lost.

A poll was demanded which was accordingly taken and the House divided as follows :—

Ayes.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. | 7. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon. |
| 2. Mr. J. A. Saldanha. | 8. „ C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 3. „ K. Uppi Sahib. | 9. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar. |
| 4. „ A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 10. „ Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 5. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. | 11. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 6. Mr. R. Nagan Gowda. | 12. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur. |

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Noes

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|---|---|
| 1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 20. Mr. J. A. Davis |
| 2. The hon. Sir M. Krishnan Nayar. | 21. „ R. Foulkes |
| 3. „ Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. | 22. Rao Sahib P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. |
| 4. „ Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. | 23. Mahmud Schaammad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur. |
| 5. „ Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 24. Zamindar of Singampatti |
| 6. „ Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 25. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| 7. Mr. Hilton Brown. | 26. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 8. „ H. A. Watson. | 27. „ N. Siva Raj. |
| 9. „ A. G. Leach. | 28. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| 10. „ J. Gray. | 29. „ V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 11. „ S. V. Ramanurti. | 30. Mr. W. P. A. Soundara Pandian. |
| 12. „ C. B. Cotterell. | 31. „ S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar. |
| 13. „ V. Ch. John. | 32. „ Daniel Thomas. |
| 14. „ M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 33. „ S. Venkiah. |
| 15. Khan Sahib Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur. | 34. „ C. E. Wood. |
| 16. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. | 35. „ R. J. C. Robertson. |
| 17. H. B. Ari Gowder. | 36. „ S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |
| 18. Mr. A. B. Shetty. | 37. „ G. R. Premayya. |
| 19. Mr. J. Bheemayya. | 38. „ V. Ramjee Rao. |
| | 39. „ P. Siva Rao. |

Neutral.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi. | 6. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 2. Mr. H. F. P. Hearson. | 7. Muhammad Khadir Mohideen Sahib Bahadur. |
| 3. „ F. E. James. | 8. The Maharaja of Pithapuram. |
| 4. „ A. J. Leech. | |
| 5. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. | |

Ayes 12. Noes 39. Neutral 8.

The motion was negatived.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“The question is that ‘the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 30,000 under Grant XII—General Administration—Miscellaneous’.”

The demand was carried and the grant made.

GRANT XXI. MEDICAL—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“Sir, I move, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100, under Grant XXI—Medical—Transferred, for carrying on ante-natal and post-natal work in the Women and Children Hospital. This matter has been under the consideration of the Government for some time. It is considered necessary to start this work even this year. Therefore I am moving this supplementary demand. The necessity for this work has been discussed more than once on the floor of this House and I therefore do not think it necessary to say anything more on the subject. The idea at present is to appoint a lady assistant surgeon and two health visitors. The proposal to appoint a civil surgeon later on and to do away with the lady assistant surgeon is under consideration. The question whether the lady assistant surgeon should also continue will also be considered. Even before these questions are considered and decided upon, it is considered necessary to start the work and to appoint a lady assistant surgeon and two health visitors. Therefore I move this supplementary demand.”

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

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“The hon. Member, Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddi has given notice of a cut motion. I am not able to decide whether the subject matter of the amendment is relevant to the demand. Is it her intention that the medical officer to be appointed should be of the civil surgeon's grade and not of the assistant surgeon's grade?”

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—“Sir, I want to have an assurance from the hon. Minister that the officers who are going to be appointed to be in charge of the ante-natal and post-natal work will be women officers, because it is stated in the explanatory note that the temporary lady assistant surgeon will be there till the 1st April 1930 and that the question of appointing a medical officer of the civil surgeon grade is under separate consideration. It is not stated in the note whether the civil surgeon who will be appointed, will be a lady officer or not. My point is that the Government should make up their mind even now that only women officers should be put in charge of this work.”

“For the reasons stated above, I move that the allotment of Rs. 100 under Grant XXI—Medical—Transferred be reduced by Re. 1. I have many a time stated before this hon. House that ante-natal work is welfare work and is more a preventive than a curative work. Even in European countries this work is done by women. My wish is that in this country also where the majority of our women would not seek medical aid from men medical officers for diseases associated with pregnancy and child-birth, this preventive work should be done only through women for women; it may be stated that the health visitors will form a connecting link between the doctor and the women patients but health visitors are only subordinate officers and the patients will have to be examined by male doctors and the expectant mothers will have to be given instructions about their daily habits such as their diet, sleep and the importance of breast-feeding, etc. Unless the patients have confidence in the doctor, they will not be willing to express their difficulties, fears, misgivings, etc., to the male doctor. Therefore it is but proper that the work should be done by women. There are a number of women graduates possessing high medical degrees, such as M.B. & B.S., who are unemployed. We have been persuading our women to take to the profession of medicine. We are giving them scholarships for qualifying themselves as graduates of medicine. Many of such graduates are unemployed in spite of the fact that medical aid for women is very very inadequate both in the city and in the mufassal. It is often stated against the employment of women medical officers that the Government Maternity Hospital is a teaching and training institution for male students in medicine. Even then I plead that this teaching can be done as efficiently by women as by men, because all the patients on whom demonstrations are done are women. When I was a student undergoing training in that hospital, I learnt all my practical work from the senior nurse and matron even though I learnt my theory from my professors. There is no reason why qualified women should not teach male students, especially in hospitals where there are only women patients. There are many women hospitals, like the Lying-in Hospital, the Victoria Hospital in Triplicane, the Rainy Hospital in Tondiyarpet and the Kalyani Hospital in Mylapore, which are very efficiently managed and which are as much popular as the Maternity Hospital which is staffed mainly by men officers. Then with regard to teaching institutions and colleges, there are the Lady Willingdon

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Medical School, the Queen Mary's College, The Women's Christian College, where the results compare better than those of the colleges staffed by men doctors. I have already drawn the attention of the hon. Minister, in my budget speech, to the urgent necessity of employing a certain number of women officers in the Government Maternity Hospital because it is one of the best equipped hospitals in the world. The other women hospitals do not have as much accommodation and as much equipment as the Government Maternity Hospital. Much knowledge and experience can be gained in that hospital by medical women if the practice is made available to them. When women graduates gain experience from that hospital, it will be surely used for the benefit of many Indian mothers, both expectant and nursing, both inside and outside the hospital."

The MAHARAJA OF PITHAPURAM:—"Sir, I beg to second this amendment. Our women, whether they observe purdah or not, are reluctant to be examined by men, more so when they are pregnant. If the Government accept this amendment, people, both men and women, will be under a deep debt of gratitude to them."

* Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I support the amendment moved by my hon. Friend, Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddi. The explanatory note is not clear. It is stated that a lady assistant surgeon will be appointed for only three months and that afterwards she will be replaced by a Civil Surgeon. We do not know whether a gentleman or lady doctor will be appointed. The object of the amendment is to clear this point. Only lady doctors should be appointed so that they may gain the confidence of women patients. All over the world, wherever maternity work is attended to, only ladies are in charge of it. Otherwise these institutions will not be of much use. Our Maternity Hospital is supposed to be the best in India, they say, the best in the whole world. Still, about 60 per cent of the people from the city and the mufassal are not taking advantage of the Maternity Hospital because it is solely manned by male doctors. The Rainy Hospital, the Kalyani Hospital and Gosha Hospital of Triplicane, attract people of all sorts; the same is not the case with the Maternity Hospital. I wish that the hon. Minister can assure us that this work will be entrusted only to women and that men will have nothing to do with it. The Welfare Scheme of the Corporation of Madras is very popular because there are women doctors to take care of women. I hope the Government will follow the good example of the Corporation of Madras."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, I do not know whether the glowing picture, which my hon. Friend Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar drew of the work done by the Corporation will cast any reflection against the work done in Government hospitals. I am sure that he is partial towards the Corporation . . ."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"I can prove it."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Whatever that may be, it is clear from the explanatory note that a lady assistant surgeon will be appointed immediately and that the proposal to appoint a civil surgeon to assist these lady doctors is under consideration. Considering the customs of the country, the Surgeon-General has recommended the appointment of a lady assistant surgeon. The details of the work to be done by health visitors are given in the note, i.e., assisting in the ante-natal department in the examination of women and gaining their confidence; I do not know how a male civil surgeon can be put in charge of this work. Visiting pregnant women on the books

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of the hospital at their houses, instructing them in the care of themselves and preparation for their confinement and attending to small ailments are some of the items of work to be attended to by lady health visitors and a male civil surgeon should not be asked to look after this work. The next item of work is examination of blood and urine from time to time, attending to complications which are many and common and advising patients to attend ante-natal clinics for treatment.

"The note says that the Surgeon-General recommends the immediate appointment of a lady assistant surgeon temporarily till 1st April 1930 and the appointment of two lady health visitors from 1st April 1930. A proposal to appoint an additional medical officer of the civil surgeon's grade in the hospital is under separate consideration. When this officer is appointed, this lady assistant surgeon will not be required. Even though the Surgeon-General may think that a civil surgeon may be necessary to help, guide and advise the officers in charge of this work, I do not see any reason why the services of the lady assistant surgeon who is going to be appointed should be dispensed with. In the interests of the efficiency and the usefulness of the work both in the city and in the mufassal, the services of the lady assistant surgeon should not be dispensed with."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, the hon. the Deputy President raised some objections and imagined that I would raise some objections, and answered them also; I do not propose to refer to them. The proposal at present, for which I am moving this supplementary demand, is to employ a lady assistant surgeon immediately. As I have already said, there is a proposal to employ a civil surgeon. In that case the services of the lady assistant surgeon may not be necessary. It has not been decided by the Government to appoint a civil surgeon or to dispense with the services of the lady assistant surgeon. If it is decided that a civil surgeon should be appointed, then the further question whether a gentleman or lady civil surgeon should be appointed will be considered. There is no reason for the apprehension that a lady officer will not be in the department. If we decide that a civil surgeon is necessary, we may probably decide also that a lady should be appointed. Those points are under consideration. When ¹²⁻¹⁵ that is decided, certainly, the suggestions of the hon. Members made in ^{p.m.} this House that the person in charge of the work should be a lady and that the person should be a lady of the grade of either a surgeon or an assistant surgeon, will be considered. The idea is to have as many doctors as possible in this department of work to help the expectant mothers. That is the idea, and I am sure the apprehensions expressed by some of the hon. Members here are to a certain extent unfounded, because it is not the idea of the Government at all to do away with the ladies in the department. If after employing this lady it is found that the services of a male doctor will also be required, that will form a separate proposal for the future; but the present proposal is only to appoint a lady doctor. It is with that object that I am now moving this token demand."

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"After hearing the explanation given by the hon. the Minister, I do not want to press my amendment, Sir. I accordingly beg to withdraw it."

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

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I shall now put the demand to the vote of the House. The question is that a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the Government under Grant XXI—Medical—Transferred."

The demand was carried and the grant made.

GRANT XXII. PUBLIC HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 200 under the head 'XXII—Public Health and Vital Statistics—Transferred' for the following two purposes: (i) Grant to the Corporation of Madras for a housing scheme in Bogipalayam cheri and (ii) grant for investigating a water-supply scheme in the Penukonda union.

"From the note which has been supplied to hon. Members it will be found that the mortality in Madras from diseases is very high, especially from respiratory diseases. High mortality is found to exist in the cheris in which the poor classes of people reside, and it has therefore been found necessary that a housing scheme should be started, as an experimental measure. This experimental measure was also considered desirable with a view to enable the Corporation of Madras and other mufassal municipalities to undertake such work in the future, and for this purpose the Government have decided that a grant of Rs. 2½ lakhs should be made. Of course, as stated in the note itself, no further grant is contemplated for the purpose. It is not within the financial capacity of the Corporation at present, although it is to a certain extent its duty, to provide housing accommodation as far as possible to the working classes and to improve the sanitation of the towns, and the present scheme is only an experiment, so that it may serve as a model both for the Corporation of Madras and other municipalities. This grant of Rs. 2½ lakhs will be the only grant made for the purpose. It may be asked, Sir, why the Government should make this grant to the Corporation of Madras. As I said, this is only an experiment and Government think it necessary to make this grant, so that the scheme may be thought of by the various municipalities in the mufassal and they may follow the example of the Corporation of Madras. This grant to the Madras Corporation will by itself lead very little to the lessening of the congestion in cheris, but the Corporation will itself have to provide later on much larger sums, if this experiment proves successful. The Madras Government, at any rate now, propose to make no further grant.

"As regards the other proposal, a water-supply scheme was considered necessary, and although schemes were considered more than half a dozen times before, owing to the financial condition of the Penukonda union, the schemes were not carried out. Even now, when we find it necessary to start a water-supply scheme there, the union is unable to pay the preliminary expenses necessary for investigation, which come to Rs. 9,000 and odd. The Government, therefore, instead of making a half grant towards the expenses of this scheme, as is usual in such cases, have decided to make a full grant of Rs. 9,500. (Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: Will the usual grant be given later on?) The hon. Member for Bellary is asking whether in respect of the full cost of the scheme itself, a grant will be made. A half grant will certainly be made; but whether anything more than that should be made or not is a question to be considered only afterwards. As regards the expenses

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of the investigation, Government consider that a sum of Rs. 9,250 is necessary, and so I move that a token grant of Rs. 100 be made for this purpose also."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"Mr. President, Sir, I oppose this grant. In his speech, the hon. the Minister said that he hoped that the rest of the municipalities in the Presidency will follow the Madras Corporation and ask the Government for grants. I hope the Minister also will follow suit as he has done in this case, and make grants for building houses in each municipality. Each house will, according to the estimate given here, cost Rs. 800 which is more than the cost of an average house in this Presidency. Sir, in the explanatory note it has been stated that on account of respiratory diseases, the mortality in this city is very high. I think the best cure for respiratory diseases is to send the people over to dry areas like Bellary or Anantapur instead of keeping them on here. I think it is the moist air here in this Presidency town that causes the respiratory diseases. This however is a layman's opinion. Sir, more devastating and deadly diseases than the respiratory diseases have been prevailing in the Presidency, and so far the Government have not come forward to hold any conference with the municipalities concerned in order to devise means for housing the poor people. Sir, in this Presidency, plague has been often visiting places like Bellary, for instance, and no attempt has been made to provide a housing scheme there. Whenever any question of town extension was raised, the Government simply said that it was not their business. But here they come forward with a proposal to help the Corporation of a very rich city which could easily find money for this housing scheme, and they want to give not a few thousand rupees, but as big an amount as Rs. 2½ lakhs. If the Government wanted only to place a model to copy, they could as well build 30 houses instead of 300.

"Again, Sir, I do not see any mention made here about the way in which this amount is to be recovered either by the Government or by the Corporation. They are going to build 300 houses for Rs. 2½ lakhs at the rate of about Rs. 800 each. It is not known whether these houses are going to be given free to the poor people or whether the Corporation or the Government is going to recover the cost from the people. If the Corporation is going to recover the cost from the people, then the Corporation can as well go in for a loan from the Government and pay it off in instalments. Therefore, Sir, I oppose, this demand."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, I oppose this grant for this reason, firstly that I do not see the urgency for the Government to come before the Council now with a motion for this grant. I do not see why they should not bring it up along with the budget, for in that case we shall be able to see how the Government propose tackling the problem of high mortality and diseases not merely in Madras but in other urban areas. Knowing, as I do, many places in this Presidency—I think they must also be well known to this Council—where conditions of illness and mortality are very serious indeed, I think it is easy to see that very little has been so far done by the Government to improve the conditions in rural areas. I do not think any one will say that Government can spend indefinite amounts for this purpose; after all, their resources are limited, and we on this side of the House would claim that such resources as are at the disposal of the Government should be equitably distributed between the Madras Corporation

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and the other municipalities and rural areas. If Government had brought forward this proposal as part of the budget proposals, we would have been in a better position to see how the amount was equitably distributed between the urban and rural areas.

"Secondly, Sir, I do not see why this free grant should be made to the Corporation of Madras at all. It is a fairly rich Corporation and I think it must be in a position to easily find money for such purposes; or, the Government can give a loan to it in respect of the amount proposed in the motion before the House. While I quite agree that conditions in Madras are bad enough, I do not see why the Government should single out the Madras Corporation alone for this help, while, so far as I know, it is not proposed to do anything adequately in respect of the rural areas."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Sir, I agree with the former speaker in saying that there is no urgency whatever for this demand. It seems to me that we are having so many demands this morning, the urgency of which is to be questioned very much. In connexion with the grants for Irrigation and Hospitals at least there is some justification to say that a new scheme or new service has been contemplated and therefore there was some urgency; but in the case of this grant, it seems to be ridiculous to bring this forward at the fag-end of the year, when the budget for the next year is to be introduced very shortly. It is not possible that any money could be spent by the Madras Corporation at this time, and the amount also is a free gift to the Corporation. In the rural areas there is a crying need, a pressing need for such grants, and whenever local bodies apply for such grants, the Government treat such applications with scant courtesy. The distressing condition of the backward classes and the depressed classes in the rural areas is something very hard and indescribable. I do not say that the poor people in Madras City do not deserve any consideration—I quite sympathize with them—but the question is, is it justifiable that the Government should give a free grant of such a big amount as Rs. 2½ lakhs to the Corporation at this time? If there is to be any justification at all, the Government should work out detailed plans and put them before the House. From the note supplied to us, it is not possible for any Member—at any rate for me—to gather any reason for the urgency of the grant or any justification therefor. Hon. Members will find that in paragraph 3 of the note it is stated :

'As the scheme is to be an experiment which may guide the Corporation in tackling the more general aspects of the housing problem and which may also serve as a model by which other local bodies may test similar proposals, Government have agreed to make a full grant of Rs. 2.51 lakhs towards the cost of the scheme, on the understanding, however, that no grant will be admissible in respect of any future schemes of the kind.'

"This gives away the whole case and makes the position of the Government very weak in the matter of this grant. If really the matter had been seriously considered by the department concerned, they would not have dared to put forward a demand such as this at this stage. I submit, Sir, the necessity for it, the urgency for it, has not been made out. On that ground, I oppose this demand.

"There is one point in connexion with this grant, and it is this: if really the Government are satisfied that the Madras Corporation deserves such help and encouragement in order to relieve the distress of the poor people in the City, why not they take up a comprehensive scheme in regard to rural areas also and consider it with equal generosity? I would ask the Government to

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place before the House more convincing arguments to show that they are considering some proposals or principles in respect of the rural areas also and that having made up their mind to make a free grant to the Madras Corporation, they would also be prepared to make similar free grants to the rural areas. Moreover, the fact that the amount is to be met by reappropriation from the provision for this year means that there has been bad budgeting in the previous year. If there is any surplus amount in the budget, it only means that there has been bad budgeting; and the demands that we are meeting in this House from time to time only go to show that there has been bad budgeting by the departments. Last year, the Public Accounts Committee drew the attention of this House to the fact that all the lapses of grants were entirely due to bad budgeting. Therefore, it is necessary that that kind of bad budgeting should be stopped. And because it is suggested in the note that the amount can be met by reappropriation, we should not think that this is a light affair. It is a very important matter of principle with regard to budgeting. And with regard to the grant, as I said before, there is absolutely no need whatever to come at this time of the year for a grant to the Corporation of Madras. The Corporation deserves no consideration whatever. If the Corporation really wanted this money, why could not they have kept up the house-tax at the proper level? They have reduced the house-tax and they thereby demonstrate to the public that they are so generous. They now come up to the Government and ask for a grant. Let the finances of the Corporation be properly re-adjusted, let the Corporation understand its own duty and it is only then that this House will contribute anything to assist the Corporation. The Madras Corporation have not done so; they have reduced the house-tax and thus reduced the finances of the Corporation. That being the case, it is simply ridiculous for the Government to make a free gift of this grant to the Corporation."

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* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I rise to support the Opposition and in doing so, I shall not repeat the reasons already advanced by the several hon. Members who have opposed this grant. But, there are one or two curious points about this application for the grant. First of all, I wonder why the hon. the Minister for Public Health should come forward with this grant. I think it is the function of the Minister for Local Self-Government to come up for a grant, as it is the money that is required on behalf of the Corporation of Madras."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"It relates to town-planning."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"But there is nothing mentioned about town-planning in the explanatory note."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Public Health and Town-planning are in the hands of the Health Minister, while the constitution of the Corporation is in the hands of the Chief Minister."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"The other point is more important. It is a wonder that the Government should come forward with this proposal at the instance of the Commissioner. It is stated that 'it was finally discussed in May last at a conference between representatives of Government and the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras.' It is not stated that the Corporation really refused to provide the funds. The Corporation has not considered any scheme of the sort and they have not refused to make any grant for the

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purpose. I want to know why Government should come forward with a free gift without the Corporation's demand. I do not know if there was any meeting of the Corporation held, at which it was decided that it was in need of funds to carry out such schemes and that it should apply to Government for a grant applied for. If not, why should the hon. the Minister for Public Health, with the consent of the hon. the Chief Minister, come forward with this demand? Is it election stunt or something like that in order to show that the Minister for Public Health has sympathy for the improvement of the health of the people? I think that unless the Corporation really refused to do its duty, it is superfluous for the Government to come forward with this offer.

"It is also a bad precedent for Government to come forward with an application for such a grant on behalf of a Corporation. Not only the Madras Corporation, but also the mufassal municipalities would make claims on this precedent for a grant. The Madras Corporation is not poorer than the other municipalities in the mufassal. If this is the case, surely our municipality at Mangalore which is in need of habitations for the poor, as also several other towns should also apply for similar grants. We could say, 'You have granted two and a half lakhs to the Madras Corporation, give us some thousands at least.' I think we shall be perfectly justified in making this demand and I think the hon. the Minister for Public Health as also the hon. the Chief Minister ought to make this kind of concession to other municipalities also. For these reasons and for the other reasons advanced by the previous speakers which I shall not reiterate, I urge that this grant should be refused."

* Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, the upper and the middle classes in the City of Madras are now living according to the Western mode of life and are building big bungalows for them to live in. Most of the lands of cheris in Madras are bought for the purpose of building these bungalows. The people in those cheris are driven out to move elsewhere; so congestion is caused in the various cheris in the City. It is on account of this congestion that the death-rate in the City is increasing and it has become a question of life and death for the poor. I therefore think that this grant is very urgent and should be made so that the people in the cheris may be housed elsewhere."

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"Sir, I should congratulate the Government for having come forward with a proposal of this sort so generously to improve housing for those who deserve most. I am sorry to observe that while they do this to this extent, they want to make it a condition that no grant will be admissible in respect of any future schemes of this kind. The note itself points out that there are something like 142 hutting grounds which will have to be improved. They say in another connexion, in considering the financial position of the Madras Corporation, that the finances of the Corporation do not make it possible to find funds for the construction of over-bridges and that the Government are anxious to provide full grants to the Corporation. Sir, it is not reasonable to say that they would give as an experimental measure only for two hutting grounds, and leave the other 140 hutting grounds to be developed, by the municipality, which according to them cannot find funds. I should think that it is a most niggardly way of tackling a most pressing problem. Sir, I should like the Government coming forward, in respect of not merely two hutting grounds, but also in respect of the other 140, by providing the funds necessary in the course of a few years and not to leave it merely to the Madras Corporation. I do not agree with

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my hon. Friend Sir Patro when he said that the Madras Corporation should not have reduced the house-tax. I know the Madras Corporation and I do not think that any amount of taxation that they may raise will be sufficient to meet the recurring expenditure of a big municipality like the Madras Corporation. There has been some observation with regard to the rural needs and rural health. I was one of those who at the last budget urged strongly that the hon. Minister should find a way out to see that the sanitation and health of the villages are improved and if necessary to constitute a public health fund. The objections raised here, are not, I believe, with a view to refuse the grant of the nature that has been asked for to-day but to ask the hon. Minister what he proposes to do with regard to rural schemes which are much more urgent and necessary. While the Government tackle with this scheme of the Madras Corporation, it is certainly more important to deal with the districts and the Government should make a sincere beginning in that direction. On these grounds, I support the grant. I would support this proposition if this grant is intended not merely for the two hutting grounds but also the 140 hutting grounds for which the Government should find funds and also for the improvement of the health of the villagers. I do hope that the hon. the Minister will come forward at the time of the budget with a scheme which will really improve their condition."

* Mr. N. SIVA RAJ :—"Mr. President, I was somewhat surprised at the view-point of the Opposition. I do not suggest in the least that there are not very good reasons for their opposition to this demand, but my point of view is that those feelings ought not to stand in the way of their agreeing to this grant. It is not, as Sir Patro has suggested, that there is no urgency about the matter. There is real urgency in this matter, in the sense that certain houses of the poor which have been pulled down some time back on account of certain disturbances in that particular area, have got to be replaced. The Corporation of Madras wants to take advantage of this opportunity and introduce this new experimental scheme. This matter is as urgent as it ever was before. That is why it is very necessary that this grant ought to be made. The hon. the Leader of the Justice party suggested that if he accords his support to this motion it is because he wants the Government to go the full length of giving this grant also in the matter of rural sanitation and rural improvements and public health. I am also of the same view, but that should not be our reason for withholding our support for this grant that is asked for by Government to give them a start in the right direction. That is the reason why I support this grant."

* Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, those hon. Members who oppose this grant are trying to cut their noses to spite their faces. They forget that the City of Madras is the metropolis. Sir, the beautifying of the metropolis and keeping it in a most sanitary condition, is the duty of the whole Presidency (Voices: Oh! Oh!), and when these hon. Members are coming to Madras, the Corporation is catering to their needs. The Corporation of Madras is supplying them with good water, good accommodation, good lighting and sanitary surroundings. Wherefrom do all these things come? The Corporation is trying to prevent epidemic diseases spreading to these hon. Members (Laughter). The Corporation is also attending to the needs of the whole Government. The whole Government machinery is seated here from His Excellency the Governor down to the peons in

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the Secretariat and other offices, who are attending to the needs of the whole Presidency. Thus the Corporation is attending to the needs of the whole Presidency. When the Corporation is doing all these things, it is the duty of the Council to take care of the metropolis. They forget that the metropolis is their own as much as it is of the citizens of Madras. So, Mr. President, let members understand that in granting this, they are taking care of themselves. Moreover, as remarked by the hon. Leader of the Justice party, there are 142 cheris and only two of them are going to be reformed. It is better that the Government come forward to take up the reforming of all the cheris and keep the City in a healthy condition. It is the duty of the Minister for Public Health and of the Health Department to do so. Now at least, the hon. Minister has come forward to see that something is done for the Corporation.

"As to the urgency of the matter, which the hon. Sir Patro questioned, the Corporation has been struggling for this grant for a number of years. At last 8 lakhs were budgeted for last year but they were not given to the Corporation. Now the circumstances require the grant, to start work immediately.

"As Mr. Siva Raj remarked, there are places where immediate steps should be taken to start construction. It is for this purpose we want this money immediately. (An hon. Member: 'Why do you want flushout system?') Sir, flushout system is a necessity. Now everywhere in the City we are trying to introduce flushout system. We are appealing to the residents of the City to have flushout system instead of the dry system. When the Corporation is erecting its own buildings, if it does not adopt the flushout system, then I fear it is going back on its very policy. Some hon. Members are thinking that flushout system is a luxury. Once more I have to tell them that they are under a mistaken impression. Flushout system is a necessity and not a luxury. I repeat once more that we want our poor people to live in a comfortable condition. Look at the West! Don't they see that their poor also live comfortably? Are there not poor respectables? Even so we want to give a healthy impetus to the life of our poor people. Sir, if we take care of the poor within the Corporation limits it will be setting an example to other municipalities in the mufassal to copy us. Of course, the hon. the Minister may start schemes of this sort, hereafter. Moreover he is not asking for a fresh grant, but only asks for a reappropriation from the grant that was sanctioned last year. My friend, Mr. Nagan Gowda, spoke about respiratory diseases. It is not only the respiratory diseases. These cheris if neglected form the nidus for spreading diseases. It is from there all the diseases spread throughout the whole City, not on account of the fault of the people there, but on account of ourselves keeping them in dirty condition. It is our duty to see that their condition is improved without their being taxed. If you reduce the taxes, it is the rich people that are benefited. May I inform Sir Patro that the Corporation have raised taxation by 2 per cent last year? Perhaps he is not aware of it. I finally request the Council to pass this grant without a division, for let me remind it that by passing this grant hon. Members are passing it for the benefit not only of the City but also of the whole Presidency."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, if any reason was needed to vote down this motion, that has been furnished by my friend, Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar. He says 'the metropolis should be improved at any cost. Never mind the rural areas. Tax them as much as possible. If there is not enough

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money, make it up by stopping all rural improvements, for the rest of the province can afford to wait.' Sir, from the speech of Mr. Muniswami Nayudu one thing is very clear, and that is, that in the matter of sanitation the needs of the rural areas are even more urgent and important than those of the metropolis and I am astonished how Government can relegate the interests of the rural areas into the background and concentrate all their attention on the metropolis. Sir, it is said that the percentage of mortality in the city is very high, and that Government want to reduce it. To this end they have introduced this scheme, and they hope that this will serve as a model for other local bodies to adopt. I say Government are not earnest when they say so. For if they were earnest they should have made a list of places where the percentage of mortality was high and tried the experiment in the worst places. Sir, I know places where the death-rate is even 80 per cent, and no one will deny the fact that this sort of scheme ought to be introduced there first and foremost. Far from coming forward with a proposal of this sort for such places, the hon. Minister does not care to render reasonable aid, even when such proposals are worked out and placed before him by others knowing the utter poverty of the villages and the local bodies concerned, he calmly says 'half the money I shall give, the other half you must find for yourself.' That is the policy of Government with regard to rural areas. But when it is a question of metropolis the hon. the Minister is ready to give the whole sum required for the purpose, even 2.51 lakhs as in this case.

"Now take the case of the Penukonda Union Board, a sum of Rs. 9,250 is to be spent—for what? For making a test of the yield of water available. What is going to be done with the other part of the scheme? Nobody knows. Surely if they are not going to undertake that scheme then this money is simply thrown away. Has the hon. Minister satisfied himself that if the yield test proves successful the Union Board is in a position to satisfy his condition and carry out the scheme? No. He has not even thought about that. As I said already, these are mere hasty proposals."

* Mr. F. E. JAMES:—"Mr. President, when I look at the situation in the Council this morning, that is, the rural interests entrenched against the urban, I am reminded of the old story of the controversy between the town mouse and the country mouse. (Laughter from the Government Benches and cries of 'No, no' from the Opposition Benches.) Whenever a motion for grant of money to the Madras Corporation is made, the rural interests are reluctant to vote the sum. But I am glad that the Madras Corporation has some friends in this House, though I am afraid they are very few.

"There are two things that I wish to observe. In the first place, it is perfectly true that the finances of the Corporation are not in a satisfactory condition, and it is perfectly true that a large part of that the responsibility for that state of affairs rests on the members of the Municipal Council. Their handling of finance, judged from the experience of taxation in the City for the last two or three years is an example of financial ineptitude (laughter) that is not paralleled anywhere in the world. I hope that that reputation will soon be removed. But even by raising new taxes to-morrow the Corporation will not improve their financial condition sufficiently to be able to launch on housing schemes requiring capital expenditure.

"In the note issued in connexion with this grant I observe that this scheme is an experiment, and the note continues that Government have

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agreed to make the full grant of 2.51 lakhs for the rest of the scheme on the understanding that no grant will be admissible in respect of future schemes of such sort. I should like to ask the hon. Minister by what authority can he bind future schemes? Is he a permanent Minister of Health? If not, how can he say that any future application for grant under this particular head will be inadmissible? I take it that he will leave a note on the file of the Finance Department, and I have no doubt that they will use this as one of the arguments for refusing grants. May I entreat him to put no condition of that kind, for it is not only unconstitutional and impossible to fulfil but also it is entirely against the whole basis of the policy underlying his department. I assume the hon. Minister hopes that, by experiments of this nature, the Corporation will see their way to provide for the housing of the poor themselves. I suggest to him that the municipalities will be unable to provide finance for future experiments. And I hope when such proposals are brought the hon. the Minister will not say, "how dare you come forward with such applications when I have already said that any future application of this sort is inadmissible?"

* Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Sir, I join in opposing the grant. There is no reason given whatsoever why the full grant should be borne by Government. I do not deny for a moment the urgent need for a scheme like this nor do I deny that Madras is the metropolis, of which the hon. Member for the City very forcibly reminded us, nor do I deny for a moment that we enjoy the amenities of Madras life whenever we have to go over there for attending the session of the Legislative Council; but, Sir, the question remains for consideration as to why while so many rural areas are awaiting the help of the Government in the promotion of these schemes, this premier Corporation should be given the full grant of two and a half lakhs of rupees for this purpose. I may also observe in this connexion that the Corporation, when these model houses are occupied, will be charging a nominal rent; when such is the case, I see no reason why Government should bear the whole cost of the scheme at the expense of the poor general taxpayer. Sir, it is suggested that the finances of the Corporation are not in a flourishing condition. If it is so, they have got to take steps for augmenting their resources instead of asking for money from the Government. I believe this housing scheme is a development scheme and in the case of all development schemes I fail to see why the Corporation should not raise a loan in the market, as the municipalities in the mufassal for the construction of markets. Therefore I most strongly protest against this full grant being made in favour of the premier Corporation, which can fall back on its own resources for supplying its needs."

* Mr. DANIEL THOMAS:—"Mr. President, it appears that we are following a suicidal policy. For in this matter we are setting up the interests of the metropolis and the mufassal one against the other. As a matter of fact, it is late in the day when the Government have awakened to the situation; and as a result they have come forward with a measure for improving the public health. When such is the position, when the Government have realized our difficulty and come forward to fulfil their duty to a certain extent it will be unwise on our part if we say that the rural areas are equally in need of money and therefore this grant ought not to be made. I believe it is rather a case in which those who are interested in the metropolis and those who are interested in the mufassal should join hands and see that

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a good beginning is made. I am in entire agreement with Mr. James when he says that the Government are short-sighted and that they are pursuing a wrong policy when they say that they are treating this as a unique case, and that they shall go thus far and no further. On the other hand, I believe this ought to be the beginning of a series of grants in this direction which Government ought to make hereafter.

"In western countries the question of house accommodation is coming to 1 p.m. the front. Governments are realizing more and more, how important and how essential a position the problem of house accommodation and house scheming occupies in the life and well-being of a nation. When that is the case, I believe we ought to join together and welcome the beginning to be made by our Government. I think it will be conceded that though there may be areas in the mufassal where the conditions are bad enough, still the conditions in the cheris of Madras are worse and therefore the need is greater. I remember during the sittings of the Royal Commission on Indian Reforms one of the Commissioners remarked that to be born in Madras seemed to be a dangerous occupation. The death-rate in Madras is something which is a blot on civilization. In no nation and in no civilized city should the mortality be so great. When we admit that this is a right thing to be done, I believe we ought not to put a spoke in the progress of affairs simply because we have some criticisms to make with regard to the finances of the Corporation and because there are areas which also require the assistance of Government in the matter of housing schemes. Government have to make a beginning some time somewhere. I, representing Tinnevely, may object if Tanjore is selected. So also objection can be taken when the proposal is made with reference to any other place. I believe that it is in the fitness of things that the beginning should be made in Madras. As mentioned in the note, when people realize the advantages of the scheme not only to the people of the locality but also with reference to the general health of the City, I believe in the mufassal areas the mufassal municipalities also will come forward with similar schemes for the assistance of the Government. For these reasons I am entirely in support of the grant being made."

* Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I rise to support the motion, Sir, and as my hon. Friend, has said it is a good beginning which has to be encouraged. Further the City of Madras is very congested and the cheris are here and there situated in the centre of the divisions and form breeding grounds for so many diseases. People coming to Madras will carry infection. It is better that the mufassalites support this because they will then have a right to ask Government when they want help for their cheris. I heartily support the grant."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have been carefully listening to the criticisms and appreciations of the scheme by various hon. Members of the House. I quite appreciate all the points raised. If any attempt is made to set up the village people against the town-people this is not the proper occasion as the demand includes both, one a building scheme in the city and the other a water-supply scheme to a rural area. One hon. Member asked why should this Government give a full grant. Certainly hon. Members would not have made such remarks if they had read the note more carefully. There are 140 cheris in Madras and this is started in two cheris. If this is to be carried out in all the cheris, probably three crores

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would be required and is this two and odd lakhs a full grant? The Corporation applied. We have agreed to pay the initial cost of 2½ lakhs. We have come to an understanding that they will not be entitled to make any further demand in the present conditions of finance. Certainly if the finances of the Government are flourishing and if the Corporation has no other source nobody will say no. I do not think Government can irrevocably bind themselves for the future. They can bind themselves for the present. As regards the future, they will not be justified in making demands if we are not in a position to pay. They will have no claim on the Government in future for the purpose of making this experiment.

"As regards Pennakonda, the hon. Member for Bellary said that the financial condition of the union is bad and the Government have sanctioned only Rs. 9,500 for this scheme. Government are not sure that the proposed well alone will be sufficient source to give the necessary water. If the yield is good and the Government find that there will be sufficient yield, then the question of making further grants will be considered. It will be premature to make a grant when you are not sure of the source of supply itself. This grant is for making sure that the source of supply is all right. It is too premature as I said to think of any further grant at this stage.

"Sir Patro said that the Madras Corporation had reduced the taxes and therefore it had no claim on the general revenues. I do not say they are well advised in reducing the taxes. I say they should raise the taxes. It is not a question of bad budgetting when, say, that we provided 8 lakhs and there is likely to be a lapse. The Corporation had reduced taxes and we could not disburse the full loan of 8 lakhs till the taxes were raised and there was good security for the loan. We will not pay money unless we are satisfied that the finances are in a sound position. The loan was disbursed only late in the year and within a short period it will not be possible to carry out all the contemplated works. That is why there is some surplus in 8 lakhs and the full loan has not been disbursed. It is certainly not bad budgetting at all. It is good budgetting and sound administration also.

"Then, Sir, Sir Patro asked what is the urgency for the scheme in this part of the year and why not the whole scheme wait till the budget. This is the dry part of the year and if the grant is made now work will now go on more satisfactorily. If the grant is made in July, the rains would interfere. I do not think there is anything further to be said with regard to the remarks of hon. Members. I therefore move this grant."

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

GRANT XXIV. CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICES—TRANSFERRED.

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"I move that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 46,200 under Grant XXIV—Civil Veterinary Services—Transferred, for the purchase of sera and vaccines for the Veterinary department."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"I move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 46,200 under Grant XXIV—Civil Veterinary Services—Transferred by Rs. 100. My object is to discuss the need for taking more effective measures to combat rinderpest. From the administration report for 1927-28 I find the mortality figures were the highest on record since 1909-10. Last year

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(1928-29) it has gone up by more than double this figure. It was 170,936. Out of this 129,583 were deaths due to rinderpest. This is really a serious matter. Not only have so many cattle died from rinderpest but the cattle that have suffered from this disease and survived are all temporarily incapacitated for work. Consequently cultivation suffers. Further, we must remember that the figures recorded are imperfect and they fall far short of the actual casualties. So long as this menace to cattle life continues we cannot expect private enterprise and capital to take up the work of cattle improvement. In many of the Western countries where this scourge was once very bad they have succeeded in stamping it out, while here, in spite of the attempts so far made by Government, we find that deaths from this disease go on increasing from year to year and even in the present year we find from the explanatory note in connexion with this demand that there has been an unprecedented attack of rinderpest in several districts of the Presidency in a virulent form. Government are no doubt trying in their own way to combat this disease. They have increased the number of circles, employed larger staff and they have adopted the serum simultaneous method of inoculation on a much larger scale. Still they have not been able to arrest the spread of the disease. As I said, cultivation suffers and the ryots suffer in very many ways on account of this great scourge and it is up to Government to see what further measures they can take to stamp out or at least control rinderpest. The Royal Commission on Agriculture has made certain recommendations on this matter and this House would like to know which of these recommendations have so far been given effect to by the Government. I hope Government will give their very serious attention to this matter and find out what further measures are necessary for bringing this scourge under control. If the serum simultaneous method of inoculation is to be done on a sufficiently large scale, virus and serum must be made available here. I am not sure whether the virus produced at the laboratory in the Veterinary College is enough for the purpose. The proposed serum institute has not yet been started here. It is no good getting serum all the way from Muktesar. Moreover, inoculation by itself will not suffice to combat rinderpest, as it is evident now from the experience of Mysore. Government must therefore consider what additional measures are necessary for protecting our cattle from this disease."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, there does not seem to be any settled policy underlying the preparation and distribution of the sera. I think, Sir, the hon. Minister is perfectly well aware that the Mysore Government are now manufacturing their own sera, and, if I am not mistaken, the cost of the sera manufactured there is about one-fourth of that which the Government here are now paying for sera which they obtain from outside. Also, Sir, during my recent tours, I have come to know that the Bombay people are supplying certain medicines which are comparatively cheaper and not less effective. Perhaps, an enquiry may be made of the department working in Bellary whether they are not using some other stuff than the usual sera for rinderpest and whether the results are not equally satisfactory, if not better. So, I should think that the Government, instead of purchasing their sera at a prohibitive cost from outside the province, may as well establish an institute here and prepare their own sera, especially when they see that a considerably smaller State like Mysore has taken to it and is economizing considerably. The idea is not a new one,

[Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar] [20th January 1930]

Sir. It has been there for the last two years or more and I should like to know what progress the department has made in developing that idea and carrying it out. I should also like the hon. Minister to enquire as to whether there are not other substitutes for the sera which are equally effective but less costly."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Shetty, said that the mortality of cattle during the period 1927-28 was the highest on record. I think the figures for 1929-30 will be still higher. Last year, I may assure the House, was a very bad year for the agriculturist, and I doubt whether this disease has even now been stamped out in certain portions of the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts. In the note of the Finance Committee, we read, 'a scheme should be devised by which the expenditure will be confined to those cattle which it is worth while to preserve.' Now, this sort of treatment of cattle will leave out less costly cattle in rural areas as not worth preserving. Well, cattle may be lean, may not be fat, because of the lack of sufficient fodder or proper pasture ground, but anyhow these lean cattle in rural areas are the mainstay of the agriculturists. Last year, I know in several villages, nearly all the cattle died of this rinderpest. I collected some statistics, and I find that in two revenue divisions cattle mortality mounted up to more than 1,000. I know a village where cattle perished in large numbers; a pair of such cattle costing Rs. 300 died of this disease. While such cattle perish, there is very great need for effective measures being adopted to stamp out rinderpest in rural areas. If it is thought that this serum is wasted on lean cattle on the score that they are cattle which do not deserve to be preserved, Sir, you will have literally a fulfilment of the prophesy that 'the lean cattle will devour the fat kine.' In other words, the disappearance of this lean cattle will result in famine. What is the poor agriculturist whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 300 or Rs. 400 to do? Is he to go in for costly cattle which will devour two-thirds, if not three-fourths, of his net income, and how is he going to preserve his cattle when this pest breaks out? It is impossible for him, because he is a poor agriculturist, to take the cattle to places where this serum is available for inoculation; nor is it possible for the department at present to go to him—I do not blame the department for not extending their activities. We require a much larger staff to cope with the situation, but I will recommend to the earnest consideration of the hon. the Minister that on occasions when this pest breaks out the department must make special provision for additional staff whose duty should be to go to different places in rural areas and see that the cattle are properly inoculated and saved in time.

"Again, Sir, we read from the note that this recommendation has been made by the Finance Committee on account of the large and increasing sums spent everywhere every year on serum. If the Government think that the cost is prohibitive, I will even tell them that agriculturists will be willing to pay the full cost of the serum and even the cost of enabling a member of the staff to go to them; for spending a sum of Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 or even Rs. 40 is much better than sustaining a loss amounting to Rs. 1,000 or 1,500. If the cattle perish, what is the agriculturist to do? How is he to go on with his agricultural operations, and how can he purchase new cattle when the price of the remaining cattle is doubled or trebled? Without cattle of some sort, he cannot continue his agricultural operations, and he is too poor to have recourse to machine-driven ploughs. Therefore, Sir, first of all, I press for

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more effective measures being adopted to put down rinderpest, and I suggest two means for relieving the department of this extra cost; the first is by recovering the cost from the owners of cattle.

"Also, my hon. Friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, spoke of Bombay having found a kind of serum or medicine which is equally effective but cheaper in price. I must suggest that the Indian School of Medicine may be asked to carry on research in this direction. I know that in olden days also we had this rinderpest, and that there were certain recipes with which rural physicians were able to treat the disease. Unfortunately, those secrets have died out in the country, for people think that the disclosure of the secret will make their recipe no longer efficacious—a kind of superstitious belief. If the School of Indian Medicine will unearth all those old recipes—just as Mr. Swaminatha Ayyar, a research-worker, found all kinds of valuable information from old cadjan leaves—and find some medicines and popularize some cheap remedies for stamping out this rinderpest, I think all these millions of agriculturists who are now despondent and who do not know how they can cope with the situation and how they can avert this disease, will be very much indebted to the hon. Minister and to this House. For these reasons, I think, in the interests of the agriculturists in the rural areas, it is very necessary and very urgent that more effective measures should be adopted to stamp out rinderpest."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Mr. President, Sir, the ignorance, the apathy, and the cussedness of the Veterinary department and of our Ministers are so great that they deserve to be most severely condemned in regard to the very slow progress that has been made in introducing an effective system of treatment for this disease. As early as 1926, I drew attention, by a question, to the necessity of introducing the serum simultaneous method in this Presidency. The Minister, then, I believe, pleaded ignorance of the subject. Even in the year previous to it, that is in 1925, the Mysore Government carried out this system of inoculation within a year with success. Afterwards, in 1927, I again raised the question when new Ministers came into office and power, on a cut motion in the budget debate, and the Minister answered that he was going to introduce gradually this serum simultaneous method. The question is, Sir, why, if the Mysore Government, I believe, which is not so rich as this Government, was able to effect such improvements in this direction, this Government is still sticking to the old system of treatment? I am afraid the old system is still pursued to some extent. Why do you not make a radical change, according to the latest methods, in all parts of the Presidency? We know from the statistics that, in Trichinopoly, Bellary, Malabar and other parts rinderpest is playing havoc with our cattle and impoverishing the cultivators. But I am sorry to find that among the heads of departments, including the Veterinary department, where I see there is a motion for increasing the salary of the departmental head, there are not competent men to deal with the situation. There is so much incompetence amongst the heads. Otherwise, this system which has been introduced as early as 1925 in Mysore would have been introduced in this Presidency long ago. Then, we have got Ministers saying here that they will introduce the system gradually! But they are getting the serum from where? The serum brought down here loses its efficacy from the fact that it has to travel a very long distance and has to be kept and stored in a proper receptacle. The result is that the serum that is used is a useless one. Where is there a staff to carry on all these things?

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

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We have got our veterinary inspectors, and when they are sent out to one place for treating cattle, rinderpest breaks out in another place, and then they run about here and there, and the department is so absurdly organized, and the establishment is so inadequate for the purpose that the people in no place get timely relief. I think they have now come to the Council with an application for grant to meet a situation in pursuance of their old policy of gradual extension. Hon. Members have already described, and I cannot describe them in stronger terms, the terrible suffering and misery that exists among our agriculturists on account of the havoc of rinderpest on their cattle. I do not know if the hon. Minister has even now realized the real need, the urgent need for more adequate measures, for a radical change in the methods of treatment, and for the necessity for employing a larger staff. I hope the Minister will not go on his tours merely for catching votes. If he studies the conditions in every village and every part of the country, he will find to what great extent this Government deserves the contempt with which it is treated by the people. Here we have thousands of people suffering from loss of cattle, and there is the Minister without any sympathy for them. These tours are meant more for having an ovation from some of his followers than for really going into the root of the conditions in the country. No wonder, therefore, nowadays there is a loud cry for independence and such other objects."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" May I request the hon. Member to come to the grant ? "

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" These Ministers are not doing justice in this respect especially. Here is a very important matter for safeguarding the interests of the masses. What have they done to protect the people ? They have done something in the wrong direction. They have wasted lakhs of rupees on the serum alone method. I have protested against this kind of inaction since 1926. I therefore appeal to all members of this House to join my hon. Friend, Mr. Shetty, in voting for this token motion, and show that we are dissatisfied with the ministerial policy in this respect especially."

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

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

* Mr. J. A. DAVIS :—" Sir, at the last budget meeting it was understood that we should do away with the protective inoculation and confine attention to the serum simultaneous process. As was pointed out, the operations of this department have not succeeded in preventing the very large mortality among cattle. While on the one hand the Minister has been giving us assurances, the department on the other hand has acknowledged the fact that no serum is available in any quantity to protect imported cattle. We have made five applications to this department to protect our cattle, and the only suggestion they have been able to make is to ask us to isolate the cattle. They have not hesitated to tell us that they have not had first-class serum for the past five months. This is a very serious thing in the case of a long-organized department such as the Madras Veterinary department. I certainly congratulate the officers of the department on the very careful and prompt attention they give; but what is the good if the department is to acknowledge that for the last five months this year they have had no serum in the Presidency to inoculate imported cattle. I want to bring this charge home to the department. I trust the Minister will give us an

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[Mr. J. A. Davis]

assurance that this state of affairs will not exist in future since in the case of the imported cattle, especially in the Nilgiris thousands of rupees worth of cattle are at stake. I therefore appeal to the hon. the Minister to give us the assurance that this state of things will not continue. I understand that Government proposes to erect a building and arrange for the preparation of first class serum in Coonoor. I also trust that the Minister will assure us that this is to be the case. If this is not to be the case, all the promises made at the last budget meeting will become futile. I have brought this definite charge against the department and in the interests of imported cattle owners I appeal to the Minister to come to our rescue."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Sir, it seems very surprising that in spite of the large number of speeches made in this Council regarding the question of establishing an institute for the preparation of sera, the Government have not seen their way yet to tackle this question earnestly and do the necessary work. This is most deplorable, especially as the work is not such a difficult one and as we have the example of the State of Mysore which has adopted this system and has started an institution without any difficulty within a very short time.

" It seems that the methods adopted heretofore with regard to combating rinderpest have not been quite successful, because in parts of the Presidency where rinderpest has been treated with both serum alone method and the simultaneous method, there has been a recrudescence of the disease. That, I think, brings us to the point whether the method we are now adopting is the best one for the disease. It requires therefore a study of the disease by the institution of a research to find out new methods for combating this disease. Before the advent of the veterinary department, the disease was being treated by indigenous methods. I do not know how far the department has considered the question of finding out what methods were used before and whether they could be made suitable for the present. A suggestion was made in this House that the best method of attacking the disease would be to treat young animals just as we would vaccinate young children. If young calves three or four months old could be vaccinated with the vaccine, probably we would not have any more rinderpest at all in this Presidency. I therefore support this out of Rs .100."

* Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN :—" Sir, any amount of inoculation of the cattle will not stamp out the disease. The best thing is to quarantine and prevent the movements of cattle to and from an infected area. Unless this is done, any amount of inoculation will not serve the purpose. The affected cattle should be isolated and kept for some time under observation and then released."

* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" Sir, the protection just now given by Government for stamping out rinderpest is not so successful as one would like to see in these parts. Time and again in this Council several attempts have been made to bring home to Government the necessity of bringing in a scheme whereby better serum could be obtained in this Presidency itself. As I understand, at present serum is brought from Muktesar, and on account of the long distance it has to come from, it loses its vitality and is of very little value in inoculation. As Mr. Davis just now pointed out, unless either at Coonoor or at some other suitable centre they start an institute for this purpose, I think the position will become very serious. In some parts of

[Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai] [20th January 1930]

Coimbatore, I understand that many cattle die of this disease. In rural areas and in distant parts cattle are not being properly buried with the result that the jackals which eat their carcass become mad and spread the disease, so much so that it becomes a source of great danger to human existence. Some time back I was told that the stud bull that was in the Government Gardens at Ootacamund, which was kept for the benefit of the public, was taken to Bangalore for the purpose of inoculation against rinderpest, where it died. I state this subject to correction. If the Government would not come forward and adopt a better system whereby they could get better serum and vaccine, I think the position will become very serious."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, I associate myself with the remarks made by the previous speakers. The Economic Enquiry Committee that was appointed by this Council to enquire into the affairs in Kistna, West Godavari and East Godavari had to go into the question of cattle mortality. We had an intensive survey made on cattle mortality in two taluks of these three districts, and we found that during the last year cattle worth over Rs. 4,00,000 had been lost by disease. I would ask the Council to realize the seriousness of the situation and imagine how the agricultural population can at all get on with cattle mortality of anything like the figure I have given. Although in this Presidency there is a Cattle Diseases Act, it has never been enforced. There are obvious difficulties. When disease breaks out in one part there is nothing to prevent its spreading all over the other parts, infecting the cattle there in a very short time. In the districts I am speaking about, the practice is prevalent of sending cattle from deltaic to non-deltaic areas. These cattle carry infection all along and infect the cattle in the places where they are taken to graze.

2-45
p.m.

"The other point is that it is no use merely providing serum. We find, and I think the Royal Commission on Agriculture has also recommended, that the Veterinary establishment is totally inadequate to deal with the problem which has to be tackled. I do not see how the Government is going to find adequate remedies unless it makes up its mind at once to increase the establishment of the Veterinary department as recommended by the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

"There is also another point. We have found during our enquiries that although the cattle mortality reports are sent to the department, the department is unable to provide the requisite serum and very often no action is taken with the result that the disease once started plays havoc among the cattle. The cattle mortality figures are staggering. It shows that nothing is being done by the department to bring down the figures. I do not blame the department at all, but I say that if adequate remedies are to be provided and, if this serious state of things should be stopped, the Government must make up its mind to increase the Veterinary establishment. It is, Sir, not with a view to oppose this grant which is certainly useful, but to emphasize the need for immediate action and to emphasize the inadequacy of the operations of the Veterinary department that I rise to speak on this motion."

* The ZAMINDAR OF SINGAMPATTI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I know something about this subject. As far as my knowledge goes, in the Tinnevely district alone, I have heard that about 20 to 30,000 cattle die of this disease. Sir, it is a well-known fact that cattle are the most important things for the cultivators. Therefore the Government should take the necessary steps immediately.

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"My hon. Friend Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar said just now that the staff employed to combat the disease was utterly inadequate. I can testify to that from my own experience. In the Tinnevely district when cattle were attacked by this disease no help was available and they suffered very much.

"Just now my hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Pillai said that jackals would eat the diseased cattle and become mad and spread the disease. It is not surprising. The poor cultivators also become mad if they breathe the poisonous atmosphere. Therefore it is absolutely necessary that the Government should open their eyes and take the necessary steps very urgently."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Sir, I may at the outset inform hon. Members that the Government are always willing to render such help as is possible to the ryots to bring down the high rate of cattle mortality in this Presidency. Sir, for this year we made a budget provision for serum simultaneous inoculation on the basis of the last year's expenditure, but on account of the severity of the epidemic that provision was found to be a drop in the ocean and the department was unable to drive out the disease. The Government are informed that this is a matter which does not admit of control. The history of rinderpest in this Presidency shows that the disease occurs in waves of increasing severity periodically, lasting perhaps for some years, followed by a period of some years also, of less intensity. It is hoped that the peak of the present severe wave has now been reached and that a gradual subsidence may be anticipated. All we can do is to inoculate our cattle and prevent the disease spreading further. And this we are doing.

"I am surprised to find that my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha has not, of late, been reading the reports properly. He said that we are adopting only the serum alone method, but not the serum simultaneous method. I may perhaps give him the information that almost all the cattle in our Presidency are now inoculated by the serum simultaneous method. Only in places where we have ordered compulsory inoculation under the Cattle Diseases Act, the other method is adopted. But it is very rare. I may give my hon. Friend information which goes to show that during the last several years the Government have been taking a good deal of action towards the arrest of this epidemic. In 1926-27 the number of animals inoculated by serum simultaneous method was 597 while for this year up to October the number is 88,972. I may here add that this method requires a certain amount of skill in its adoption. It is being attended to by an additional staff. We have also just now increased the number of circle officers in the Presidency as also the subordinate staff. The latter are asked to undergo the necessary training. So that all the men in the department are being trained to use this method.

"Sir, much has been said about getting the serum from the Muktesar institute. It is true that the institute is not supplying us with serum promptly. To overcome this difficulty, we have a proposal now to open a serum institute at Coonoor and when the proposal is considered in detail, if it is found to be financially sound and the serum produced could be had at a lesser cost, I would come before the House with a supplementary demand.

"With regard to research work done in the School of Indian Medicine referred to by Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, I may say that I do not know whether that school also treats animals. As far as I know they concern themselves only with human beings.

[Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar] [20th January 1930]

"My hon. Friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar spoke of the Bombay system of medicine being introduced in Bellary. I will enquire about it. I may inform hon. Members that I will forward a copy of this debate to the Director of Veterinary Surgeons for necessary action. All that we want now is more money for the expenditure on inoculation this year in order to reduce the rate of cattle mortality now existing and I request hon. Members to vote for this grant."

The cut motion was put and negatived.

The demand was then put and carried and the grant was made.

GRANT XXVI. CINCHONA—RESERVED.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 19,050 for Cinchona—Reserved.

"The facts which necessitate the moving of this grant are, I believe, fully stated in the explanatory note which has been circulated to hon. Members. It has been decided that a new scheme of planting a pretty large area of more than 2,000 acres with cinchona in the Anamalais should be adopted and for that purpose there is of course the need for a Superintendent to reside within the locality. Provision for this purpose was made in the budget for 1928-29 and a sum of Rs. 20,000 was allotted; but, as there was delay in the formal sanction of the plans and estimates, only a small sum, namely, Rs. 1,950 could be spent in that year. At the time the budget for the next year, that is for 1929-30, was prepared, it was not anticipated that there would be this delay in the administrative sanction for the plans and estimates and it was not thought that it would not be possible to spend the whole of this amount (Rs. 20,000) in that year, 1928-29 itself. Now in the current year the building is being constructed and it is necessary to complete it. The balance that could not be spent in 1928-29 was surrendered to Government. I am moving that this amount which is now necessary, namely, Rs. 19,050 be granted to the Government for completing this building."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"Mr. President, Sir, I oppose this grant. I do so on the principle that hereafter the Government should give up the policy of providing residences for their well-paid officials. The idea that the Government servants ought to be given houses, and that they ought not to have even the difficulty of finding houses for themselves just like other people is something which is entirely bureaucratic. It is indeed aristocratic. It is on that principle that I oppose this grant. In doing so I will also state that not only this scheme but the other schemes also for supplying houses for Government employees should be given up hereafter.

3 p.m. "I will also state that the custom hitherto followed of making rent allowances to Government servants should also be given up. It is becoming a rather a difficult thing for the Government . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not understand how the question of rent allowance is relevant to this demand."

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Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"I notice in the explanatory note that a sum of Rs. 50 was allowed as rent allowance simply because there was not a residence for this officer . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"That question cannot be discussed now."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"I bow to your ruling, Sir."

"Sir, if we are to follow this method of supplying residences to officers and other Government servants, then the Government also might pay allowances for the school fees of their children, for their dress and things of that sort. When once these officers are paid their salaries they should take care of themselves. On that principle I oppose this grant."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I will not go so far as my hon. Friend Mr. Nagan Gowda and refuse house accommodation under all circumstances and to all Government servants. So far as this particular item is concerned, there has been a serious neglect on the part of the Government somewhere and I would like the hon. the Law Member to find out where the responsibility lies for this neglect. I wish that he should give us some information as to whether the proposal was given up at any time and if so why it is now newly brought before this House. This proposal was sanctioned in the budget for the year 1928-29 and the building was not finished by the end of 1929. Surely the Government were in a position to know that they were not able to make any progress in the construction of this building and that the balance of money which was surrendered at the end of 1928-29 was necessary if the construction had to be proceeded with. If that was so, I should like to know why the Government did not come up before this Council much earlier than January 1930, and what they were doing all these ten months. Did they want at all to proceed with this building? Presumably they did not want to do so. Then I ask, why then this sudden earnestness to finish the construction of this building within this year?"

"There are still one or two points on which I should like to have some information before I vote on this grant. This building is intended to be a permanent residence for the Superintendent. I want to know whether that appointment is permanent. I understand that the present appointment is only for four years and the period for which this gentleman was engaged has partly expired. Is he going to be reappointed or are the Government going to appoint another in his place? If they appoint another, are they going to pay him the same salary as they are paying the present incumbent? These are all questions on which the House ought to be taken into confidence so that it may record its considered vote one way or the other. The Government were granting a rent allowance of Rs. 50 which means that it is interest on the capital value of Rs. 10,000. I ask why they should now spend Rs. 20,000. If they do so it should entitle the Government to recover a rent of Rs. 80 or Rs. 100 for this building from the salary of the Superintendent. So far as this particular officer is concerned his pay is Rs. 1,000 and 10 per cent of that would give you Rs. 100 as rent. But the difficulty is whether his successors will be paid the same salary or not. If the salary be less the Government may not be entitled to claim that amount of money which is equivalent to the interest on the capital invested. I hope this aspect of the matter will be borne in mind by the hon. the Law Member. These are all points on which information has not been furnished to us and all these things are necessary before we record our vote one way or the other."

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* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—“ I rise to support this grant. The position taken up by my hon. Friend Mr. Nagan Gowda is hardly justifiable. Perhaps he does not understand the conditions existing in places like Anamalais. The Anamalais is not a city or a town where you could find plenty of buildings that could be rented for residences of these officers. Even an ordinary planter who owns 100 or 200 acres of plantations provides a comfortable residence for his Superintendent. While the Government have gone so far as to clear land to the extent of 2,000 acres and wish to plant them with cinchona, it is up to the Government and this Council to make provision for accommodation of these officers, who are in charge of such plantations.”

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—“ Where is he living now ? ”

* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—“ He may be living in a temporary hut now. That is no reason why we should not provide him with better accommodation. I think the demand is most reasonable and we should support it.”

* Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON :—“ Before I record my vote on this grant, I wish to know where this building is going to be located. If, as a matter of fact, it is going to be located in the centre of the estate or somewhere near the estate, it may be said that this demand of the Government is a legitimate demand. If as I understand, as in the case of other officers, the building is going to be located at a great distance from the sphere of work certainly this grant cannot be allowed. I want that information from the hon. the Law Member.”

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ My Friend Mr. Nagan Gowda raised the general question relating to the practice of supplying quarters to Government servants. I do not think it is necessary for me to reply to that point now. I think it is thoroughly irrelevant for the purpose of this debate.”

“ With reference to this particular building, even my hon. Friend Mr. Nagan Gowda, as has been pointed out by my Friend Mr. Muniswami Pillai, must admit that in a howling wilderness like the Anamalais, where cinchona plantations are made, people must live, not in the shade of trees, but in some buildings. It is but fair, equitable, and natural that these persons who are obliged to live in these wildernesses should be provided with suitable buildings and it is part of the contract under which the services of the present Superintendent has been engaged that he should be provided with free quarters.”

“ Then my hon. Friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar stated that the services of the present Superintendent are about to expire, because he was engaged only for four years and these four years have expired. No doubt it is true that his term of service has expired, but whether the Government re-engage him or appoint a new man in his stead, the argument that the Superintendent must have a building must hold good always. With reference to the other point viz., delay, raised by my hon. Friend, I have already answered that it was thought in 1928-29 that it would be possible to spend the whole of the amount before the end of that year. But it was not possible on account of the delay in sanctioning the plans and the estimates to complete the building before the end of that year. It is now necessary to complete the building

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this year and in this year's budget provision has not been made. Therefore, I have come before the House for this grant.

“ With reference to the point, raised by my hon. Friend Mr. Raman Menon, I may tell him that the building is located in the Anamalais, but I am unable to say whether it is going to be located on the borders or in the centre of the plantations. But I may say this much that it is being located within the plantations.”

(A voice :—“ In a place where it can be used as a summer resort ? ”)

“ I do not think it is necessary to note and answer such a suggestion.”

The demand was then put and carried and the grant was made.

GRANT XXVII. INDUSTRIES—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. 5,87,136 under Grant No. XXVII—Industries—Transferred.”

“ Sir, this provides for a grant towards the establishment of a school for the blind at Madras and also to write off the irrecoverable portion of the loans granted to the Carnatic Paper Mills, Limited.”

* Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—“ Mr. President, Sir, with reference to item (1) of the Demand, I am in entire sympathy with the object underlying it. But there is one thing which is troubling me in connexion with this item. I find at page 14 of the explanatory note this passage :—‘ Although the claims of the vernacular as a natural and possible medium of instruction of the blind are obvious, the more practicable alternative is to make English the medium for children from all language areas, in view of the fact that there is a Braille Library in existence for that language’. I am of opinion that there will be a good deal of trouble in the working of the institution if we want to give effect to this recommendation. I believe, though there may be exceptions, that children who are defective in sight or hearing are generally below normal in intelligence or general capacity. It is not desirable, therefore that they should be taken out of their natural surroundings and be given education through the medium of English and then put in factories for the purpose of learning technical crafts and industries. I know, as a matter of fact, that it is possible and practicable to teach these children not only in English but also in their own languages. For instance, in Palamcottah, we have a school for the blind in which children are taught in their own Tamil language. Similarly, I think it should be possible to carry out this system of teaching these children according to the language area from which they come. I think it is the only desirable and the only satisfactory course of training these children to take their proper and legitimate place among the industrial workers of this Presidency. I believe this explanatory note itself realizes the importance of training these children in their own vernaculars. I believe that for the students to be given a proper training in certain avocations, education in English would not be so useful as education in their own native languages. Of course in certain special cases where the students exhibit more than average intelligence such students may be taken to higher education in English. But, for the ordinary mass, for the generality of students, I think

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education in their own native languages will be more useful and more practicable and will help them more to attain proper proficiency in the various arts or industries in which they may be trained. I would entreat the hon. Minister to consider these points when the grant is given."

3-15 P.M. * The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that 'the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 5,87,136 under Grant XXVII—Industries—Transferred."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"The hon. Minister has not replied to the points raised by my hon. Friend."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Does the hon. Member wish to speak?"

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I want to urge the same points raised by my hon. Friend Mr. Thomas and wish to hear the reply of the hon. Minister."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Even a Minister should catch the eye of the President."

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

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

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 300 under Grant XXX—Civil Works—Grants-in-aid—Transferred. The first item provides for a token demand for the construction of over-bridges over the South Indian Railway line at the Whannel's Road, the St. Mary's Road and the General Hospital Road. As will be seen from the explanatory note, the Corporation has not been able to find the money necessary for the construction of these over-bridges and with the electrification of the South Indian Railway when there will be frequent trains running it is necessary that these over-bridges should be constructed as soon as possible. The second item is for the grant to the South Kanara District Board for the repair of the Mangalore-Mysore Road which is in urgent need of repair; the District Board applied several times for a grant for this purpose; but it was not possible to give this grant. The third item is for repairing damages to roads in the South Kanara district on account of floods."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"Mr. President, Sir, I move for the reduction of the allotment of Rs. 300 under Grant XXX—Civil Works—Grants-in-aid—Transferred by Re. 1. The object of my amendment is to urge the necessity for Government taking over the Mangalore-Mysore Road and placing it in charge of the Public Works Department. The amount asked for now is only for the purpose of urgent and special repairs to this road. This road is the most important ghat road in South Kanara and it has very heavy traffic. For a long number of years the District Board of South Kanara as well as the public there have been agitating for the improvement of this road and as the result of this agitation this road was classed as a trunk road in April 1928. The District Board has been spending from Rs. 730 to Rs. 1,128 every year for the improvement of this road. But the improvement stops at the foot of the ghat portion of it. The ghat portion is in a deplorably bad condition; and

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communications are cut off during monsoon time. It is quite necessary that, in view of the importance of this road, it should be made serviceable all the year round. An estimate for a sum of Rs. 1,10,000 for this work has been submitted to the Government through the Superintending Engineer. I believe the Engineer also is convinced of the need for putting this road in a thoroughly good condition and he has approved the estimate. The hon. Minister himself, when he visited South Kanara in November 1928, inspected this road; he must have also been convinced about the present unsatisfactory condition of this road. The ghat roads in South Kanara are the most neglected roads in southern India. In our neighbouring district of Malabar there are said to be three or four imperial roads in charge of the Public Works Department and several trunk roads. In South Kanara there is not a single road which is maintained by the Public Works Department. The estimated sum of Rs. 1,10,000 is necessary for putting this road in a thoroughly good condition. A sum of Rs. 15,000 and odd is now proposed to be given. Government must either take over this road or at least sanction the required sum for a thorough overhauling of this road. I trust that the hon. Minister will give his best attention to this matter and see that the required amount is included in the coming budget if it is not at present possible to class this road as an imperial road."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, the tale of woe in connexion with this road has been heard in this House again and again from the year 1924, when I raised the cry on behalf of the people of that district. After five years of our cry, the Government have been pleased to convert this road into a trunk road. We are thankful for small mercies; but it is only the barest justice that has been done to us. It is no use handing over this long neglected road to the District Board as a trunk road without providing necessary money for overhauling it completely; it requires a very large sum of money. In the year 1926 or so, the District Board President pointed out that at least a sum of Rs. 60,000 or three-fourths of a lakh would be necessary for overhauling this road. Two years ago they pointed out that about Rs. 50,000 was necessary for this purpose. The District Board Engineer after a very careful investigation has now prepared an estimate for Rs. 1,10,000 and I hear that the estimates were sent to the Superintending Engineer; they are sticking in his or in the Executive Engineer's office. I am assured that they have not reached the Government with the approval of the Superintending Engineer and the Chief Engineer. I sent a telegram from Mangalore enquiring whether they have reached the Chief Engineer's office and the reply is that the estimates have not reached that office. I am surprised to find that the estimates are sticking somewhere on the way and have not reached the Government. I think the Government ought to expedite the submission of these estimates. Meanwhile the District Board unanimously passed a resolution about six months ago to the effect that the Government should take over the maintenance of this road because a first-class Engineer is required to see how this road can be maintained and made fit for traffic with ample funds. I may point out that this road is the most important road and has the heaviest traffic on the West Coast. Last year Government were pleased to convert two roads in Malabar into imperial roads and have placed them in charge of the Public Works Department; they went so far as to convert a second-class road in Coimbatore into an imperial road and take over its maintenance. In Malabar there are four imperial roads maintained by the Public Works Department and in

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Coimbatore there are two or three such roads, whereas in South Kanara there is none. There was only one good road and that was to Mercara. The Mangalore-Mysore road has recently been converted into a trunk road without the necessary allotment for overhauling it. Our request is that the Government should take over the management of the road as they have done in Malabar, or they should pay a sum of Rs. 1,10,000 for overhauling it. My hon. Friend, Mr. Shetty, has pointed out that the hon. Minister is convinced of the unsatisfactory condition of the road. Sometimes a road is maintained at an enormous cost for the benefit of one person in the Presidency, i.e., the Governor. You will see what a number of poor people suffer on account of the bad condition of the road between Mangalore and Mysore; this road is an important postal road; our mails from Bombay and other places take several days to reach us. If this road is converted into a first-class imperial road, mails would reach us much earlier. Owing to the present unsatisfactory condition of the road, the Postal Department are not willing to hand over their mails to any bus service. The result is our postal communication from and to the Bombay Presidency is of the very poorest kind; passenger traffic also between Mangalore and Bombay is in the same condition. For these reasons I would join my hon. Friend, Mr. Shetty, in urging that the Government should take over this road as an imperial road as they have done in Malabar and Coimbatore or give the District Board necessary money for overhauling it. It was a matter of surprise to me that the Government should have readily provincialized some roads in Malabar and Coimbatore; they are treating South Kanara in a stepmotherly fashion. I have been trying to find out whether there is any justification for this differential treatment. Perhaps the reason is that the planters and the people in South Kanara that will be benefited by this road are mostly Indians; very few Europeans are affected; but in Malabar and Coimbatore a large number of Europeans are affected. Because the interests of a large percentage of the European population are at stake in Malabar and Coimbatore, the Government have very readily yielded to the demand of the big folk and converted many roads into imperial roads in those districts. But we, poor people, Indians, can be treated in a stepmotherly fashion. In spite of our cry for so many years the Government have been niggardly in their treatment of us. Am I not right therefore in attributing unfair motives in their treatment of our district? I hope that the Government in any case will not give any room for our suspicion and that our suspicion is ill-founded. I hope the Government will take this matter into consideration at once and see that the estimates are sent expeditiously by the Public Works Department where they are sticking and that an additional grant is asked for this year.

3-30
p.m.

"There should be no necessity for us to set up a cry year after year. Although the matter has been pending for a long time, I am sorry that very little has been done to meet the prayers of the people of the district. Representations have been made to His Excellency the Governor and also to the Minister, and I do not know how much money has been spent in the preparation of such representations. All of them have been of no avail, but let us hope that the Government will do the barest justice in this respect, and that as early as possible."

* Mr. F. E. JAMES :—"Mr. President, Sir, I should like, on behalf of my constituency, to associate myself with the remarks of Mr. Saldanha, though I must differ very strongly from him in respect of the remarks made by him in

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the latter portion of his speech. When he is anxious to get concessions from the Government, I think it is very unwise of him to impute motives to them. I should like, on the other hand, to thank the Government for the help they are proposing to give by means of this grant. This road, the ghat section especially, is terribly bad from the point of view of the coffee merchants and planters in the surrounding country. It has not been possible to transport coffee in normal quantities during the crop season in the lorries to which we are accustomed, and we have to send it down in smaller carts, with the result that it works great hardship on the industry. I believe the hon. the Minister has traversed that particular section of the road, and I am quite sure that he will realize the absolute necessity of doing something in regard to the proper maintenance of that road. I believe, Sir, that the proper season for repairing this road or any other road in that part of the country is between June and September. Although I do not know whether I am, thoroughly in order in mentioning it on this particular motion, I would like to urge upon the hon. Member the necessity for supplementing this grant by a further grant next year. This amount that is being voted now will do something, but very little, and certainly will not do very much to repair the road to the extent which it actually requires.

"In the second place, Sir, I would also ask the hon. the Minister to consider, in addition to the question of a subsidy, the question of taking over the roads. Even if it is impossible for the Government to take over these roads fully, I think there is a very strong case for their taking over at least the ghat section, as Government have done in the case of other ghat roads. The South Kanara District Board have, I think, been dealing with this matter sympathetically, and our thanks are also due to the President of the District Board for the assistance which he has given in regard to this matter. But the fact of the matter is that the resources of the District Board are altogether too small to bear the burden which a road of this description requires in that locality. I would therefore request the hon. the Minister most seriously to consider first the question of taking over the whole road, and secondly, if that is not possible, the question of taking over at least the ghat section of the road. That will certainly give a great deal of relief. Mr. Saldanha has said that the road in question has great commercial importance in regard to the heavy transport of goods and articles; I entirely agree with him there."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, I should like to confine myself to only one item of the demand, namely, the first."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Then the hon. Member will have to wait. Let us first dispose of the amendment of Mr. Shetty."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, I know that this particular road is badly in need of repair, and that is the reason why we have provided for this sum, so that the repairs could be urgently carried out. Mr. James suggested that it will not be possible to have this road repaired fully with the amount now proposed to be given. I know the coffee planters are put to great difficulty especially in bringing down their produce because of the bad condition of the road; but I can assure them that a further provision is being made in the budget for the next year for repairing this particular road; in fact—I believe—a substantial sum is going into the budget for repairing this road. But I am afraid I cannot give any undertaking to make this an imperial road at present, because the Public Works Department

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already have their hands full with regard to imperial roads both in Malabar and Coimbatore. I can assure Mr. Saldanha that this is not done on a racial basis. We are merely allotting the necessary amounts for being spent on these roads. As Mr. James pointed out, if he really wants the sympathy of the Government, I hope he will not introduce questionable matters as he did in the remarks he made. The question, however, of making it an imperial road will be considered with regard to the proposals of the Road Development Committee when they are taken into consideration."

* Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, may I also raise my voice in support of this amendment! I do so on the ground that all those who know the roads in South Kanara are unanimous in this demand that these roads should be taken over by the Public Works Department. South Kanara has got a legitimate grievance against the Government in the matter of grants for roads."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"This is only a supplementary grant with regard to the Mangalore-Mysore trunk road. The hon. Member will not be justified in passing remarks on the adequacy or otherwise of the grant for all the roads."

* Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"I shall confine my remarks to that, Sir. This has been the subject of several representations and addresses, and the hon. Minister himself was taken over the road and shown all the difficulties of the planters and others who were using it. All the good roads and frontier roads should be taken over, I think, by the Public Works Department. As this is both a frontier road and a ghat road, it is all the more necessary that it should be taken over by the Public Works Department. According to the ordinary traits of human nature, one would have expected the Minister to be partial to this district. On the other hand, we find that he is not even doing what is necessary with regard to this district. I support this motion of Mr. Shetty with a view to bring to notice of the Government the necessity of this road being taken over by the Public Works Department."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Sir, in view of the assurance given by the Minister, I do not propose to press my amendment."

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

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, any one who is accustomed to Madras and the frequent holding up of traffic at the level-crossings cannot but sympathise with the motion now before the House. But, as my friend pointed out, this is not a question purely local in its character. The money that is provided here is, I think, on a far too liberal scale. You will see from the note that the railway authorities at first would not give even a third of the total cost; but a little higgling and some delay made them climb down a little bit and agree to defray more than half the cost. I do not know, Sir, whether the bargain that has been arrived at is fair altogether to the Government or the people whom they represent. The railway authorities, when they have opened the railways in crowded parts of the city, surely should provide reasonable facilities for the diversion of traffic and make arrangements to make the inconvenience to the people as small as possible. It is not uncommon that people are held up, not for five or ten minutes, but for a long time at the level-crossings, and surely the railway authorities cannot claim

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absolution from the responsibility for the inconvenience they are causing to the people.

"Then, Sir, is there not an obligation on the part of the Corporation of the local body concerned, partly to meet the cost? I think there is: but in this case, the Government are prepared to pay the whole amount themselves. If you just turn over two pages more of the note, Sir, you will find almost a similar case where the Government propose to give only half the cost, while the municipality is asked to pay the other half. Now, Sir, what is the principle underlying these grants? Is it a question of the influence of the people who clamour for more and more and get what they want while hundreds of other people living in less fortunate circumstances are refused any help? I know it is comparatively easy for the Madras Corporation to get anything it wants out of the Government, but the rural people, the country mouse as Mr. James referred to them—those people find it very difficult to get even their irreducible wants attended to by the Government. I would, therefore, like to know what was the reason that persuaded the Government to agree to this. The note says that 'the Government had occasion recently to examine the financial position of the Madras Corporation and are convinced of the inability of the Corporation to contribute its share of the cost. . . . Surely the Government do not say that they have been acting on this rule in the case of other bodies. The Government say that they have got the Corporation to agree to something. What is it they have got out of the Corporation? It puts me in mind of a story where a man who had good nourishing grain and another who had worthless husk entered into a bargain. The man with the worthless husk said: 'Well, you and I shall be partners, both of us will mix together our grain and chaff and after winnowing the chaff, we shall share what is left between us'. It seems to me this is something like that. That the municipality claims no rights over the bridge is meaningless. What is the Government going to do with the bridge except to allow it to be made use of by all who cared to do so? I think the Government have not realized their responsibility to the public in defraying a share of the cost themselves."

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—"Sir, it is very clear that somehow or other, this Corporation is treated as a pet child of the Government. How they got into the good grace of the Government is rather a different thing: but this much is very clear that the Government pay for projects, the comforts of which are enjoyed by others. It goes to the very root of the question, namely, whether the municipal affairs are properly administered or not. We, in the mufassal, may say plainly from what we read in the papers—we are not of course in a position to know what is happening within the walls of the municipality—that there is not much to be said in its favour. And the way in which we see the Corporation coming up to the Government with demands, the one we have seen and the other that is going to come, shows that there is something wrong there. Why is it that they are allowed to go scot-free? The observations made in the note on page 24, paragraph 5, let the cat out of the bag—

'The Government had occasion recently to examine the financial position of the Madras Corporation and are convinced of the inability of the Corporation to contribute its share of the cost of these overbridges unless the Government gave it a grant-in-aid for the purpose.'

"Apparently, it has been tacitly assumed that the Municipal Corporation cannot give a good account of itself. They have probably found that the affairs of the municipality are not properly managed. Then, why not treat

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it in the same way as the taluk board of Vizianagram or Vizagapatam or some other local board? Why not? The Minister can then show that he can lay the rod equally forcibly on the back of all these municipalities. As a matter of fact, he knows what is being done every day in the Municipal Corporation. Many things are being done there on which the Minister cannot congratulate the Corporation. Having had occasion to note these things, the Minister has also gone into the financial position of the Corporation.

"Well, how was the Minister convinced of the inability of the Corporation to contribute its share and what occasion arose for the hon. Minister to examine the financial position of the Corporation? Apparently something drew his attention and having had his attention drawn to it, why did he not ask the Corporation to contribute? On the other point, we have had occasion here to know about the administration of the Madras Corporation. There is his contribution which shows that the Corporation is not properly administered as it ought to be. So, why should the Government help the municipality and say that they would grant such a large amount? They somehow or other climb down and why do they climb down so easily when there was a haggling? That is a point which the Minister, taking the House into his confidence, should let us know; why he was so kind to the Corporation of Madras and to the South Indian Railway Company. When the South Indian Railway Company take it into their heads to construct railway lines and also open electric railway service, it is their duty to see that the passengers are not inconvenienced and when such is the case, how is it that the hon. the Minister has thought it fit to oblige the Municipal Corporation as well as the South Indian Railway? This is a matter that ought to be left as between the Company and the Corporation of Madras to manage between themselves. If these two bodies could not manage their affairs, why should Government come in and grant such large sums of money? We know very well that the state of affairs of the Corporation is not as it ought to be. The state of the roads in the municipality during the rainy season and the state of the by-lanes in the municipality, the way in which they allow them to be used as public latrines, and the high rate of infant mortality, all these things show that the municipal affairs are not properly administered and if they are not properly administered, it is for the Minister to come down upon them and not ask this House to vote for such a large amount as this; I therefore put it to the House that the hon. Minister owes several words of explanation to the House for his kindness to the Corporation and for his coming to us successively for grants under two heads of expenditure. Probably he thinks that the House is thin and that therefore a majority of votes can be easily obtained for passing this grant. Such things show that there is a lack of confidence in the way in which municipal affairs are administered. I therefore strongly protest against this grant being made."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, as will be seen from the Explanatory Memorandum itself, it is not the South Indian Railway, but the Railway Board of the Imperial Government that has made this allocation of cost of the three overbridges that should be built. They are to be found at page 23 of the Explanatory Memorandum and their decision was that the railway should bear the cost of the bridge structure; the road authority should bear the cost of the approaches as well as all land required for the approaches outside railway limits; and that the cost of diversion of all

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sewers, cables, gas and water mains within railway limits should be borne by the railway and outside railway limits by the road authority. Calculating on this basis, it will be seen that the sum that the Madras Corporation has to pay towards the overbridges comes to 8.45 lakhs as against the share of the railway which comes to 3.85 lakhs. And after repeated correspondence with the Government of India and several meetings with the Agent of the South Indian Railway, the Railway Board agreed that it would be prepared to let the railway pay 6.66 lakhs and that the Corporation should find its own share of 5.64 lakhs. This was the best bargain that we could drive with the Government of India. I can assure hon. members opposite that we had to find out a way in which the sum of 5.64 lakhs could be found for the construction of these bridges. I am glad to see that hon. members opposite admit that these overbridges are very necessary in Madras, because anybody going through these roads will know the congestion of traffic, especially during business hours and how they have to wait a long time before it is cleared. This congestion will become worse still when the new electrification of the South Indian Railway takes place and the traffic is made more frequent than is the case at present. Under the electrification scheme, we shall have trains every five minutes and you can easily understand how traffic would become congested in the areas mentioned. So, it is urgent that money should be found for the construction of these overbridges. It was found that after examining the budget of the Corporation, the Corporation were not in a position even to take a loan and fulfil their obligations, because their obligations are already many (Mr. Ramnath Goenka: Why?) and they are unable to meet even their necessary expenditure. As my hon. Colleague said this morning, the Corporation have already raised their property tax to a certain extent. I suppose they will raise it still further if they find the necessary obligations which they owe to the city are not fulfilled with their present finances.

"But, this question of overbridges is not merely for the Corporation alone, it is a question for the whole Presidency, because traffic arrangements for people who come into the town have to be made. This is after all the capital city of the province, which I am afraid people forget when they try to put rural as against urban area. I have every sympathy for people coming from rural areas and we should spend as much as possible on the rural population. I am sure, hon. members will admit that steps have been taken in that direction, especially during the last ten years, but with all that, we have also to think of the city, because it is the capital of the province and the seat of the provincial administration. I therefore hope that hon. members will not be carried away by the cry of the city against rural areas and I am sure they will recognize the necessity for these overbridges and will not object to this grant being passed."

Mr. RAMNATH GOENKA :—" Mr. President, I should like to oppose this grant only for one reason and that is the Government's encouraging the Madras Corporation by taking over the liability of that body in the manner in which the hon. Minister proposes to do. The Madras Corporation is a body which is well known to all of us, as a body which cannot adjust its own finances, which goes into chimera at the time of raising the property tax as its members are afraid of being defeated at the elections. In one word, may I say that the present working of the Corporation is not at all satisfactory and that the Government are simply helping them by taking over the liability of the Corporation to the extent of 5.64 lakhs in the present case and in

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the cases which were decided this morning. Sir, if the Corporation had been properly managed, the Madras Government would not have any need for taking over its liability. They should have suppressed it if it has not been properly managed. But, none of the two alternatives are forthcoming and the Government are simply encouraging the Corporation to go on in the fashion in which it is going on by not caring for the civic welfare of the people of the city. They are merely quarrelling for the hoisting of the National Flag over the Corporation buildings, or the presentation of address to the Simon Commission, with which, may I say, they have no business at all. Their business, as I understand it, is purely to look after the civic welfare of the people of the city. Instead of doing this, they are going into politics setting the Swarajists against the Justicites and the Justicites against the Swarajists, Simon Commission address against Gandhi address and so on. Sir, if the Government take over the responsibility of the Corporation, the Madras Corporation will go on from bad to worse and from worse to worst. In such cases, it should be the duty of the Government to leave the entire responsibility in the hands of the Corporation. And, whenever the citizens of Madras find that the traffic is congested at these level-crossings, then they will ask their representatives in the Corporation: "What are you doing, we have to wait for half an hour before we can pass the crossing?" It is only then, Sir, that the members of the Corporation will wake up and look to the duty for which they are sent to the Corporation. May I say that in Sowcarpet, the road which is the most congested one, no repair has been done for the last two years and when all the rate-payers of the locality sent in a petition to the Commissioner, he replied that orders had been passed. Though it is now one year since the order had been passed to reconstruct the road, nothing has yet been done, not even a bit of repair has been done . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am not able to understand how that reference is relevant to this debate."

MR. RAMNATH GOENKA:—"What I wanted to show was that the Madras Corporation is not working satisfactorily and so the Government ought not to take over the liability of the Corporation. If the Corporation is not functioning properly, the Government ought not to encourage it by doing so. That is an important point. I may also add, that not only the roads, but the by-lanes in the Madras City are being used as latrines and urinals and none of the Members of the Corporation . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I request the hon. Member to take another opportunity to expose the Madras Corporation."

MR. RAMNATH GOENKA:—"With these words, I will resume my seat and I only request the hon. Minister in charge of the portfolio not to encourage the Corporation by giving this grant, but to say to the Corporation that the Government will not allow the grant unless the Corporation functions properly."

* MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, I would not have risen to speak on this subject, but for the novel principle which the hon. the Chief Minister has laid down to-day that because we people come from the mufassal and make use of these roads and bridges, the mufassal people should contribute to the building of these bridges and not the Corporation. Now, Sir, the principle that is carried out, as a rule, in the rest of India is that the Corporations, the Railways and the Government should pay in certain proportions their quota for

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the construction of these bridges and their maintenance. What is done here is, that the Government, in addition to their own liability, take over the liabilities of the Corporation. It condones the neglect of the Corporation to do its duty to the people of the town. The people coming from the mufassal have to pay for the railway fare for the use of the trains; we pay for the use of the houses we occupy and the people of the town taking advantage of the guests and visitors from the mufassal into the City, tax us heavily in hotels and in restaurants because of our stay here . . ."

"Thus indirectly we pay to the municipality in several ways. In addition ^{4 p.m.} to all these there is the Government grant as a third partner. But Government are going to take over the liability of the Corporation in addition to their own liability. Hence I say that this is unfair to the mufassal. As I said before if this principle is to be followed Government will have to take over much of the liability of the Corporation at the expense of the poor mufassal tax-payer. Therefore I oppose this motion with a view that this sort of precedent should not be set up. I only wish that the Corporation of Madras should act in the way other Corporations in India act. In Bombay the Corporation pays a large sum for the construction of railway bridges, the railways pay a quota and the Government also pay a portion. I cannot understand why this principle shall not be adopted here, in Madras. I think this is the first time when there is a deviation from this principle of contribution. Am I to understand that the Corporation has become insolvent? If so, bring it before the Insolvency Court and there declare it an insolvent. That is the only proper way of doing the business. Finally I am not going to repeat what has been said already by those who spoke before me, but I will finish my speech by saying that it is high time for us to put a stop to the practice of sacrificing the interests of the public. Therefore I oppose this motion altogether."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 300 under Grant XXX—Civil Works—Grant-in-Aid—Transferred."

The demand was carried and the grant was made.

GRANT XXXI. CIVIL WORKS—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. MR. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 300 under Grant XXXI—Civil Works—Transferred. This provides for token demands for (a) erection of an additional power plant for the King George Hospital, Vizagapatam, Rs. 100; (b) painting the main building of the General Hospital, Madras, with paripan paint Rs. 100; (c) widening of the General Hospital bridge, Madras, Rs. 100."

The hon. MR. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I beg to second the motion."

The demand was carried and the grant was made.

GRANT XXXII. PENSIONS—RESERVED.

* The hon. MR. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 15,000 under Grant XXXII—Pensions—Reserved. This is intended for additional expenditure on the payment of

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compassionate gratuities to dependants of deceased Government servants left in indigent circumstances. It is somewhat difficult to foresee in the beginning of the year the exact amount which will be required under this account during the year. The demands this year are in considerable excess we received of those made of the proceeding four or five years and therefore we require a larger sum this year. I hope the grant will receive the approval of the House.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“Mrs. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi has given notice of a motion to discuss the need for providing the widows of the deceased Government servants with a decent pension. I cannot understand how it is relevant to this supplementary demand. It raises the general question of providing pensions to widows of Government servants and I think it is better that she takes the opportunity of the general budget to have her proposition discussed.”

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—“Sir, I rise to oppose this grant. In doing so I want the hon. the Revenue Member to throw some light on one or two points. It is whether the grants that have been made so far are mostly to the dependants of deceased Government servants holding high positions, whether hitherto it was paid mostly to the widows of Europeans and Anglo-Indians who have been in the services of the Government; and whether Government have placed any maximum limit to the salary of servants whose dependants only will be entitled to these allowances. Without a satisfactory answer to these queries I cannot give my vote to this grant.”

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—“Sir, this is one of those grants which will meet with the universal approval of this House if the details of the motion are explained to the House. The compensation is granted to the widows and families of Government servants, when a clerk or a subordinate or other official of Government is not able to earn his pension, owing to his official career being cut short, by untimely death, and as a result of which, his widow is left without any help or sustenance. There is a committee of Government to discuss the pros and cons of applications in this behalf and if they are satisfied, the case is recommended for compensation. There are rules regulating the grant of compensation. If there is no other source of income and the service was efficient, they scrutinize the applications and if they are satisfied that the cases require compensation or allowance, Government grant it.

“Then this is not a case confined to European or Anglo-Indian families. The help is extended to all servants of the Government. Applications are received from departments in which the deceased had his service and are duly recommended by the Secretary of the department; when there are deserving cases, either an year's allowance or two years' allowance is recommended. Therefore it is very necessary that such a provision should be made in the service rules.

“Then again the amount is also determined on certain sound principles. If the widow of the officer or his family has any other source of sustenance then the compensation is proportionately reduced. Thus it is not a case where arbitrary allowance is granted but a case where the whole matter is considered in all its aspects and then the compensation is settled. For these reasons I support the motion.”

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* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“Sir, I think the criticisms of Mr. Nagan Gowda were based on want of knowledge of the rules governing compassionate allowances. These rules have been published in the *Port St. George Gazette*. Among the more important rules are, a provision that in granting gratuities to the family of Government servants who have completed several years of service and have died before being eligible for pension, special consideration should be paid to those cases in which the deceased has been in receipt of a low salary. Then again no grant can be made if the salary of the deceased exceeds Rs. 750 a month, or where the deceased was a gazetted officer except, in either case to provide the family of the deceased with passages to England. I realize that this last provision is applicable to Europeans, but such cases will be very few in number. The average grant during the current year is Rs. 116; this indicates gratuities have only been granted in the case of the families of deceased officers of low pay. My hon. Friend, the Minister for Public Health, tells me that in the last two years no European has received assistance from this fund. I am sure this motion will receive the general support of the House.”

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“Mr. President, I would like to make a few remarks on this motion. I should have made them before the hon. the Revenue Member replied, for if I had done so I would have got the reply of the hon. Member. I rather perceive that the rules are not liberal enough. It is notorious that there are many cases where people have practically earned no pension.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“If the hon. Member wanted to criticize he could have given a cut motion.”

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“Am I not in order in raising the question, Sir?”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“If the hon. Member had given a cut motion then his remarks would be in time. But no purpose will be served now.”

The demand was then put and carried, and the grant was made.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“Sir, I propose that item (11) be taken up after item VII—Demands for Excess Grants is finished. Because, I promised, when this grant was before the House, that the rules, by which gentlemen would be recruited to clause (1) of the Madras Educational Rules, would be placed on the table of the House. It has not been possible to place that on the table of the House to-day because the qualifications have not yet had full circulation. That is the reason why I wish to take it after that.”

The motion was duly seconded.

The motion was then put and adopted.

VIII

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS TOWN-PLANNING ACT, 1920

(BILL NO. 14 OF 1929)

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“I beg to present the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill to amend the Madras Town-Planning Act, 1920, and move that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration.”

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

The motion was put and adopted.

Clause 1 was taken up for consideration.

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I move: For the figures '1929' substitute the figures '1930'."

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

The motion was put and adopted.

The clause as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 14 were put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 15 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 16 was taken up for consideration.

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I move: In line 1 of sub-section (3) of sub-clause (ii) after the words 'further period' insert the words 'as it may deem fit'. It is a clerical omission."

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

The motion was put and adopted.

The clause as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clauses 17 to 31 were put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 32 (new section 44-A) was taken up for consideration.

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I move: Omit sub-section (2) and the figure '4' in sub-section (1)."

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

The motion was put and adopted.

The clause as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clauses 33, 34 and 35 were put, passed and added to the Bill.

The preamble was put, passed and added to the Bill.

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I move that the Bill as amended by the House be passed into law."

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

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

IX

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1920
(BILL NO. 12 OF 1929)* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I beg to present the report^a of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Bill No. 12 of 1929), and move that the Bill^a as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration."

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

The motion was put and adopted.

Clauses 1 and 2.

Clauses 1 and 2 were put, passed and added to the Bill.

^a Printed separately.

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* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I suggest that we may take up this item to-morrow. We have done very good work for the day."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member being a member of the House cannot himself credit the House with having done good work. He should leave it to others to judge."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I do not take credit for myself."

Clause 3

Clause 3 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 4.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I move that the definition clause be postponed till we do the other clauses."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

The motion was put and adopted.

Clause 5.

Clause 5 was taken up for consideration.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I move that the further consideration of the Bill be taken up to-morrow so that we may give the attention this Bill deserves."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" We are already tired."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Then we must go on with the Local Boards Bill or the excess demands. I am not inclined to adjourn the sittings before 5 o'clock."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I did not say that the Council should adjourn."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the consideration of the Bill be postponed to to-morrow."

* Mr. C. E. WOOD :—" Mr. President, Sir, as the hon. Member who proposed the motion for postponement is aware a tremendous lot of time and energy were spent over this Bill in the Select Committee. I do not therefore want that the Bill should lie over unless hon. Members consider there are sufficient reasons to postpone its discussion."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I thought Mr. Wood said that the motion was to delay the passing of the Bill. I would be the last person to adopt such tactics. I said that we can take this as the first thing to-morrow. I am very sorry that he should have entertained that idea for a moment."

* Mr. C. E. WOOD :—" In the circumstances I withdraw."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the Council do proceed to the next item on the agenda because hon. Members cannot fix its order of arrangement. It is for the Government to do so. Hon. Members can only say that this item need not be proceeded with for the present."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" It is better that we go on."

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar rose to speak.

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“This is not a committee stage. I cannot allow.”

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“I wish to put a question.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The hon. Member has no right.”

* Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—“I never expected this will come on to-day. The first item in the agenda was the Malabar Tenancy Bill and I expected that to be discussed. I also thought that there may be points raised so that the Tenancy Bill will occupy the major portion of the day and that grants would take the rest of the day so that the District Municipalities Bill would not be reached at all. In these circumstances it is not strange that some of us have not come forward after going through the various sections of the Bill to see how far they would affect the previous Act. I therefore, Sir, support that this matter be adjourned for the present.”

4-30 P.M. * Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—“I just want to say one word in respect of the motion of my hon. Friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, to postpone the consideration of this Bill, and it is this. I do not think the House is in a mood to give its immediate attention to the consideration of this Bill. For as my hon. Friend who spoke before me said, we never expected that this Bill will be coming up now at all for consideration. If the consideration of the Bill is postponed at least till to-morrow morning, it will give us an opportunity to give the Bill our best consideration.”

* Mr. F. E. JAMES:—“I should like to ask one question, Sir. Supposing we defer the consideration of this Bill now, how can we be sure that it will come up again to-morrow morning? The first thing for to-morrow morning is the consideration of the amendments to the Malabar Tenancy Bill. Can we expect to reach this Bill after disposing of those amendments? That is my difficulty. I do not want the consideration of this Bill to be postponed *sine die*. I hope the House will arrive at a decision on the point after considering all the circumstances.”

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“May I, on behalf of the Government, say that we intend to proceed with the Bill?”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“I will now put the motion of Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar to the vote of the House. The question is that the further consideration of the Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, be postponed.”

The motion was put and declared lost.

Mr. Nagan Gowda demanded a poll, and the House divided thus:

Ayes.

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|---|---|
| 1. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. | 10. Mr. R. Nagan Gowda |
| 2. Mr. R. Foulkes. | 11. “ C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar |
| 3. “ A. J. Leech. | 12. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 4. “ S. Arpudawami Udayar | 13. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 5. “ G. R. Premayya. | 14. “ C. Natesa Mudaliyar. |
| 6. “ J. A. Saldanha. | 15. Mr. P. T. Rajan |
| 7. “ A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar | 16. “ T. K. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar. |
| 8. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. | 17. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razaek Sahib Bahadur |
| 9. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon. | 18. Mr. Khadir Mohidin Sahib. |

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Noes.

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|---|--|
| 1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 18. Mr. J. A. Davis. |
| 2. “ Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar. | 19. “ Mahmud Schammad. |
| 3. “ Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. | 20. The Zamindar of Singampatti. |
| 4. “ Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. | 21. Subadar Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur |
| 5. “ Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 22. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 6. “ Dr. P. Subbarayan | 23. “ K. Krishnan. |
| 7. Mr. Hilton Brown. | 24. “ N. Siva Raj. |
| 8. “ H. A. Watson. | 25. “ M. V. Gangadhara Siva. |
| 9. “ A. G. Leach. | 26. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| 10. “ J. Gray. | 27. “ V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 11. “ S. V. Ramanurti. | 28. Mr. W. P. A. Soundarapandiyan. |
| 12. “ C. B. Cotterell. | 29. “ S. Subrahmanya Moopmanar. |
| 13. “ V. Ch. John. | 30. “ S. Venkayya. |
| 14. “ M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 31. “ C. Govindan Nayar. |
| 15. Khan Sahib Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur | 32. “ T. G. Rutherford. |
| 16. Mr. A. B. Shetty. | 33. “ F. E. James. |
| 17. “ J. Bheemayya. | 34. “ H. F. P. Hearson. |
| | 35. “ K. Ramachandra Padayachi |
| | 36. The Maharaja of Pithapuram. |

Ayes 18. Noes 36.

The motion was negatived.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“Clause 5 is for the consideration of the House.

“The question is that clause 5 shall stand part of the Bill.”

The clause was passed and added to the Bill.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“Sir, as regards my amendment No. 11, I have been anticipating a motion for having an Executive Officer, which may come up later on. I would beg that the consideration of this amendment be taken up after that amendment is considered.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“Amendment not moved for the present.”

Clause 6.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“Sir, I beg to move—

For sub-sections (2), (3) and (4) of section 7, substitute the following:—

“(2) Any municipal council by a majority of at least two-thirds of its sanctioned strength may decide to adopt universal adult suffrage subject to any electoral system of proportional representation as it may think fit and prescribe and thereafter”

I would beg, Sir, that the words that follow, namely, ‘subject to the approval of the supervising authority’ in the amendment on the paper may be omitted. (After a pause.) In case the Government amendment is moved, I think, Sir, I can move this amendment of mine at that stage. I request you, Sir, to give me an opportunity then.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“Amendment not moved for the present. Then, there is a roneed amendment to sub-section (3) of section 7, in the name of Mr. Gangadhara Siva. I should like to know when he gave notice of that amendment. However, this amendment is only for the reservation of one seat for Adi-Dravidas. On this subject, there is Mr. Muniswami Pillai’s amendment No. 24-A which seeks to reserve two seats for Adi-Dravidas. The hon. Member Mr. Gangadhara Siva may move his amendment at that stage.”

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* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" Sir, I beg to move—

In lines 1 to 3 of sub-section (3) of section 7 for the words "in any municipality the Local Government may . . . reserve seats, for" substitute the words "in every municipality, such number of seats as the Local Government may, by notification, from time to time determine, shall be reserved for".

Sir, in the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, this provision is optional and not obligatory as we find in the Government Bill, and the wording is not quite so clear. When we want that such number of seats shall be reserved, we should make the wording more precise by which the Government will be bound to reserve such seats. That is why I have put in the words 'such number of seats as the Local Government may, by notification, from time to time determine, shall be reserved for'. Therefore, I want that these reservations should be obligatory, and I believe my hon. Friends in this House will concur with me that the reservation should be obligatory, especially as it affects the interests of minority communities. For these reasons, I move the amendment."

Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA :—" I second it."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, the question of obligatory reservation of seats was fully considered by the Select Committee, and they came to the conclusion that there was no necessity for such obligatory reservation. I concurred with that opinion because, as will be seen, there are already six different communities provided for representation by means of reservation in various municipalities, and there are municipalities which do not contain all the six communities. You will find that the reservation is limited to 25 per cent of the number of seats in each municipality. When such is the case, it will be difficult to make obligatory reservation for all the communities, and there are cases in which the communities either Christians or Muslims or Europeans are already represented in a particular municipality, when there will be no need to reserve seats for such representatives. I therefore think it best to retain the optional reservation which is contained in the provisions of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee. I am not therefore able to accept the amendment of Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar."

* Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur :—" Sir, I have no objection against the voluntary nature of the clause in the Bill. But there is one point in Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar's amendment, and that is the addition of the words, 'such number of seats as the Local Government may, by notification, from time to time determine.' What I say is that this portion of the amendment must be accepted. I therefore think that those words in the amendment should be inserted in the clause."

The amendment was put and negatived.

4-45 P.M. * Mr. C. E. WOOD :—" Mr. President, this is merely a verbal alteration to bring the wording in line with the amendment No. 17-A below. So, I move—

In lines 2 and 3 in sub-section (3) of section 7 for the words "reserve seats for" substitute the words "reserve seats for the special representation of".

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Mr. H. F. P. HEARSON :—" I second it."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, this question, as Mr. Wood himself kindly explained, would depend on whether the Council is going to accept Mr. Wood's further amendment, that those minority communities for whom seats are to be reserved should be represented by representatives elected by voters belonging to that community. That is a large question which will be dealt with when we come to that amendment later on. So I would ask Mr. Wood to postpone this amendment till that is considered and disposed of."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" If the hon. Member thinks such amendment is necessary purely as a drafting amendment it may come in the third reading stage. The Standing Order is that we should dispose of the amendments of substance in the order of the words of the clauses to which they relate."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I do not think this amendment is necessary."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I do not exactly understand what would follow if Mr. Wood's suggestion is adopted. He wants that some seats should be reserved for the special representation of Muslims, Indian Christians and other minority communities. We know that in this very Council when certain communities' interests had to be represented, we had members coming from communities other than their own representing those interests. For example, in the first Council I know that when a seat had to be found for depressed classes a caste man was put in. The acceptance of Mr. Wood's amendment would give rise to difficulty. So, I hope Members in this House will think twice before accepting this amendment."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" I oppose the amendment moved by my Friend Mr. Wood, because it might mean that this representation need not be made by a member of the community itself. The words 'for the special representation of' might mean that a member of any community other than those mentioned may also come in to represent those communities. So, I oppose this."

* Mr. F. E. JAMES :—" I think I may explain the genesis of this particular amendment. According to Mr. Wood, the amendment under 17-A is based upon certain principles. One is that there should be reserved seats for special constituencies like Chambers of Commerce and Trades Association. Secondly, reserved seats should have separate electorates. As the principle is already raised, it is much better to clear the point. The idea of Mr. Wood is that if the House is desirous that minorities should be adequately represented on municipalities and if they wish to have representative people, then the best way of achieving that would be to have a separate electorate for each community. The institution of a separate electorate in any public body in these days is an unpopular method, but I would point out to the majority in this House that if they desire adequate representation they will get a better kind of representation from the particular community by means of separate electorates than by means of joint electorates. Some of us who have experience in other public bodies of the way in which joint electorates work will bear out what I say. Although a person is elected as a member of the particular community, he may not possess the confidence of the community for which he stands. When we have reached a certain stage of development then separate electorates may be entirely abolished. We shall have reserved seats for Muhammadans, Christians, Europeans and Anglo-Indians, etc., elected by

[Mr. F. E. James]

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a mixed electorate. I am willing to admit that the existence of separate electorates may be a definite hindrance to the proper development of free institutions in this country. The point is: Have we reached that stage when we can say, 'We will do away with that.' Every party in this House and in this country is united on this—that they desire to see in this country the development of representative institutions, not simply parliamentary institutions—which are not necessarily representative—but representative institutions, that is to say, institutions which mirror the desires and wishes of the people they represent.

"This is a practical proposition. You may say you look forward to a time when these separate electorates will be abolished, when no one will stand for a Christian Muhammadan or European or other community. We have not reached that stage. Therefore it is better for us to settle this question once and for all and discover whether this House is in favour of total electorate or separate electorate."

* Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"On a point of order. I wish to know whether the question of separate electorates *versus* joint electorate can come under discussion in the consideration of this particular amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Mr. James is explaining that the intention of this amendment is to give effect to a particular idea."

* Mr. F. E. JAMES :—"The main question is that although you may have reservation of seats for representatives of those communities, are they to be representative of the wishes and desire of those people? The country wants to develop not along the line which is desired by the minorities only but on the lines which are desired by the majorities and the minorities."

"We stand for proper representation in public bodies and that is the intention behind this amendment. It is a question of separate or joint electorates, and Mr. Wood does not want this Council to be under any misapprehension in regard to this."

The Council then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

X

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

* 1. Proceedings of the third meeting of the Finance Committee held on the 5th October 1929.

* 2. G.O. No. 2824 W., dated 7th October 1929, regarding reconsideration of the existing orders in the matter of the investigation and preparation of plans, estimates, etc., of Municipal Electric Supply Schemes.

3. * G.O. No. 1620, Development, dated 26th September 1929, publishing amendment to Rule 12 framed under section 19 (b) (6) of the State Aid to Industries Act.

4. * G.O. No. 1874, Development, dated 2nd November 1929, communicating the authorization by His Excellency the Governor of an additional expenditure of not more than Rs. 58,800 during the year 1929-30 for the purchase of sera and vaccines.

* Placed on the table on 27th March 1929.
* Printed as Appendix VI on pages 145-146 *infra*.
* Printed as Appendix VII on page 146 *infra*.

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* 5. Return of officers under the Government of Madras who held permanent, temporary, acting or probationary appointments on the 1st of April of each of the years 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1929.

* 6. G.O. No. 1306, Development, dated 31st July 1929, recording the audit report of Mount Stuart Forests for 1927-28.

* 7. G.O. No. 2413, Revenue, dated 15th November 1929, regarding grant of copies of survey records to ryots in zamindaris.

* 8. List of allowances paid by the Government to religious institutions in the Madras Presidency (vide answer to question No. 1051 answered on 28th January 1929).

* 9. G.O. No. 509, Development, dated 22nd March 1929, issuing orders on the recommendations of the non-official members of the Textile Conference.

* 10. G.O. No. 584, Law (Education), dated 25th March 1929, sanctioning revised scales of pay for the subordinate educational service.

* 11. List of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending September 1929.

* 12. G.O. No. 1764, Development, dated 17th October 1929, recording the audit report of the Forest Utilization Division, Madras, for the year ending 31st March 1928.

* 13. Copy of the draft rules which the Governor in Council proposes to make under clause (2) of section 21 of the Madras Services Commission Act, 1929.

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

* Printed separately.
* Printed as Appendix VIII on page 147 *infra*.
* Placed on the table on 27th March 1929—vide Appendix XII on pages 155-156 and XIII on pages 167-168 *infra*.
* Printed as Appendix IX on pages 148-150 *infra*.
* Printed as Appendix X on page 151 *infra*.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1044 asked by Mr. P. Siva Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th January 1930, page 26 supra.]

**Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement),
Mis. No. 2392, dated 12th August 1929.**

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

Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement.

Copies of Board's Reference No. H. 170/28-2, dated 15th March 1928, and of the replies of the Collectors of Kistna, Guntur, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool and of the Director of Agriculture will be submitted to Government.

2. The districts affected by the modified Tungabhadra project are Kistna, Guntur and the Ceded districts.

Kistna district may be left out of consideration. There is little scope for extension of irrigation under first crop as a result of the Tungabhadra scheme, since the bulk of the irrigable lands in the district are to be brought under a short-crop scheme or other schemes for the extension of delta canals. The Collector states also that there is no incentive to ryots to grow a second crop. They prefer to raise a long crop and to sow sunnhemp or green or blackgram just before the harvest of the first crop so as to take advantage of the moisture in the soil to establish the seedlings. In this way they secure a second crop with little additional labour or cost. Therefore it is unlikely that they will take to growing a shorter period first crop so as to be able to raise a second wet crop even if water is provided in the second-crop season.

In Guntur district there are about 7.8 lakhs of acres available for cultivation. Though the ryots are stated to follow antiquated methods of cultivation, the Collector expects to find them eager to take advantage of water at reasonable rates of water-cess and apprehends no difficulty in regard to manure.

In the Ceded districts however the position is different. There are large areas available for irrigated cultivation (Kurnool 2.9 lakhs acres, Bellary 11.9 lakhs acres, Anantapur 7.6 lakhs acres and Cuddapah 1.9 lakhs acres), but about half the above is black cotton soil the cultivators of which are unlikely to take to wet cultivation. It is reported that they would prefer to raise groundnut or other profitable commercial crop instead of paddy or other wet crop which

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would involve more trouble and expenditure. In Anantapur district, for example, the Collector expects that only a fifth of the areas will take water. Labour should be adequate generally; some difficulty is apprehended as regards manure. The ryots depend chiefly at present on green manure, but agricultural department is popularizing the use of fertilizers and by the time the scheme functions the problem may perhaps be less difficult. As regards second crop the Collectors of Kurnool and Cuddapah state that if there are adequate supplies of water in the canals up to the end of April there should be a considerable extension of second-crop cultivation. The Collector of Anantapur estimates the area that might come under second crop at one-sixth of the first-crop extent and the Collector of Bellary at one-third.

It appears that generally the ryots will be willing to pay any reasonable rate of water-cess up to Rs. 10 per acre.

As regards the conversion of black cotton dry lands into irrigated wet, the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee was of opinion that if water was provided for two crops there would be less difficulty in persuading the ryots to take advantage of the supply. The Director of Agriculture's view is that the adaptation of black cotton soils to paddy cultivation is to be deprecated and that if water is available they should preferably be converted into garden lands. The Board concurs in this view.

3. The Board has attempted to make a very rough estimate of the revenue possibilities on the basis of the Collectors' reports. It has assumed that the full area available for irrigated cultivation in Guntur district and in the red soil taluks of the Ceded districts will take water at Rs. 10 for the first crop, that about a third of this first-crop area would take water for a second crop at the same rate of Rs. 10 per acre and that about one-fourth of the black soil tract will raise irrigated dry crops on an average. On these assumptions the revenue realizable should be about 235 lakhs as shown below:—

	RS. LAKHS.
I Crop on 17 lakhs acres at Rs. 10 an acre (Guntur 7 lakhs acres, Bellary 5 lakhs acres of red soil, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Anantapur 5 lakhs acres red soil)	170
II Crop on 5 lakhs acres at Rs. 10 an acre (one-third of the first-crop area rounded to the lowest lakh)	50
One irrigated dry crop on 8 lakhs acres of black soil lands in the Ceded districts (Bellary 1.5 lakhs acres; other districts 1.5 lakhs acres)	15
Total ayacut 20 lakhs acres. Total revenue	235

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For the purpose of the above figures the available dry area is rounded to the lowest lakh as allowances have to be made for channels, roads, house-sites, unprofitable areas, etc.

4. This revenue of 235 lakhs will justify a capital outlay of about 51 crores assuming that in the case of a project fully protective in conception, the Government will be content with a return of 4 per cent.

Gross revenue	..	..	..	..	LAKHS.	235
Deduct—Maintenance charges on 20 lakhs acres	..	..	..	..	LAKHS.	20
Collection charges	..	..	..	..		12
						32
Net revenue	..	..	..	..		203

The capital outlay which will give a net revenue of Rs. 203 lakhs at 4 per cent is Rs. 5,075 lakhs or 51 crores in round figures.

5. The cost of the old Tungabhadra scheme for irrigating 9.6 lakhs acres of dry crop was estimated at 13 crores in 1922. Even allowing for some increase in prices since 1922 and also for the greater magnitude of the present scheme which is a combination of several earlier schemes, the cost is unlikely to exceed 50 crores. It is needless to emphasize that the above calculations are very rough and may require substantial modification when further data are available. It should not be forgotten in estimating probable expenditure that the scheme must provide supplies of water for about one and a half times the area for which the old Tungabhadra scheme was designed, if the full area on which estimates of revenue are based is to be irrigated.

(True extract)

B. G. HOLDSWORTH,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Irrigation).

ENCLOSURES

(1)

Reference from the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement),
No. H. 170/28-2, dated 15th March 1928.

[Irrigation—Tungabhadra project—Preliminary revenue investigation.]

Government desire that a general investigation should be made now of the probable demand for irrigation (especially for second crop) in the areas coming under a modified Tungabhadra project. The general idea of the project as now contemplated includes the irrigation of—

(1) Areas in the Hadagalli, Hospet and Rayadrug taluks in the Bellary district.

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(2) Areas in the Gooty, Anantapur and Dharmavaram taluks, the last two by means of a branch canal taken across the Penner.

(3) Areas irrigable by the proposed Upper Penner (Tadpatri) canal system.

(4) Areas irrigable by a widened Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and the Velgode project, the latter being extended to Badvel and Siddhavattam taluks in the Cuddapah district.

(5) Areas irrigable by the Owk project and canal from the Kunderu via Nossam to Jammalamadugu.

(6) Area irrigable by a diversion dam across the Kistna at Pulichintala, and canal system in the Guntur district (Colonel Ellis' old Kistna Reservoir Project).

(7) Kistna delta extensions and second crop in the delta.

The investigation of the project on the engineering side has not advanced far enough to enable a regular revenue forecast to be prepared at present. The Collectors are however requested to make a general investigation now and submit a preliminary report in the matter. The report should deal with the following points among others:—

- (1) the area available and fit for cultivation;
- (2) the present extents of wet and dry lands in the above areas;
- (3) the present agricultural practices in the tract;
- (4) labour supply, population and availability of manure;
- (5) the general probability of cultivators taking full advantage of water; and

(6) a reasonable rate of water-cess taking into consideration the fact that the project will be costly.

2. The Director of Agriculture is requested to arrange for a careful investigation of the suitability of the soil in the tract for irrigated cultivation and report the result to the Board.

B. G. HOLDSWORTH,
Secretary.

To the Collectors of Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Guntur and Kistna.
„ Director of Agriculture.

(2)

Letter from J. A. BYERS, Esq., M.A., I.C.S., Collector of Guntur,
No. D. Dis. 3650/28, dated 27th June 1928.

Irrigation—Tungabhadra Project.—For purposes of preliminary investigation and report it is assumed that the project now contemplated is more or less similar to the one proposed and described in paragraph 13 of the report of Colonel Ellis, Superintending Engineer on special duty in 1911, for the investigation of the Kistna reservoir project.

The present project is therefore likely to affect the villages of the taluks—Sattenapalle taluk, Guntur taluk, Narasaraopet taluk, Bapatla taluk, Ongole taluk and Tenali taluk—as detailed in pages 315 to 323 of Volume I of Colonel Ellis' report on Kistna reservoir project.

2. (a) A statement showing (i) the area available and fit for cultivation, (ii) present extents of wet and dry lands and (iii) population, in these areas is enclosed.

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(b) *Present agricultural practices in this area.*—The antiquated country plough is still in use. The progress made by the ryot population in the adoption of the improved methods of agriculture advocated by the Agricultural Department is very slow.

(c) *Labour supply.*—Labour supply is sufficient for local requirements at present. If the project should materialize, the labouring classes now migrating to the deltaic tracts during the wet cultivation season, may not go there in future, and this may result in some want being felt in some parts of the district just in the beginning after the completion of the scheme till the conditions in the district get settled.

(d) *Availability of manure.*—Cattle manure and pati earth are available for the present requirements. Any deficiency in their supply will be made up by the artificial manure prepared by Messrs. Parry & Company which the cultivators are at present slow to take advantage of. Besides, oil-cake and nitrates are being freely used now. With an extensive use of these, and the usual supply of cattle manure, there may not be any want of manure felt in the district.

(e) *Probability of taking full advantage of water.*—Except in the villages of Tenali taluk and some villages of Bapatla and Guntur taluks, there is at present no irrigation from the Kistna canal water in the taluks referred to above. Almost the whole of the cultivable extent in the upland area is used for the cultivation of dry crops which mainly depend on timely rains. The cultivators in these upland tracts do not always anticipate a good crop every year in spite of the expense, labour and continuous attention involved in the cultivation of dry crops. Further the supply of water in the Kistna river is limited and in consequence water cannot be made available at all at present for the cultivation of a second wet crop in Guntur district. The ryots of both the upland and deltaic tracts will therefore be eager to take full advantage of the supply of water.

(f) *Reasonable rate of water-cess taking into consideration the fact that the project will be costly.*—The ryot population do not mind paying a water-rate at a reasonable scale fixed by Government, for a wet crop which the ryot is certain to harvest with advantage. It is not now possible to fix the water-rate under the project when the alignment of the irrigation channel and the cost of the project are not known. However, the lands commanded by the project may be classed as 'upland dry' and be charged at the rate prescribed in Appendix D to Board's Standing Order No. 4, Volume II (page 10) as a minimum but probably more to provide for an economic return on the capital to be sunk on the project.

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Sub-Enclosure
Guntur District.

(1) Serial number.	(2) Name of the taluk and village.	(3) Area available and fit for cultivation.	(4) The present extents of wet and dry land.		(5) (6)	(6) The present agricultural practices in the tract.	(7) Labour supply.	(8) Population	(9) Availability of manure.	(10) General probability of cultivation taking full advantage of water.	(11) Reasonable water-rate taking into consideration the fact that the project will be costly.
			Wet.	Dry.							
1	Ongole taluk	107,407-01	708-88	106,398-14		The lands are ploughed up with country plough. Improved methods of agriculture are not followed to any appreciable extent.	Sufficient at present.	94,301	Cattle manure and pati earth available at present.	Full advantage of water will be taken by the cultivators provided there is sufficient supply of water available for second-crop wet cultivation also.	
2	Bapatla taluk	186,034-14	27,419-97	158,614-17				130,216			
3	Tenali taluk	7,253-33	257-44	6,995-89				15,454			
4	Guntur taluk	287,731-09	5,616-02	282,115-07				271,426			
5	Sattenapalle taluk	122,242-26	528-56	121,713-70				93,856			
6	Narasaraopet taluk.	70,549-46	379-20	70,170-26				108,750			
	Total ..	781,217-29	24,910-02	746,307-22				714,003			

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(3)

Letter from M.R.Ry. K. C. MANAVEDAN RAJA AVARGAL, B.A., Acting Collector of Cuddapah, dated 3rd September 1928, D. Dis. No. 1139.

[Irrigation—Modified—Tungabhadra project—Preliminary investigation—Report submitted.]

I submit the report called for in the Board's reference quoted above.

2. Items 4 and 5 of the seven items mentioned in the Board's reference relate to this district. Item 4, viz., areas irrigable by a widened Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, benefits the villages in the Proddatur and Cuddapah taluks and Vedurur village in Kamalapuram taluk which are commanded by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and its branches, and the Velgode project benefits Badvel and Siddhavattam taluks. Item 5, viz., areas irrigable by the Owk project and canal from the Kunderu via Nossam to Jammalamadugu, benefits the villages in Jammalamadugu taluk.

3. The several points on which a report is called for are dealt with seriatim.

Kurnool-Cuddapah canal—104,720 acres as detailed in paragraph 16 of Statistical Atlas of 1923—

Taluk.	Wet. ACS.	Dry. ACS.
Siddhavattam ..	..	14,000
Badvel ..	4,500	11,400
Jammalamadugu ..	..	58,459

(1) *Area available and fit for cultivation.*—The particulars required are furnished in the margin. The figures are only approximate as the alignment of the channel has not been fixed. The area is likely to vary when the scheme is completed.

(2) *The present extent of wet and dry lands in the above areas.*—The

	Wet. ACS.	Dry. ACS.
Proddatur ..	8,671	38,024
Cuddapah ..	7,312	39,039
Kamalapuram ..	..	600

extents of wet and dry lands commanded by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal in the taluks of Proddatur, Cuddapah and Kamalapuram are noted in the margin.

(3) *The present agricultural practice in the tract.*—The agricultural practice varies with the soil and with the energy of the ryot. In heavy black-cotton soils of the north-west part of the district such as Jammalamadugu and Proddatur taluks, the dry cultivation is good and the implements and cattle of the cultivator are of a superior kind. These taluks require heavy implements and strong cattle as contrasted with the east and south taluks where the soil is poor and does not require heavy implements and strong cattle.

Knowledge of the use of manure is defective and the ryots are still ignorant of how to make use of fertilizers. Much of cattle dung is wasted and sheep and cattle are not properly penned. The utility of transplanting which economizes water and increases the outturn is imperfectly understood. Instead of growing green manure crops on their wet lands in the off-season and ploughing it in, they rely on getting green leaf from forests and unreserves.

Cumbu and korra are sown in June and July on lighter soils with the aid of the early showers of the south-west monsoon. Choham, cotton and groundnut are sown in the black soils in August and September. On wet lands, paddy is sown in all taluks in August and September. The sowings of the early crops are thus completed by the end of September.

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Korra is largely grown in Badvel taluk and accounts for 18 per cent of the area cultivated in the taluk. In Cuddapah and Proddatur taluks, paddy is grown on large areas chiefly under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and the tanks fed by it. In Jammalamadugu taluk, the percentage of paddy is much less.

Of the industrial crops, viz., cotton, indigo, castor, groundnut, tobacco, turmeric, etc., groundnut has taken the lead in recent years. Indigo, cotton and turmeric are not extensively grown for want of demand in the foreign markets. Castor has lost its use and is rarely grown except in Rayachoti taluk. Gingelly is grown on some extent as second crop.

The harvests of crops sown early are over by the middle of January and those of late sown crops by the end of March.

4. *Labour supply, population and availability of manure.*—The district is poor on the whole. In Cuddapah and Proddatur taluks, the labour supply is generally sufficient. It is plentiful in Badvel and Siddhavattam taluks. It is generally dear in Jammalamadugu taluk. But in the harvest season, large numbers of labourers flood all the taluks of this district from the adjoining taluks of Anantapur and Nellore districts as the wages given in the harvests here are generally high and attractive.

According to the census of 1921, the population was 887,929 a decrease of 0.7 per cent as compared with the figures for 1911. The population averaged 150 per square mile varying from 101 in Siddhavattam to 223 in Proddatur taluk. The percentage of people residing in towns is 10. The population per square mile of total area of the taluks affected by the project is given below:—

Badvel ..	120	Jammalamadugu ..	261
Proddatur ..	223	Kamalapuram ..	215
Siddhavattam ..	101	Cuddapah ..	201

The chief manures locally available are cattle dung, oil-cake, green and dead leaf. Recently in areas sown with paddy under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal in Proddatur and Cuddapah taluks, the agricultural demonstrators are popularizing the use of chemical manures. There is no doubt that the manure that is locally available is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the ryots.

5. *The general probability of the ryots taking full advantage of the water.*—In normal seasons, the ryots of Proddatur and Jammalamadugu taluks find it more profitable to raise dry crops, both food and industrial and only a limited area is raised with wet crops and irrigated. In the areas commanded by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal in Proddatur and Cuddapah taluks extension of irrigation is possible and can be expected. In Badvel and Siddhavattam taluks, the ryots are eager to take full advantage of the water. In Jammalamadugu taluk, however, the ryots are easy-going and the area that will be commanded by the Owk project is light black-cotton soil and how far the ryots will take full advantage of water cannot be answered until the alignment is definitely known.

If the supply is assured in March, there will be an extensive second crop cultivation all through. Otherwise, there will be very little of second crop cultivation.

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6. *A reasonable rate of water-cess taking into consideration the fact that the project will be costly.*—The water-cess now charged for the lands irrigated by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal is based upon the differential water-rate system. The Kurnool-Cuddapah canal being a first-class source, the highest and lowest wet rates are Rs. 10 and Rs. 3, respectively. This system is recommended for adoption for the project under contemplation.

The Tahsildars of Badvel and Siddavattam, however, report that the ryots of those taluks would pay a maximum wet rate of Rs. 10 and Rs. 8 an acre respectively. These rates are high enough.

(4)

Letter from D. H. Boulton, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Kistna,
D. Dis. No. 2181/28, dated 3rd September 1928.

[Irrigation—Tungabhadra Project—Preliminary—Investigation.]

This district covers only the eastern portion of the Kistna delta and my report is confined to it.

2. The several points on which information has been called for by the Board are dealt with below seriatim :—

(i) *Area available and fit for cultivation.*—The extent under this head in the delta is 585,313 acres. It excludes the upland and dry portions of the district and the area covered by the Divi project, which are not commanded by the anicut system.

(ii) The present extents of wet and dry lands in the above area are —

								ACS.
Wet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	373,726
Dry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	186,872

The difference of 23,715 acres represents waste.

(iii) *The present agricultural practices in the tract.*—The agricultural practices in a district are closely dependent upon the monsoon conditions. In this district the south-west monsoon prevails from June to September and at the same period the Kistna river will be in floods, with the result that agricultural operations are always in full swing during that period.

The sowing of seed beds begins late in May and early in June with the opening of the canals, and transplantation extends into the month of August, being entirely over by the end of that month for all registered wet lands. The virtual non-existence of storage tanks or other facilities by which the ryots can grow seedlings sufficiently early so as to commence transplantation as soon as the delta canals open is a handicap to agricultural operations, and extends the season unduly. The staple product of the delta is wet paddy (two or three varieties) which stand on the ground for five to six months ending with December. The practice is that after the crops are out, they are left to dry by heaping them in the field for a month or two before they are thrashed. The Kistna canals are closed from March to June, while the supply in them from January onwards will be too inadequate to grow a second crop. The want of grazing grounds in the delta tract is another reason why the ryot grows a fodder crop in preference to a second wet crop.

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(iv) *Labour supply—Population and availability of manure*—(a) *Labour supply.*—Labour is always available in this delta and its scarcity has never been felt. The local depressed classes as well as other lower classes supply the ordinary daily labour. In times of transplantation and harvest labour is however imported from the upland taluks of Guntur and Kurnool to supplement the local labour.

(b) *Population.*—The population of the area in the delta tract is on the increase and it was 609,775 as per the census of 1921.

(c) *Manures.*—The favourite manure for the ryot is pati earth which is now becoming scarce. It is applied to the land once in five to ten years and its effect on the land continues for an equal period. Next in importance is the farm-yard manure, which is less costly and the most readily available, although unfortunately a very large amount of this is lost to agriculture through the custom of using it for domestic fuel in the delta, where firewood is very dear. Manure is also supplied by penning sheep in the fields and also by raising green manure crops in recent years. Artificial manures have not yet become popular for the reason that the cost is prohibitive and the effects are supposed not to be lasting.

(v) *The general probability of cultivators taking full advantage of water.*—The delta ryot knows full well the intrinsic value of water for irrigation. No better illustration of this can be adduced than the rapid extension of irrigation in the delta during the last decade. The ryot has also realized that a wet crop is more profitable and assured than a dry crop which depends for its growth entirely upon the vicissitudes of the season. Notwithstanding this, the scope for extension of irrigation in the first-crop season in the delta portion of the district is as a result of any Tungabhadra project, very limited, that considerable further extension of ayacut as a result of the installation of the 6 feet shutters at the Bezvada anicut is now being proposed. If these proposals are given full effect to there will be little further available land in the delta to benefit from any extra water that may be brought into the Kistna as a result of the Tungabhadra project. The area that the present delta conditions could command is 497,800 acres and the Executive Engineer, Kistna Eastern division, is of opinion that the remaining area available and fit for wet cultivation can also be supplied with water for growing a short crop. There is thus little likelihood of extension of irrigation in the delta during the first-crop season, as a result of the proposed Tungabhadra project.

3. There thus remains the question of possibility of growing a second crop.

There is no regular second-crop wet cultivation in the district worth the name. There are only about half a dozen villages in the Bandar taluk under the Bantumilli canal bordering the West Godavari district where a second crop is tried after the first crop, which is a shorter one than elsewhere in the delta and stands on the ground for four months only, being harvested before the end of November. Nowhere else in the delta is the second crop raised. The possibilities of a second crop will arise only if adequate supply is secured in the canals till the end of April, and if the ryot gives up his traditional beliefs and grows another variety of wet crop which remains on the ground for a shorter period in the first crop season.

The ryot generally sows in rich soils either sun-hemp (fodder crop), the mainstay of delta cattle, which are stall fed, or either green or black gram just before the harvest with the help of the moisture of the first crop. This

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involves no additional labour or cost to the ryot as in the case of a second wet crop, the difference in the net profits in the two cases not being much. There is thus little incentive for the ryots in the above tracts to have recourse to second crop.

As regards the possibility of raising second paddy crop in inferior soils which are not fit for fodder crop, the reports of my subordinate officers show that the possibilities for growing a second wet crop are limited because of the poor nature of the soil, not to speak of the absence of sufficient interval between the two crops. If the ryot thinks it worth while to raise a second crop at all, it can only be in the short crop area referred to in paragraph 2. No estimate of area under second crop can however under the circumstances be made with any degree of accuracy.

4. *A reasonable rate of water-cess taking into consideration the fact that the project will be costly.*—The resettlement enhancement in the assessment of the delta ayan wet lands is 3 annas in the rupee, while the proposed water-rate in the case of zamin and inam lands is Rs. 6-1-0 per acre under first-class source, both for the first and second crops. The Tungabhadra project cannot bestow any additional advantage to the first wet crop and therefore the question of charging a higher rate of assessment in consequence hardly arises. As it is not clear whether any Tungabhadra project is going to make possible a second crop in the delta, it seems premature to report on the possibility of charging any water-rate on such a second crop. I feel at least very doubtful in view of the existing practices in the delta whether the ryot would ever agree to take extra water for second wet crop if this entailed paying any additional water-rate, over and above the half the first crop charge ordinarily levied for a second crop in Government villages.

Finally I may add that for lack of any details of how this Tungabhadra project is proposed to benefit this district I have found it very difficult to submit a definite report.

Fixing of the ayacut in the Kistna Eastern Delta.

430,000 was fixed in October 1924.

300 added for the assignment of sepoys in March 1926.

11,000 included in the ayacut in the Collair zone in August 1926.

4,000 proposed extension consequent on the installation of the 6 feet shutters in August 1928.

4,500 short crop area—Vempad project.

35,000 short crop area under the East Bank Canal extension and Kanakalamadugu.

13,000 lands to be irrigated with conditional permission.

497,800

(5)

Letter from P. RAMALINGAM, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Kurnool, dated 30th September 1928, D. Dis. No. 871/28.

[Irrigation—Tungabhadra project—Preliminary revenue investigation—Report submitted.]

From the Board's reference it would appear that, so far as this district is concerned, the project as now contemplated will command the areas

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irrigable by (1) a widened Kurnool Cuddapah Canal and the Velgode project, the latter being extended to Badvel and Siddhout taluks of the Cuddapah district and (2) the Owk project and canal from the Kunderu via Nossam to Jammalamadugu. If so, the modified project will serve the taluks of (1) Kurnool, (2) Nandikotkur, (3) Nandyal, (4) Sirvel and (5) Koilkuntla. The taluks of Dhone and Pattikonda corresponding to a portion of the old taluk of Ramallakota and of Pattikonda, which may be called the famine zone of this district and which were intended to be served by the original Tungabhadra project are left out of the scope of the present modified project. To that extent, therefore, the value of the modified Tungabhadra project suffers as a protective work for this district. My remarks below apply only to the five taluks mentioned above.

2. *Area available and fit for cultivation, etc.*—A statement showing the area available and fit for cultivation and the present extents of wet and dry lands in the above areas is enclosed.

3. *The present agricultural practices.*—Though the ryots of the above five taluks generally know how to raise wet crops, yet after the advent of the groundnut crop they are paying increasing attention on its growth on a vast scale since it fetches large profits with a comparatively small outlay of labour and expenditure. They usually cultivate commercial crops such as cotton and groundnut and food crops such as cholam, korra and arika all with the aid of the ordinary rainfall. But when the rains fail they seek the help of irrigation sources to irrigate some of these crops and bring them to maturity. In Sirvel taluk it is only on a comparatively small extent that paddy and other wet crops are grown. This is due to the fact that the raising of paddy and other wet crops involves more trouble and expenditure to the ryot, while the return of income is not so attractive as in the case of the dry crops which yield a far higher return. In Koilkuntla taluk, the soil is almost entirely black cotton and does not therefore lend itself to wet cultivation as easily as other sorts of soil. The initial expenditure and labour involved in bringing it under wet cultivation is much greater than in other soils. The ryots are quite wealthy but neither they nor their labourers have the aptitude or the capacity for the steady and sustained effort indispensable for bringing the black cotton soil under wet cultivation in the first instance. They are content to grow dry crops which fetch them large profits with little labour. The chief food crops grown are cholam and korra and the chief industrial crops groundnut and cotton. Other crops are not so successful on this soil. Except for the sowings and for the first two months when the plants are tender, these crops require very little water to mature. They cannot be sown except with the aid of rain; and after they are sown, the retentive capacity of the soil and the winter dew dispense with the necessity for any further wetting. The registered wet extent under the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal in this taluk is small, though it is capable of irrigating quite a large extent. In most of the villages of the taluk irrigated by the canal large extents are classed as irrigable dry but the ryots do not irrigate their lands, as their soil is fertile and as the dry crops sown on them yield a good return without much attention being paid to them. Any extension of irrigational facilities in this taluk, will not, I am afraid, be taken advantage of by the ryots. In Nandyal taluk the population in the villages commanded by the project is not so great as to supply the necessary labour and to create a greater demand for wet cultivation. In Kurnool and Nandikotkur taluks also the

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ryots utilize canal water only when the crops are $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 months old, and that only when the rains are insufficient and the crop has been raised by transplantation.

4. *Labour supply, population and availability of manure.*—This district in general is thinly populated and this is the case throughout the area commanded by the contemplated project. The population is, however, sufficient to cultivate the wet lands that will be commanded by the project in Sirvel, Koilkuntla, Kurnool and Nandikotkur taluks. The population in the villages likely to be affected by the project in the Nandyal taluk as already stated is not sufficient to create a greater demand for wet cultivation than at present. In the Owk division of the Koilkuntla taluk the population is steadily declining owing to the prevalence of a malignant type of malaria. Even the existing wet land does not find effective cultivators in this area and the value of irrigable lands which can command water for two crops under some of the tanks in this area is so low as Rs. 150 per acre. It may, however, be stated that the labour supply in all the taluks is adequate for sowing and weeding operations. During the harvest season a portion of the labour population of adjoining red-soil taluks, where harvest ends earlier, immigrates temporarily for a month or two and thus augments the available supply of labour. Cattle manure is available in sufficient quantities in all the taluks. In Sirvel and Nandikotkur taluks and in the Owk division of the Koilkuntla taluk, owing to the proximity of forests leaf manure is also available in sufficient quantities. In the main division of the Koilkuntla taluk, the lands are of rich black soil and do not require much manuring for dry crops. The penning of a flock of sheep for a week once in about four or five years is all that is needed to recoup the fertility of the lands. In Nandyal taluk, however, sufficient manure is not available and it is besides very costly. In Kurnool taluk generally dung manure is used and is available in sufficient quantities.

5. *General probability of cultivators taking full advantage of water.*—This is a district having generally a scanty rainfall. The cultivators turn to the irrigation sources only when they find the rainfall inadequate. The bulk of the area irrigated by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal consists of black cotton soil. Though in years of drought the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal brings in good revenue, in years of good rainfall it must be considered a failure from the financial point of view. The chief reasons for not irrigating a fair proportion of the area under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal in all seasons are the following. In the first place the tract through which the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal runs is sparsely populated; secondly, the dry holdings of the ryots are large and the ryots get an ample income by the cultivation of dry crops; thirdly, the lands commanded by the canal are heavy black soils which are well adapted for dry crops, and yield a better return with dry than with wet crops; fourthly, the average ryot of this district is lazy, conservative and easily contented and will not apply the labour required for bringing the black soils under wet cultivation. Even in a bad year the ryots take water from the canal only at the last moment. Added to these, the high water-rate of Rs. 9 per acre also acts as a deterrent in the way of the ryots taking full advantage of the canal water. All these difficulties exist in the tract commanded by the modified Tungabhadra project in this district; and it will have to be undertaken more as a protective work than as a financially profitable scheme. It must, however, be conceded that, if there is sufficient supply of water for irrigation from the contemplated project, the ryots of Kurnool and Nandikotkur taluks are likely to take full advantage of the water to increase their second-crop cultivation.

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6. *Rate of water-cess.*—The highest wet rate in Sirvel taluk is Rs. 8 and that in Koilkuntla taluk Rs. 9. The ryots of the villages commanded by the Velgode project have consented to pay at Rs. 9 and Rs. 10 per acre. And though the ryots of one village of Nandyal taluk (Timmapuram) are prepared to pay at Rs. 12 per acre any rate beyond Rs. 10 will not be welcomed by the ryots, and may be beyond their average capacity. A flat rate of Rs. 10 per acre may, therefore, have to be adopted, though it would be a very low rate in view of the enormous cost of this project.

Statement showing the area available and fit for cultivation, etc., under the Tungabhadra project.

Serial number and name of taluk.	Area available and fit for cultivation.	Present extents of wet and dry lands in the area in column 3.	
		Wet.	Dry.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1. Sirvel ..	132,937.39	4,185.90	117,207.27
2. Nandyal ..	49,295.11	10,928.21	33,186.84
3. Koilkuntla ..	32,152.00	197.65	30,659.31
4. Kurnool ..	5,272.93	1,671.19	3,054.43
5. Nandikotkur ..	72,291.30	4,858.20	67,433.10
Total ..	291,948.73	21,841.15	251,540.95

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From M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur N. GOPALASWAMI AYYANGAR Avargal,
B.A., B.L., Collector of Anantapur, dated 17th March 1929,
No. Re. 2063/28-A-5.

[Irrigation—Tungabhadra project—Modified scheme—Preliminary revenue investigation—Report sent.]

In submitting herewith the report called for in Board's Reference No. H. 170/28-2, dated 15th March 1928, it is necessary to state at the outset that the investigation on which it is based and the estimates given therein have necessarily been of the roughest description. Care has, however, been taken to err rather on the side of the extreme caution than on that of extravagant optimism.

2. When the reference was first received, even these rough investigations were handicapped on account of absolute lack of information especially as regards the portions of the Anantapur and Dharmavaram taluks to which it was proposed to supply Tungabhadra water, but, officers were instructed to make the most probable guesses they could and supply as much information as possible. The receipt in the beginning of January last from the Executive Engineer, Tungabhadra project, of a copy of the Anantapur district map showing a rough alignment of the project canal in the district and indicating the area likely to be commanded by it in the four taluks of Gooty, Tadpatri, Anantapur and Dharmavaram, necessitated the collection of fresh facts and figures. With reference to the colour-washing in this map, the names of the villages likely to be benefited have been made out and information collected in respect of them. The map shows that some of

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the villages on the outskirts of the colour-washed area will only be partially commanded. It is not possible to determine with any approach to accuracy what portion of such villages can be taken as likely to be benefited by the project until levels have been taken and the actual alignment of the village distributaries is known. No attempt has therefore been made to determine what portion of the areas available and fit for cultivation in these villages lies within the zone of the project irrigable area or to ascertain whether and what portions of the present extents of wet and dry cultivation in such villages are included in such zone.

3. A statement is submitted showing—

- (1) the names of the villages commanded,
- (2) the area in each village available and fit for cultivation, and
- (3) the present extents of dry and wet lands in each village.

In respect also of the villages which are shown in the Executive Engineer's map as only partially commanded, the figures furnished in the statement, it should be remembered, represent only the areas available in the entire villages concerned.

4. According to the rough map sent by the Executive Engineer, 217 villages of this district (115 fully and 102 in part) are expected to be commanded by the 'modified' project.

These villages are distributed among the four taluks as follows:—

Taluk.	According to the original irrigation project.	According to the modified project.		
		Entire.	Part.	Total.
1. Gooty	70	29	39	68
2. Tadpatri	27	14	18	30
3. Anantapur	..	52	29	81
4. Dharmavaram	..	20	18	38

In the taluks of Gooty and Tadpatri there is only a very slight change in the number of villages expected to be benefited under the original scheme.

5. The total extents of the present wet and dry lands and of the extents available and fit for cultivation in project-affected villages of the four taluks are (the figures have been rounded to hundreds of acres):—

Taluk.	Present extent.			Total probable area of land fit and available for cultivation.
	Wet.	Dry.	Total.	
1. Gooty	ACS. 5,700	ACS. 267,800	ACS. 263,500	ACS. 270,100
2. Tadpatri	5,100	86,100	91,200	93,500
3. Anantapur	12,800	149,400	162,200	227,600
4. Dharmavaram	11,600	89,600	101,100	184,700

In the taluks of Gooty and Tadpatri the area available for cultivation in the villages expected to be commanded by the original project was estimated at 374,768 acres and of this 65,720 acres or 17.5 per cent including the

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existing wet area, was estimated as the extent likely to be brought under irrigation. The probable extent reported at present as fit for cultivation in the areas proposed to be brought under the modified scheme in these taluks is 348,400 acres. The difference comes to nearly 26,000 acres. The figures now reported by tahsildars are obviously not acceptable as they stand as the extent of present wet and dry area reported by them is identical with the probable area available for cultivation. Further information has been called for from the tahsildars and revised figures will be reported in due course. For the purposes of this rough forecast, however, the extent likely to be irrigated in these taluks including the present irrigated lands may be taken at 72,000 acres or about 20 per cent of the total probable cultivable extent.

In Anantapur and Dharmavaram taluks, the soil is mostly red and it is likely that irrigation will be in greater demand here than in the black cotton soils which predominate in the portions of the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks, coming under the scheme. It is therefore reasonable to assume that a larger proportion of the cultivable area will be irrigated in the Anantapur and Dharmavaram taluks. I should have estimated this proportion at something higher than even 25 per cent. But the country in these taluks is undulating, full of ups and downs. The levels are unknown and the village distributaries have not been aligned. There is also the fact that while out of 119 villages in these two taluks as many as 47 are shown to be only partially commanded, our figures for the cultivable area in these 47 refer to the entire villages. It seems therefore safe for the present to assume that only 20 per cent of the extent reported as available for cultivation will be brought under irrigated cultivation. This gives an estimated extent of 82,600 acres in these two taluks (45,600 in Anantapur and 37,000 in Dharmavaram). One lakh fifty-four thousand and six hundred acres may therefore be roughly estimated as likely to take project water in all the four taluks of this district.

6. As regards second crop, there will certainly be a regular and steady demand for water. Even now, under the precarious sources and under the river channels and wells, ryots generally take to the cultivation of second irrigated crops to the fullest extent possible. As the project will provide an assured supply, the ryots will not fail to put forth a substantial demand for second crop irrigation. Irrigation of the kind which the Tungabhadra project will give is practically unknown in a district like this and it is difficult to estimate the likely demand for second crop irrigation based on any practical local experience. The estimate of one-sixth is safe for all practical purposes and may be adopted. The area of likely second crop irrigation may therefore be taken as 25,500 acres including both dry and wet irrigated crops.

7. *Agricultural practices* in the district follow still primitive and time-honoured methods. Scientific and up-to-date methods of cultivation have not made any headway yet. The great majority of ryots generally concentrate on the cultivation of dry crops on unirrigated lands, and content themselves with the minimum both of expense and of effort. They look to timely rains for successfully maturing such crops. If a favourable monsoon early in the season gives promise of a satisfactory crop, the ryots do some weeding; otherwise they leave the crops entirely to their fate except keeping a general watch over the fields. If the monsoon is favourable the crops, especially commercial crops like cotton and groundnut, yield good profits, at times disproportionately in excess of the trouble taken over them by the ryots. But not infrequently the monsoon fails miserably as the rainfall is uncertain

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and inadequate here. In black soil tracts crops like cotton and jonna which require little rain, provided it is timely, yield maximum results for the minimum of trouble on the part of ryots. The manure used for dry lands is nothing but the sweepings and cattle droppings which is collected and stored through the year. The ryots in the tracts in question are however not unaccustomed to the cultivation of wet or irrigated dry crops. In the majority of the villages commanded by the project there are tanks or spring and river channels. The supplies available in these sources are both precarious and inadequate and the ryots are accustomed to making the best use of them. In fact, in such villages, whenever there is any chance of water becoming available, the ryots never fail to take full advantage of it and raise irrigated crops. They put forth daily an enormous amount of physical labour for tapping river springs, clearing channels and carrying the water over long distances for the purpose of irrigating even small ayacuts. In other cases, wells are excavated often to great depths, for the purpose of supplementing the precarious supplies in the tanks and heavy expenditure of money and labour is incurred in baling water to crops on small extents. All this indicates that ryots in the district are quite alive to the advantages of irrigated over unirrigated cultivation. Even in respect of wet cultivation, the methods of agriculture are of the old orthodox kind. No prepared or artificial manure is applied. Cattle refuse is the general rule. Green leaf manure is used in parts where available. But it is scarce. Along with the introduction of the project, it will be necessary to undertake both demonstration and propaganda for popularizing the raising of manure crops on patta lands, the growth of trees for leaf manure and the use of artificial manures.

8. *Labour supply, population and manure.*—There is no dearth of labour or manure felt at present to meet the needs of dry lands and of wet lands under the present irrigation sources. The population is fairly adequate in the district. It is expected that in the initial years of the project irrigation the existing labour supply will be found sufficient and this supply is bound to grow with the more prosperous economic conditions which the completion of the project will bring into existence.

9. *General probability of the cultivators taking full advantage of water-supply.*—From what has been stated already, it is clear that ryots will be quite ready to take advantage of the water that will be made available. They have expressed their eagerness to take the project supply and pressed for the early execution of the scheme. But the change from unirrigated to irrigated cultivation will involve considerable capital expenditure initially in rendering the lands fit for the change and some years must elapse before all the water that the project may be able to supply comes to be fully utilized. It has also to be noted that the profits derived in recent years from commercial crops such as groundnut may not induce the ryots to give up such cultivation in favour of irrigation crops, not all at once, in any case. But even after making due allowance for these factors there can be no doubt that the area estimated above as likely to take water will be fully irrigated within a space of 15 to 20 years.

10. *Reasonable rates of water-cess.*—Enquiries of a general character have been made in all the taluks affected by the project and they have elicited the fact that ryots are prepared for an appreciable enhancement in the present rates for water in view of the assured supply they would get from the project. The minimum rate wanted by ryots according to the tahsildars is Rs. 5 per acre and the maximum Rs. 12 (the latter has been reported for Dharmavaram

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only). Variations between the maximum and the minimum have reference in some cases to the nature of the soil. The existing tanks and river channels are almost entirely precarious and ryots spend considerably more per acre on the irrigation of lands under wells and river channels than the rate I advise below. When they are relieved of all this heavy expenditure and strain they would gladly pay a considerably higher rate than the present rate of Rs. 4 under the so-called first-class sources and Rs. 3 under the rest. As far as I am able to gauge the public opinion of those who will take advantage of the project water, a water-rate of Rs. 7 per acre for a wet crop could, in case the capital expenditure on the project and its maintenance charges require it, be levied for an assured supply and without evoking much discontent. I also think that the ryots concerned could be persuaded to agree even to a slightly higher rate if it could be brought home to them on reasonable grounds that the project would otherwise have to be dropped.

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Sub-Enclosure.
(Revised) Statement showing the area available and fit for cultivation and other particulars in the villages affected by the modified scheme Tungabhadra Project in Anantapur district.

Number and name of the taluk	Total number of villages.			Area available and fit for cultivation.			Probable extent likely to be irrigated including the present irrigated lands.	The area of likely second crop irrigation.		
	According to the original irrigation project.	According to the modified project.		Present extent of lands.		Total probable area of land fit and available for cultivation.				
		Entire.	Part.	Total.	Wet.				Dry.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1. Gooty	70	28	39	67	6,706	257,828	263,534	270,084	54,000	9,000
2. Tadpatri	27	14	16	30	5,084	86,137	91,221	93,505	19,000	3,200
3. Anantapur	..	62	29	81	12,801	149,444	162,245	227,646	390,000	7,300
4. Dharmavaram	..	20	18	38	11,562	89,499	101,061	184,745	285,800	6,000
Total	97	114	102	216	35,143	582,908	618,051	775,980	748,800	25,500

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(7)

From E. BENNETT, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Bellary, Reference No. C. 1002/29-B-4, dated 10th July 1929.

[Irrigation—Tungabhadra Project—Preliminary revenue investigation—Report.]

I forward herewith a statement showing the area likely to be commanded by the proposed Tungabhadra Project in this district. The area shown in column (3) of the statement excludes uncultivated land, roads, cart-tracks, water-courses, village-sites and other communal grounds, etc. Column (4) shows the present extent of wet and dry lands comprised in the area shown in column (3). The area under heavy black cotton soil in each of the taluks affected by the project is shown in column (5) of the statement. The areas shown in this statement roughly cover the colour washing shown by the Executive Engineer and are only approximate. The commandable area according to the map furnished by the Executive Engineer, Tungabhadra Project division, is almost the same as that delineated in the map under the original Tungabhadra Project with the addition of a small tract of country in Hospet and Hadagalli taluks. The modified project benefits seven out of nine taluks of the district. The Siruguppa taluk which has been recently formed has not been shown separately in the statement referred to in paragraph 1 above as information in respect of villages now forming the new taluk has been included in the taluks of Bellary, Adoni and Alur.

3. *The present agricultural practices in the tract.*—The area commanded by the project is all dry land interspersed here and there with patches of wet cultivation under tanks, springs, channels and wells. As shown in column (4) of the statement enclosed, the extent under wet cultivation is less than 1 per cent in all the affected taluks except Hospet and Rayadurg where it is above 5 per cent. The people are accustomed to methods of dry cultivation only which involves comparatively less labour and expense. White cholam and korra in black cotton soils and yellow cholam, korra and cereals are the main crops raised in these dry lands. Paddy, sugarcane and plantains are the crops raised in the wet lands commanded by Tungabhadra and other channels and tanks. Industrial crops, viz., cotton and groundnut, yield a fair outturn in dry tracts and are among chief dry crops grown now. The advent of facilities for irrigation will, in the natural course of things, bring a change in the methods of cultivation and the people when they become accustomed to wet cultivation will not be slow to adopt the new methods.

4. *Availability of manure.*—The area under the heavy black cotton soil in the tract forms about 52 per cent of the commandable area. In Hadagalli taluk it is mostly red soil. In the case of lands other than black loam or olay, sowings commence early in May with the first outbreak of the southwest monsoon and end by September. The cultivation in the black cotton soils generally commences in July and ends by November. Cattle manure is the only kind which is much in use in the dry tract and the extent of manuring in the dry lands depends on the capacity of the ryot, the distance of the field and the nature of the crop grown. This kind of manure being available in limited quantities only the fields are not manured annually but in rotation. Leaf manure is available only in one taluk, i.e., Rayadurg. The country for the most part is not well provided with forest to ensure a constant and sufficient supply of green manure. The demand for leaf manure will be

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increasingly felt with the progress of wet cultivation and the ryots will then be forced to take to growing manure crops such as sunnhemp, etc., as is at present done in the wet areas under Tungabhadra channels.

5. *Labour supply and population.*—The population of the area commandable by the project is noted in column (6) of the statement enclosed. The incidence of population for the commandable area is about one person for every three acres. I do not think that there will be much dearth of labour during the first few years after the opening of the project but the supply is bound to grow deficient as larger tracts are brought under cultivation in course of time.

6. *General probability of cultivators taking full advantage of the water.*—As cultivation of dry crops predominates and these crops do not require as much labour and expense as wet crops it is not likely that the ryots will directly take to cultivation of all kinds of wet crop. It is also doubtful if the owners of black cotton soil lands will take full advantage of the irrigation facilities owing to the general idea prevalent in them that black cotton soil is unsuited for irrigation, but in tracts where paddy cultivation has been introduced, the ryots are eager to extend their wet cultivation. Anyhow it will take some time for the ryots to take full advantage of the scheme. The probable demand for irrigation of second crop may be estimated at one-third of the proposed wet extent.

A reasonable rate of water-cess taking into consideration the fact that the project is costly.—The maximum rate of assessment under the existing Tungabhadra channels in the district is Rs. 13 (rupees thirteen) per acre. The lowest wet rate under the channels is Rs. 4-12-0 per acre. The average of the two above rates comes to Rs. 9 an acre under river channels. The highest dry rate in the district is Rs. 2-13-0 per acre. This is for III-2 soil which is not so suitable for irrigation as IV-1, the rate for which is Rs. 2-4-0 and the water-cess chargeable for a wet crop under a first-class irrigation source in addition to the dry assessment is Rs. 4 per acre or Rs. 6-13-0 in all. As the project is to open up vast extents of dry tracts for irrigation the present high economic value of an acre of wet land is bound to go down as irrigation advances. The levy of graduated water-rates appears to be unsuitable. As is being done in the case of Mettur a fixed water-rate to be charged in addition to the dry assessment seems desirable. The lands under the project will be just as well off as those under the present Tungabhadra channels; so I think this rate should be fixed to make the total charges correspond. A water-rate of Rs. 10 would bring the charge on IV-1 soil to Rs. 12-4-0 which would, I think, be fair. This rate would press rather more hardly on the worse lands but is not, I think, excessive even for them.

General.—As the approximate cost of the scheme is not known it is not possible to state definitely what return it would fetch. The scheme is most desirable as it would be an assurance against famine.

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Sub-Enclosure.
Statement showing the area likely to be commanded by the Tungabhadra Project in the Bellary district.

Serial number and name of taluk.	Area available and fit for cultivation.	Present extent of wet and dry lands.			Area under heavy black-cotton soil.	Population.	Remarks.
		Wet.	Dry.	Total.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Bellary ..	ACS. 443,229	ACS. 5,982	ACS. 437,247	ACS. 443,229	ACS. 259,065	148,314	Area shown in column (3) excludes uncultivable land, roads, tracks, water-courses, village-sites, communal grounds, etc.
2. Rayadrug ..	98,096	6,443	86,593	93,036	47,580	33,727	
3. Adoni ..	379,333	3,145	376,188	379,333	175,000	147,007	
4. Alur ..	136,544	99	136,445	136,544	109,235	37,558	
5. Hospet ..	55,450	4,486	50,964	55,450	23,835	28,870	
6. Hadagalli ..	85,696	728	84,968	85,696	..	31,154	
Total ..	1,193,288	20,863	1,172,425	1,193,288	614,715	426,730	

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(8)

Letter from R. D. ANSTAD, Esq., C.I.E., M.A., Director of Agriculture,
Madras, dated 3rd July 1929, No. R. Dis. D-381/28.

[Irrigation—Tungabhadra Project—Preliminary investigation.]

I have had an examination made, as far as is possible without maps of the areas it is proposed to bring under irrigation, as to the suitability of the soils for irrigated cultivation in the areas mentioned in the Board's Reference above and I have the honour to enclose herewith a report on the same.

2. In this connexion I would once more emphasize the opinion of the Agricultural Department that what is desirable is to make a protected area for the dry red lands and to convert the black soils into garden lands with a minimum of paddy wet land. I am quite aware that this policy is more costly and will bring in less revenue than one of converting all soils into wet paddy lands but at the same time it is agriculturally sound as I have had the honour to point out on previous occasions.

3. The conversion of black soils into wet lands should particularly be avoided. Under such a system it is impossible to grow either green manure or fodder crops on them. On the other hand if such soils are placed under an irrigation scheme by which they can be converted into garden lands many existing difficulties could be overcome. A range of crops could be grown, fodder could be raised for the cattle, and the manurial question could be solved. In a word it would be really sound farming.

4. The accompanying report should be read in the light of these remarks. It merely gives as far as possible what was asked for, an opinion on the suitability of the soils for irrigation but expresses no opinion as to the kind of irrigation which is the most advisable.

Sub-Enclosure.

Report on the suitability of the soil in the tract proposed to be irrigated by the Tungabhadra Project.

The limiting factor in the food production in the Ceded districts is the availability of water and not the suitability of the soil. Most of the soils in the area will respond to wet cultivation readily and gradually. If there is any decrease in the area under irrigation in recent years it is mainly due to want of sufficient supply of water but not to unsuitability of soil. Irrigated crops are raised at present in almost all kinds of soils and instances are rare where wet cultivation has been given up owing to unsuitability of soils. So if irrigation facilities are provided there is every chance of utilizing the water to the fullest extent.

(1) *Bellary district—Areas in Halagalli, Hospet and Rayadrug taluks.*—Different kinds of soils met with in the above taluks will easily admit of irrigated cultivation. The suitability of black regada soil for wet cultivation may give rise to doubt, but the experiments conducted at Hagari farm, have proved that they are quite fit.

(2) and (3) *Anantapur district—Areas in Gooty, Anantapur and Dharmavaram taluks and area irrigable by the proposed Upper Pennar in Tadpatri taluk.*—Generally the soil of the Anantapur district is the poorest in

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the Ceded districts and alkaline patches are met with in different places. But the soils will respond to wet cultivation provided they are adequately drained.

(4) *Cuddapah and Kurnool districts—Areas irrigable by the widened Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and the Velgode Project.*—At present canal water is utilized for wet crops on all classes of soils to a certain extent. It is a fact that the canal water has not been fully utilized by the ryots. This is not due to the unsuitability of the soil but to the following reasons: (i) the conversion of dry into wet land will naturally be a gradual process, depending much on the economic condition and the holding of the ryot. For instance a ryot having about 20 acres of dry land will not be able to convert all the 20 acres into wet land, for want of sufficient capital and insufficient labour and manure. Hence the process must be a gradual one. (ii) A large portion of the land along the course of the canal is cropped with industrial crops such as groundnut and cotton, which give them fair returns with least cost of cultivation.

In the Cuddapah taluk which is at the tail end of the canal and which does not get sufficient quantity of water, ryots would utilize water to a greater extent by bringing in fresh areas under wet cultivation. If the water-supply is increased and assured by widening the present canal the prospect of a second crop in all the taluks covered by the canal will be bettered.

Velgode project.—In the Cuddapah district it is expected to benefit the Badvel and Siddhout taluks. At present the irrigated crops in the above taluks are mainly tank-fed. In recent years the tanks failed to get a good supply and as a result there is a great clamour for water-supply in these two taluks.

If water is supplied by this project, there will be a great response from the ryots to avail of the supply and further the soils are quite suited for wet cultivation.

(5) *Areas irrigable by the Ouk project and canal from the Kunderu via Nossam to Jammalamadugu.*—There are two points to be considered regarding the project: (i) the quality of the water of the Kunderu canal and (ii) the nature of the soil of the Jammalamadugu taluk proposed to be irrigated.

Generally the ryots are of opinion that the water contains harmful salts, as it happens to be the main drainage source of the great black soil belt of Cuddapah and Kurnool districts. So there is a general aversion on the part of the ryots for the use of this water for irrigation purposes.

Ryots at present are making decent profits by raising dry crops, such as groundnut, jonna and cotton. If there are three good rains at an interval of one month after sowings, the outturn happens to be good.

Apart from the suitability of the soil, it is very doubtful whether the ryots would respond to the availability of water to grow irrigated crops.

(6) *Area irrigable by a diversion dam across the Kistna at Pulichantalz and canal system in the Guntur district.*—The area consists of typical black soil and is for the most part of the same kind and quality as the areas which have already been brought under irrigation. Good red soils are also met with in the immediate neighbourhood of hills. Some saline areas appear near the coast. The whole area is well suited to bear irrigated crops and may even prove more productive than the existing delta. Moreover, as these lands are undulating, there is scope for varied cropping in addition to paddy which would of course form the main bulk.

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The conversion of such a large area into wet in the higher reaches is likely to have an adverse influence on the paddy lands in the present delta area lower down, as a very large volume of water will have to drain itself through it in addition to the volume of its present drainage which has not been satisfactorily disposed of even now. This aspect of the question should receive special attention and in a scheme of such magnitude it is essential that the drainage is properly provided for. It is also a question to be considered whether it is really an advantage from an agricultural point of view to convert into wet the rich black soil areas which have been producing food crops and profitable economic crops of high commercial value and where famine is almost unknown.

(7) *Kistna delta extensions*.—This consists of (1) bringing under irrigation a new area of 125,000 acres during the normal seasons June to December and (2) supplying water to an area averaging 167,000 acres between the months of February and May of which 142,000 acres will bear a second crop and 25,000 acres will come under a 'short late crop'. The former would have borne a first crop in the normal season June to December while the latter area could not bear any crop in the early season being subject to inundation.

The area where cultivation is proposed to be extended in the normal season comprises mostly patches of land of varying sizes adjoining lands which are already under irrigation except the Challapalli and Kona blocks comprising an area of 72,409 acres where the soil is mostly black soil with a belt of alluvial soil bordering the Kistna. Good dry crops like jonna, maize, chillies, coriander and tobacco are being raised in this area. It is quite suitable for paddy cultivation. Most of the other blocks are at the tail-end of canals. They are low-lying and consist of sandy and regada soils more or less saline. Extension of irrigation with a view to bring them under paddy cultivation is the only rational way of treating these lands. These are mostly surrounded by wet cultivation and the denial hitherto of irrigation water to them has resulted in their getting saline and bearing indifferent dry crops as they are surrounded by water all round. Under the circumstances, paddy is the only crop which they could be expected to grow with some profit and their conversion to wet land was only prevented till now by the uncertainty of irrigation water being available in the canals in the months of November and December. The proposed reservoir will guarantee necessary supply during this period in future. As already stated these areas are low-lying and require their drainage facilities to be improved.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1054 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th January 1930, page 32 supra.]

Statement of electrical energy—College of Engineering, Guindy.

Year.	Total number of units generated.	Units consumed by the College free.	Persons or institutions to whom energy was supplied for a consideration.		Rate at which energy was supplied.	Revenue derived.	Persons or institutions provided with sub-meters to record energy.
			Units. [3-b (1)]	Cost. [3-b (2)]			
(1)	(2)	(3-a)		RS. A. P.	(4)	(5)	(6)
1924-25	61,956	53,974	7,982	2,494 6 0	The rate is five annas per unit.	2,474	A statement of persons and institutions in respect of whom the Electrical Engineer, Public Works Department, sends statement of consumption for recovery is attached.
1925-26	102,547	72,794	29,753	9,297 13 0		7,636	
1926-27	132,089	98,805	85,484	26,713 12 0		26,839	
1927-28	195,924	115,093	80,831	25,259 11 0		23,612	
1928-29	230,912	153,327	77,586	24,245 5 0		24,298	
			281,635	88,010 15 0		84,859	

* Out of this Rs. 986 was debited to "41. Civil Works" under the arrangement then in force.

Note.—The difference between columns [3-b (2)] and (5) is due to some items having been received or adjusted in the following years.

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Statement of persons and institutions to whom energy was supplied during the years 1924 to 1929—College of Engineering, Guindy.

Persons or institutions to whom energy was supplied.	1924-25 Units.	1925-26 Units.	1926-27 Units.	1927-28 Units.	1928-29 Units.
<i>Engineering College.</i>					
Mr. C. L. Cartwright	607	24	..	..	..
" G. Nagarathnam Ayyar	196	280	476	894	422
" M. K. Ranganatha Ayyar	93	..	..	..	..
" M. Sanjeeva Rao	177	193	170	191	..
" J. Webster	319	310	257	393	404
" W. C. Old	219	206	210	188	182
" A. H. Gilks	681	642	572	483	..
" P. Balasundaram	46	..	..	..	..
" L. Venkatakrishna Ayyar	102	352	129	..	..
" Perumal Raja	2	..	..	..	..
" L. Henshaw	84	986	298	..	..
College Students' Hostel	3,866	1,146	6,640	7,978	12,696
Dr. Shenoi	..	7	..	..	..
Mr. D. Lynsdale	..	48	..	..	..
" Govindakutti Nayar	..	83	..	..	..
" S. Paul	..	94	183	229	314
" N. Durairaja Ayyar	..	193	2	..	..
" V. Guravenkatasubbayya	..	62	41	..	..
" T. N. Muthuswami Ayyar	..	62	112	163	192
" C. Narayana Menon	..	22	85	29	..
" D. Viswanathan	..	9	46	..	..
" P. Subrahmanyam	..	8	53	..	..
" K. B. Krishna Rao	..	..	61	163	80
" M. S. Thirumalai Ayyangar	..	..	85	16	..
" V. Adinarayana Chetti	..	..	7	61	116
" K. V. Pasupathi Ayyar	..	..	17	1	..
" McIntosh	..	..	319	18	..
" K. C. Chakko	..	..	..	99	152
" Gargayaachari	..	..	..	29	..
" T. R. Ramachandra Ayyar	..	..	..	43	106
" P. Sabba Rao	..	..	..	165	55
" T. R. Venkatarama Ayyar	..	..	..	177	213
" V. Ramanatha Ayyar	..	..	..	21	54
" K. Srinivasa Ayyangar	..	..	..	..	100
" M. Damodara Kini	..	..	..	..	120
" V. B. Srinivasaraghavan	..	..	..	..	4
" M. Krishnamurti Rao	..	..	..	..	2
" M. K. Narambunatha Pillai	..	..	..	..	3
Total ..	6,419	4,620	9,683	10,244	15,214
<i>Teachers' College, Saidapet.</i>					
Principal's quarters	318	344	443	768	579
Mr. C. R. Porret	186	140	201	186	303
College portion	776	946	836	1,337	1,386
Hostel (Teachers' College)	..	..	466	559	540
<i>Todhunternagar.</i>					
Todhunternagar pump	..	749	1,167	827	1,062
" post light	..	..	..	..	1,063

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Statement of persons and institutions to whom energy was supplied during the years 1924 to 1929—College of Engineering, Guindy—cont.

Persons or institutions to whom energy was supplied.	1924-25 Units.	1925-26 Units.	1926-27 Units.	1927-28 Units.	1928-29 Units.
<i>King Institute, Guindy.</i>					
Mr. Herbert Hawley	334	..	68	1,084	..
King Institute	..	22,954	66,263	57,205	50,297
Secretary, Race Club	..	..	4,056	..	..
Lieut.-Col. H. H. King	..	..	18	376	387
Sanitary Engineer to Government	..	..	90	1,890	761
Mr. C. G. Pandit	..	..	..	..	52
<i>Government House, Guindy.</i>					
Mr. J. F. Hall	..	..	224	459	9
" W. G. Molesworth	..	..	..	449	80
Capt. H. A. Irwin	..	..	..	402	78
Government House, Guindy	..	..	1,969	3,701	2,196
Col. Worgan	..	..	..	745	1,820
Mysore Maharaja's stable	..	..	..	..	348
Kolhapur Maharaja's stable	..	..	..	..	241
Mr. R. G. Holdsworth	..	..	..	..	522
" Fifth, Director of Survey	..	..	..	..	224
Superintendent, A. A. Mission and quarters	..	..	..	..	475
Mr. Pailey	..	..	..	..	12
Total ..	7,982	29,753	85,484	80,831	77,586

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1058 asked by Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th January 1930, page 34 supra.]

List of councillors of the Tirupattur Municipality who represented the Indian Christian community.

Name.	
The Reverend W. Robinson	(Period not known.)
" A. Marshall	
" A. C. Porter	
" A. Moses	
" R. C. Porter	From 12th April 1921 to 11th April 1924.
N. Narasinga Rao	
Rao Sahib J. G. Swamidas Nadar	From 3rd October 1922 to 2nd October 1925.
	From 19th January 1926 to 18th January 1929.

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List of present councillors.

M.R.Ry. K. A. Shanmuga	Mudaliyar	Sengunthar	...	} Nominated.
	Avargal			
" A. P. Periyaswami	Pulavar	Adi-Dravida	...	
	Avargal.			
" S. M. Muniawami Pillai	Avargal.	Do.	...	
K. Abdul Kareem Sahib	...	Muhammadan.	...	} Elected.
M.R.Ry. B. Raghavendrachar	Avargal	Brahman	...	
" T. S. Arunachala Ayyar	Avargal.	Do.	...	
" M. Viswanatha	Mudaliyar	Vellala	...	
	Avargal.			
" S. Subbaraya Chettiyar	Avargal.	Vaisya	...	
" C. Kuppuswami	Chettiyar	Do.	...	
	Avargal.			
" V. Muniawami Chettiyar	Avargal.	Devanga	...	
" S. M. S. Arumugam	Chettiyar	Vaniya Vaisya.	...	
	Avargal.			
Janab K. S. Ibrahim Sahib	Bahadur	Muhammadan.	...	} Elected.
P. Muhammad Abdus Salam Sahib	...	Do.	...	
S. Muhammad Hussain Sahib	...	Do.	...	
A. Abdul Razac Sahib	...	Do.	...	
M. M. Abdul Samath Sahib	...	Do.	...	

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1065 asked by Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th January 1930, page 37 supra.]

Surgeon-General's letter No. R. 2489-Est., dated the 15th October 1929.

[B.S.Sc. class in Madras Medical College—Abolition of—Surgeon-General's reply to the deputation of unemployed B.S.Sc.'s.]

I have the honour to state that no official answer was given to the unemployed B.S.Sc. students who met the Surgeon-General to represent their grievances. It was the opinion of Surgeon-General Megaw that there was a possibility that B.S.Sc. students would, in future, be sent to Calcutta for training where, it is understood, a very large up-to-date institute with the aid of the Locke Feller Fund is being built and where training would be done better than anywhere else in India. The B.S.Sc.'s who interviewed the Surgeon-General were informed that it is possible that the prospects of B.S.Sc. candidates who are without employment in the Madras Presidency would be improved when the institute at Calcutta is opened as many would naturally proceed for their training to the Calcutta Institute and the value of the possession of a B.S.Sc. degree would be better understood by the public. There is no Government Order or decision in the matter. The opinion given was purely a personal one.

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APPENDIX V.

[Vide the hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar's speech below item VIII on page 91 supra.]

**Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend
the Madras Town-Planning Act, 1920.**

(BILL No. 14 OF 1929)

To

THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

We, the members of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Madras Town-Planning Bill (Bill No. 14 of 1929), have the honour to submit the following report.

2. The Bill was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, in English on the 17th September 1929 and in Tamil and Telugu on the 29th October 1929.

3. We met on the 7th, 8th and 9th of November and the 16th of December 1929 for the consideration of the Bill and the passing of our report.

4. We have made several amendments to the Bill, but most of them are verbal. The only amendments which call for notice are the following:—

(i) In the proposed sub-section (3) of section 14 which is sought to be inserted in the place of the existing sub-section (3) of section 14, we have considered it necessary to provide that the Local Government shall not, without the consent of the municipal council, sanction modifications to a scheme which are not merely verbal or of no consequence.

(ii) In clause 23, an appeal is provided from the decision of an arbitrator to the Local Government. In view of the fact that the proceedings before an arbitrator

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are of a judicial character we have, on the analogy of an appeal to the district judge against the decisions of an arbitrator under the Land Acquisition Act, provided that the appeal shall lie not to the Local Government but to the district judge concerned outside the City of Madras and to the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes in the City of Madras.

(iii) The Bill provided that the number of persons not being members of the local authority or local authorities concerned who may be appointed to town-planning committees or joint town-planning committees, shall not exceed, "except with the sanction of the Local Government", one-third of the total number of members of such committees or joint committees. We are of opinion that in no case should the number of members exceed one-third, and so have omitted the words "except with the sanction of the Local Government".

5. This Bill as introduced contained a provision that a scheme may provide that a person guilty of a breach or neglect of a specified provision therein would be liable on conviction to a fine, but contained no provision making such a breach or neglect an offence. We have introduced a provision remedying the defect.

6. With regard to the functions of a municipal council and a responsible authority in respect of a town-planning scheme we have introduced amendments which make it clear that the municipal council will be in charge of a scheme until it has been finally formulated and published, and that after its publication the responsible authority will be in charge of its execution and carrying out.

7. We have also introduced a provision enabling the Local Government to make rules for the financing of a responsible authority with a view to enable such authority to perform the functions entrusted to it or him in respect of the execution of the scheme.

8. We have also provided that the rules made under this Act shall be subject to the previous approval, with or without modification, of the Legislative Council and that they shall come into effect in the form in which they have been so approved.

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9. We consider that the changes we have effected are not important and therefore there is no necessity for republication of the Bill.

A. RANGANATHAM
(Chairman).

S. MUTHIAH.

G. R. PREMAYYA.

C. RAMASOMAYAJULU.

C. OBI REDDI.

A. PARASURAMA RAO.

C. NATESAN.

C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR.

T. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR.

S. N. DORAI RAJA.

P. KHALIFULLA.

C. GOVINDAN NAIR.

R. DANN.

R. J. C. ROBERTSON.

C. GOPALA MENON.

BILL No. 14 OF 1929.

*A Bill to amend the Madras Town-Planning
Act VII of 1920.*

(As amended by the Select Committee.)

Madras Act
VII of 1920.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Madras Town-Planning Act, 1920, for the purposes hereinafter appearing; And Whereas the previous sanction of the Governor-General has been obtained to the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Madras Town-Planning (Amendment) Act, 1929. Preamble.

Madras Act
VII of 1920.

2. In section 2 of the Madras Town-Planning Act, 1920 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), clause (8) shall be re-numbered as clause (9) and the following shall be inserted as clauses (8) and (10), namely:— Short title.

"(8) Responsible authority" means "the authority or person, who is specified in a scheme as responsible for carrying out or enforcing the observance of

Amendment
of section 2,
Madras Act
VII of 1920.

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all or any of the provisions of the scheme or for enforcing the execution of any works which under the scheme are to be executed by any authority, owner, or other person."

"(10) 'Town-planning' includes town-improvement."

Repeal of
section 3,
Madras Act
VII of 1920.

Amendment
of section 4,
Madras Act
VII of 1920.

3. Section 3 of the said Act shall be omitted.

4. In section 4 of the said Act—

(i) for clause (a) the following clause shall be substituted namely—

"(a) the laying out or relaying out of land either vacant or already built upon as building sites or for any of the purposes mentioned in this section ;"

(ii) in clause (c), for the word 'and' occurring after the word 'removal' the word 'or' shall be substituted ;

(iii) in clause (d), after the word 'land' the words 'or other immoveable property' shall be inserted and the words 'for building purposes' shall be omitted ;

(iv) in clauses (k) and (l), the words 'for the poorer and working classes' shall be omitted ;

(v) in clause (o), after the word 'suspension' the words 'restriction or modification' shall be inserted and for the figures '1884' the figures '1920' shall be substituted ;

(vi) in clause (p), before the word 'modification' the words 'suspension, restriction or' shall be inserted ; and

(vii) clause (q) shall be re-lettered (r) ; and the following shall be inserted as clause (q), namely :—

"(q) the advance to the owners of land or buildings comprised within the scheme, upon such terms and conditions as may be provided by the scheme, of the whole or part of the amount required for the erection of buildings or for the carrying out of the works, alterations or improvements in accordance with the scheme."

Amendment
of section 5,
Madras Act
VII of 1920.

Repeal of
section 6,
Madras Act
VII of 1920.

5. In sub section (1) of section 5 of the said Act, the words 'In the scheme' shall be omitted.

6. Section 6 of the said Act shall be omitted.

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7. For section 8 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

Substitution
of new section
for section 8,
Madras Act
VII of 1920.

Obligation
on certain
councils to
make schemes
not later
than the 31st
March 1934.

"8. (1) Every municipal council constituted prior to the 1st day of April 1930, shall, not later than the 31st day of March 1934 and every municipal council constituted after the 1st day of April 1930 shall, not later than four years from the date of the constitution of such Council prepare, publish and submit for the sanction of the Local Government a general town-planning scheme in respect of all land within the municipality and in its vicinity unless the Local Government order otherwise.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), the Local Government may after making such enquiry as they may deem necessary by notification in the Fort St. George Gazette, direct any municipal council to prepare, publish and submit for their sanction before an appointed date a general town-planning scheme under this section for an area specified in such notification.

(3) A general town-planning scheme shall determine the lines on which the improvement and development of the area within the municipality and in its vicinity shall proceed and shall provide for such of the matters referred to in section 4 and to such extent as may be prescribed."

8. In section 9 of the said Act—

(i) for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely :—

Amendment
of section 9,
Madras Act
VII of 1920.

"(1) A municipal council may by resolution decide to prepare a scheme in respect of any land within the municipal area or in its vicinity outside such area, or to adopt with or without modifications a draft scheme proposed by all or any of the owners of any such land. The chairman shall then have a plan prepared showing the land proposed to be included in the scheme, the surrounding lands and any existing streets", and

(ii) in the proviso to sub-section (2) after the word 'Provided' the word 'further' shall be inserted and before the same proviso the following proviso shall be inserted, namely :—

"Provided that if the municipal council or district board concerned omits for four months from the

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date of receipt of the communication requesting such concurrence to send a final reply thereto, such concurrence shall be deemed to have been given : ”

Amendment
of section 10,
Madras Act
VII of 1920.

9. Sub-section (1) of section 10 of the said Act shall be re-numbered as section 10 and sub-sections (2) and (3) shall be omitted.

Amendment
of section 11,
Madras Act
VII of 1920.

10. In section 11 of the said Act,—

(i) in sub-section (1), the words, figure and brackets ‘ sub-section (3) ’ and the word ‘ print ’ shall be omitted ; and

(ii) in sub-section (2), the words ‘ print and ’ shall be omitted.

Amendment
of section 12,
Madras Act
VII of 1920.

11. In section 12 of the said Act,—

(i) for the words and figures ‘ sections 8 to 11 ’ the words and figures ‘ sections 9 to 11 ’ shall be substituted ; and

(ii) for the words ‘ to prepare, print and submit for their sanction a scheme ’ the words ‘ to prepare, publish and submit for their sanction a draft scheme ’ shall be substituted.

Amendment
of section 13,
Madras Act
VII of 1920.

12. (1) Section 13 of the said Act shall be re-numbered as sub-section (1) of section 13 and in that sub-section as re-numbered—

(a) for clause (d), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

“(d) a full description of all details of the scheme under such clauses of section 4 as may be applicable.”

(b) clause (e) shall be omitted.

(c) in clause (f) the word ‘ net ’ shall be omitted ; and

(d) for clause (g) the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

“(g) regulations for enforcing or carrying out the provisions of the scheme ; and defining the responsible authority and the period for which such responsible authority shall function.

(2) To the same section, the following sub-sections shall be added, namely :—

“(2) Every draft scheme which includes a housing scheme shall also contain the following particulars, namely :—

(i) the approximate number and the nature of the houses to be provided by the ‘ responsible authority ’ ;

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(ii) the approximate quantity of land to be acquired and the localities in which land is acquired ;

(iii) the average number of houses per acre ; and

(iv) all matters incidental to the housing scheme.

(3) A draft scheme may provide that any person who commits or knowingly permits a breach of any specified provision of the scheme or who neglects or fails to comply with any such provision shall, on conviction, be punishable under section 44-B.”

13. In section 14 of the said Act—

(i) at the end of sub-section (2) the words “ and the fact of such submission shall be published in the prescribed manner ” shall be added ;

(ii) for sub-section (3) the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely :—

“(3) The Local Government may, after considering the objections and suggestions, if any, and making such inquiry as they think fit, sanction the scheme with or without modifications, or may refuse to sanction the scheme or may return the scheme to the council for reconsideration :

Provided that unless a modification is, in the opinion of the Local Government, verbal or inconsequential, the Local Government shall not sanction the scheme with such modification without the consent of the council :

Provided further that when a scheme is returned to the council for reconsideration, the council shall re-submit it to the Local Government within three months from the date of its receipt and the Local Government may then deal with the scheme in the manner mentioned in this sub-section :

Provided further that if the council fails to re-submit the scheme within the time specified in the foregoing proviso, the Local Government may, in relation to the scheme, pass such orders as they may deem fit,” and

(iii) sub-section (5) shall be omitted, sub-section (4) shall be re-numbered (5) and the following shall be inserted as sub-sections (4) and (6), namely :—

“(4) When a scheme returned for reconsideration is modified by the council, the scheme as so modified shall, before resubmission to the Local Government for sanction, be published and passed by the council in the same manner as a draft scheme,

Amendment
of section 14,
Madras Act
VII of 1920.

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(a) in cases in which the modification involves the inclusion in or exclusion from the scheme of any land or the acquisition of any land not originally proposed to be acquired, and

(b) in every other case in which the modification is, in the opinion of the council or of the Local Government, of sufficient importance to require the following of this procedure.

(6) A notification published under sub-section (5) shall be conclusive evidence that the scheme has been duly made and sanctioned. The scheme shall have effect from the date of publication of such notification, and the execution of the scheme shall be commenced forthwith:

Provided that, where the scheme so provides, the execution of the scheme or any part thereof may be deferred until such time as may be fixed in the scheme."

Substitution of new section for section 15, Madras Act VII of 1920.

Variation or revocation of schemes.

14. For section 15 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"15. (1) A town-planning scheme sanctioned under section 14 may at any time be varied or revoked by a subsequent scheme, published and sanctioned in accordance with this Act.

Provided that the municipal council shall be competent to modify a scheme after it has been sanctioned by the Local Government under section 14 by an agreement entered into with the persons interested in the scheme and with the concurrence of the Local Government.

(2) (a) The Local Government may, at any time, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, vary or revoke a scheme sanctioned under section 14:

(b) Before issuing such notification the Local Government shall publish in the prescribed manner a draft of such notification together with a notice specifying a date on or after which such draft will be taken into consideration and shall consider any objection or suggestion which may be received in respect of such draft from the council or any person affected by the scheme before the date so specified."

Amendment of section 17, Madras Act VII of 1920.

15. In section 17 of the said Act—

(i) the word, figure and brackets 'sub-section (1)' shall be omitted;

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(ii) for the words 'and obtained permission from the municipal council to do so' the words 'and obtained permission, in cases where a scheme has not been sanctioned, from the municipal council, and in other cases, from a responsible authority' shall be substituted; and

(iii) in the proviso after the word 'council' the words 'or the responsible authority' shall be inserted.

16. In section 19 of the said Act—

(i) for the word 'chairman' wherever it occurs in the section, the words 'responsible authority' shall be substituted; and

(ii) for sub-section (3) the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(3) If the owner fails to show cause to the satisfaction of the responsible authority, the responsible authority may confirm the order granting such further period to execute the work and such order shall be communicated to and be binding on the owner and may be enforced. The expenses of enforcement may be recovered in the prescribed manner. An appeal shall lie to the Local Government against the order of the responsible authority and their decision shall be final."

Amendment of section 19, Madras Act VII of 1920.

17. In section 20 of the said Act, the words 'of the municipal council' shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 20, Madras Act VII of 1920.

18. In section 21 of the said Act, the word, figure and brackets 'sub-section (1)', shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 21, Madras Act VII of 1920.

19. After section 22 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of new section 22-A in Madras Act VII of 1920.

"22-A. (1) The municipal council may, within three months from the date of an award of compensation in respect of property injuriously affected, make an application to the Local Government to sanction the withdrawal or modification of all or any of the provisions of the scheme which gave rise to the claim for compensation and give notice of such application to the owner of such property.

Application for sanction for withdrawal or modification of the scheme.

(2) If the Local Government accord such sanction, the award of compensation shall stand cancelled, and the

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municipal council shall pay the costs, if any, awarded by the arbitrator in connexion with the claim for compensation.

(3) Nothing contained in this section shall affect the right of the owner to make a fresh claim for compensation in respect of the modified scheme sanctioned by the Local Government under sub-section (2).

(4) No award of compensation in respect of property injuriously affected shall be enforceable within three months from the date thereof, or, if notice has been given under sub-section (1), pending the orders of the Local Government on the application made under the same sub-section."

Amendment
of section 23,
Madras Act
VII of 1920.

20. In section 23 of the said Act, for the words 'any property is increased in value' the words 'the value of any property has increased or is likely to increase,' and for the words 'not being later than six months' the words 'not being less than three months' shall be substituted.

Amendment
of section 24,
Madras Act
VII of 1920.

21. In section 24 of the said Act:—

(i) in clause (a) the word, figure and brackets 'sub-section (1)' shall be omitted; and

(ii) in clause (b) for the word, figure and brackets 'sub-section (5)' the word, figure and brackets 'sub-section (6)' shall be substituted.

Substitution
of new section
for section 27,
Madras Act
VII of 1920.

22. For section 27 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Local
Government
to appoint
arbitrator.

"27. (1) After a scheme has been sanctioned the Local Government may and if so required by the council or any person interested in the scheme shall appoint an arbitrator with sufficient establishment to discharge all or any of the following duties:—

(a) to pass such orders as may be required under clause (a) to (d) of sub-section (2) of section 5;

(b) to define, and, where necessary, to demarcate or cause the demarcation of, the reconstituted plots or the areas allotted to, or reserved for, the purposes mentioned in clause (k) of section 4;

(c) to decide, in reference to the claims made, whether any property is injuriously affected within the meaning of section 20, and award the compensation, if any, to be paid to the owner concerned in accordance with the provisions contained in chapter IV; and

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(d) to determine, in reference to the claims made, the properties which are liable to the betterment contribution under section 23 and estimate and record their market value at the date of the notification under section 10 or section 12, as the case may be, in accordance with the provisions of clause (a) of section 24.

(2) The decisions of the arbitrator under clauses (a) and (b) of sub-section (1) shall be read as part of the scheme sanctioned under section 14 and shall be final and binding on all persons:

Provided that where any such decision is in conflict with any provision in the scheme it shall require the approval of the Local Government and, on such approval being given, shall be deemed, to the extent mentioned in such decision, to have varied the sanctioned scheme."

23. For section 28 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Substitution
of new section
for section 28,
Madras Act
VII of 1920.

"28. (1) The arbitrator shall give notice of his proceedings and conduct them in the prescribed manner and communicate his decision to the parties concerned.

Powers and
duties of
arbitrator.

(2) An arbitrator shall have all the powers of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for the purpose of taking evidence on oath and of enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling the production of documents and material objects.

(3) The costs of and incident to all proceedings before the arbitrator shall be in his discretion and the arbitrator shall have full power to determine by whom or out of what property and to what extent such costs are to be paid and to give all necessary directions for the purpose aforesaid."

24. For section 29 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Substitution
of new
section for
section 29,
Madras Act
VII of 1920.

"29. (1) Any party aggrieved by any decision of the arbitrator under clause (c) or clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 27 may within three months from the date of the communication of such decision appeal to the

Appeal.

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District Judge concerned in cases arising outside the City of Madras and to the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes in cases arising in the City of Madras.

(2) The decision of the arbitrator under clause (c) or clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 27 and, when an appeal has been preferred under sub-section (1), the decision on such appeal shall be read as part of the scheme sanctioned under section 14 and shall be final and binding on all persons."

Amendment
of section 35,
Madras Act
VII of 1920.

25. In section 35 of the said Act,—

(i) in clause (a) of sub-section (2) and in clause (d) of sub-section (3) the word, figure and brackets 'sub-section (1)' shall be omitted; and

(ii) in clause (f) of sub-section (3) the words 'from the municipal council' shall be omitted.

Amendment
of section 37,
Madras Act
VII of 1920.

26. In section 37 of the said Act, for the words 'in relation to the scheme in question' the words 'in relation to a particular scheme or to town-planning in general' shall be substituted.

Substitution
of new
section for
section 38,
Madras Act
VII of 1920.

27. For section 38 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Joint town-
planning
committee.

"38. (1) Subject to such rules as the Local Government may make on this behalf, a municipal council may, and if so required by the Local Government shall, join with one or more than one other local authority, in constituting a joint town-planning committee for the making of a joint town-planning scheme or for any purpose connected with town-planning in which they are jointly interested or for which they are jointly responsible.

(2) A joint town-planning committee may include persons who are not members of the local authorities concerned but who possess in their opinion special qualifications or represent institutions or corporations interested in the work of the committee:

Provided that the number of such persons shall not exceed one-third of the total number of members of the joint committee.

(3) (i) The Local Government may make rule to carry out the purposes of sub-section (1).

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(ii) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power the Local Government may make rules to provide for—

(a) the total number of members of the joint committee;

(b) the number of such members who shall be members of the local authorities concerned and the number of such members who may be outsiders;

(c) the qualifications of persons who shall be members of the joint committee or the manner in which they shall be appointed or elected;

(d) the qualifications of the person who shall be the chairman of the joint committee or the manner in which he shall be elected or appointed;

(e) the term of office of members and chairman;

(f) the manner in which the committee shall be put in funds and shall account therefor; and

(g) the procedure of the committee.

(4) Rules made under sub-section (1) or (3) may be varied or revoked provided all the local authorities concerned assent to such variation or revocation.

(5) If any difference of opinion arise between local authorities under any of the foregoing provisions of this section, it shall be referred to the Local Government whose decision shall be final.

(6) If the Local Government take action under sub-section (1) they may issue such directions as they may think necessary or desirable in respect of all or any of the matters referred to in sub-section (3).

(7) When a joint town-planning committee has been constituted, such committee shall exercise the powers and perform the duties of the municipal council and its chairman the powers and duties of a chairman under this Act.

(8) Any joint town-planning scheme made by a joint committee may provide for the execution of the scheme or any part thereof jointly by all or two or more of the local authorities concerned or specify the parts of the scheme to be executed at the expense of the several local authorities in their respective areas and the said specified parts of the scheme shall after the publication of the notification under section 14 have effect in the areas to which they relate as separate scheme."

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28. In sections 39 and 40 of the said Act, for the figures "1884", the figures "1920" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 42, Madras Act VII of 1920.

29. In sub-section (2) of section 42 of the said Act, after the words "the municipal council" the words "or the responsible authority as the case may be", after the words "a municipal council" the words "or a responsible authority" and after the word "council" wherever it occurs the words "or the responsible authority" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 43, Madras Act VII of 1920.

30. In section 43 of the said Act, after the words "municipal authorities" wherever they occur, the words "or the responsible authority" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 44, Madras Act VII of 1920.

31. In section 44 of the said Act,—

(i) in sub-section (2)—

(a) in clause (a), the words, figures and brackets "sub-sections (1) and (3)" shall be omitted,

(b) in clause (b), for the word, letter and brackets "clause (q)" the word, letter and brackets "clause (r)" shall be substituted, and after the word and figures "section 13" the word, figure and brackets "sub-section (1)" shall be inserted,

(c) clause (h) shall be omitted.

(d) in clause (k) after the words "municipal council" the words "and responsible authority" shall be inserted;

(e) in clause (1) the words "in the place of a council" shall be omitted and for the words "on the part of the latter" the words "on the part of the municipal council or the responsible authority" shall be substituted;

(f) in clause (o) after the words "municipal councils" the words "and responsible authorities" shall be inserted; and

(g) after clause (t) the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

"(u) the funds which shall be transferred by the municipal council to the responsible authority, the administration of such funds, the accounts to be kept in respect thereof and their audit;

"(v) matters other than those referred to in the foregoing clauses which are expressly required or allowed by this Act to be prescribed;" and

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(ii) for sub-section (3) the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(3) In making any rule, the Local Government may provide that a breach thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees."

32. After section 44 of the said Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of sections 44-A and 44-B in Madras Act VII of 1920.

"44-A. (1) The power to make rules under sections 38, 44 and 54 shall be subject to the condition of previous publication.

Previous publication and approval of the rules by the local legislature.

(2) A draft of the rules proposed to be made under this section shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council and the rules shall not be made unless the Legislative Council approves the draft either without modification or addition or with modifications or additions; but upon such approval being given, the rules may be made in the form in which they have been approved and such rules on being so made shall be notified in the Gazette and shall thereafter be of full force and effect.

44-B. (1) Where a scheme sanctioned under this Act has provided that any person who commits or knowingly permits a breach of any specified provision of the scheme or who neglects or fails to comply with any such provision shall be punishable under this section, the responsible authority shall send to any person who commits or knowingly permits a breach of any such provision of the scheme or neglects or fails to comply with any such provision, a notice calling on him to discontinue the breach or cause it to be discontinued or to comply with such provision of the scheme.

Penalty for breach of the provisions of the scheme.

(2) If after the expiry of one month from the date of receipt of the notice by such person under sub-section (1) the breach or neglect or failure continues, such person shall, on conviction, be punishable

(i) with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and

(ii) if the breach, neglect or failure continues after such conviction, with fine which may extend to fifteen rupees for every day during which the breach, neglect or failure continues after such conviction."

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Insertion of new section 50 A in Madras Act VII of 1920.

Payment to trust by municipal councils.

Amendment of section 54, Madras Act VII of 1920.

Insertion of new section 55 in Madras Act VII of 1920.

Transfer of proceedings from one authority to another.

33. After section 50 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

“ 50-A. The municipal council in whose area a trust operates shall pay annually to the trust such amount as may be agreed on between them or as may be fixed by the Local Government.”

34. In sub-section (1) of section 54 of the said Act, the words “subject to the condition of previous publication” shall be omitted.

35. After section 54 of the said Act, the following chapter shall be inserted, namely :—

CHAPTER X.

TRANSFER OF PROCEEDINGS.

55. (1) The Local Government may, by notification and from a date to be specified in such notification, transfer the proceedings commenced under this Act in respect of any land by any authority having jurisdiction to any other authority having jurisdiction over such land.

(2) Before issuing a notification under sub-section (1) the Local Government shall communicate to the authorities affected the grounds on which they propose to make the transfer, fix a reasonable period for them to show cause against the proposal and consider their objections, if any.

(3) The authority to whom a transfer of proceedings is made under sub-section (1) may continue such proceedings from the stage which they had reached on the date specified in the notification.

(4) When making a transfer of proceedings under sub-section (1), the Local Government may direct the authority to whom the transfer is made to reimburse the authority from whom the transfer is made the net expenditure which the last mentioned authority may, up to the date of such transfer, have incurred on such proceedings.

(5) From the date specified in the notification under sub-section (1) all rights and assets which, for the purposes of the proceedings transferred by such notification, are vested in, and all obligations and liabilities which for the same purposes are enforceable against the authority from whom the transfer is made, shall vest in or be enforceable against the authority to whom the transfer is made.”

[20th January 1930]

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide item 3 under heading X on page 98 supra.]

G.O. No. 1620, Development, dated 26th September 1929.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter from M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur A. APPADURAI PILLAI Avargal, M.A., Director of Industries, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated Madras, the 28th August 1929, No. 741-A/29.

[State Aid to Industries Act—Rule 12—Amendment.]

Rule 12 of the rules framed under the State Aid to Industries Act lays down that—

“ The assets shall be valued by the Director or by a competent person or persons authorized in this behalf by the Local Government.”

Generally, the assets of applicants for State aid relating to plant and machinery are valued by the Industrial Engineer, while other assets such as lands and buildings thereon are valued by the Revenue officers. Occasionally the services of the officers of the Forest department or the Public Works Department are also requisitioned for the purpose, for instance, in the valuation of saw mills and business premises. This procedure, however, whereby the Director of Industries authorizes other officers to value assets of applicants is not in strict accordance with the rule quoted above, since, as it stands, it implies that if the assets are not valued by the Director, some competent person or persons should be authorized by the Local Government to do so. There seems no doubt that this is an inconvenient procedure. Every time I consider the valuation of an applicant's assets by officers other than those of the Industrial department necessary, I shall have to seek the sanction of Government. I need hardly point out that this procedure would involve needless inconvenience and delay. In order to obviate this practical difficulty it seems desirable to authorize the Director to requisition the officers of other departments or Collectors for the necessary valuation. This can be done if the Government have no objection by inserting the words “ either by the Director or ” after the words “ in this behalf ” in the second line of rule 12.

Should this suggestion meet with the approval of Government, I request that steps may kindly be taken for the amendment proposed.

Order—No. 1620, Development, dated 20th September 1929.

The notification appended to this order will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

2. The Secretary to the Legislative Council is requested to lay a copy of the notification on the table of the Legislative Council as required by the proviso to section 19 of the State Aid to Industries Act and to report in due course the exact date on which this was done.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Development)

S. V. RAMAMURTI,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Industries.
“ Secretary, Legislative Council.
“ Law (Legislative) Department.
“ Superintendent, Government Press, for publication of notification.

[20th January 1930]

APPENDIX.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (a) of section 19 and clause (6) of sub-section (b) of section 19 of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922 (Madras Act V of 1923), as amended by the Madras State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Act, 1928 (Madras Act VIII of 1928), the Governor acting with Ministers is hereby pleased to make the following amendment to the rules framed under the said Act and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* Extraordinary, dated 3rd March 1923, as amended by Notifications No. 306, dated 11th October 1923, No. 332, dated 9th October 1925, No. 300, dated 26th August 1927 and No. 102, dated 20th March 1929, published at page 1296, page 2216, pages 1604-1605 and page 574 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 20th November 1923, 17th November 1925, 4th October 1927 and 26th March 1929, respectively:—

Amendment.

In rule 12 of the said rules, for the words "authorized in this behalf by the Local Government" the words "authorized in this behalf either by the Director or by the Local Government" shall be substituted.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide item 4 under heading X on page 98 supra.]

G.O. No. 1874, Development, dated 2nd November 1929.

In several districts of the Presidency there has been for the last few months a virulent attack of rinderpest among cattle. The Director of Veterinary Services reports that an additional allotment of Rs. 1 lakh will be required during the current year for the purchase of sera and vaccines, and that the existing stock of serum will last only till December. As the Legislative Council meets only in January next, and as the Muktesar Institute takes some time to prepare serum after the receipt of an indent and as the Veterinary Department cannot carry on inoculation work with its present stock of sera and vaccines until a supplementary demand for the additional allotment is moved and voted by the Council, His Excellency the Governor authorizes under proviso (b) to section 72-D (2) of the Government of India Act an expenditure of not more than Rs. 53,800 for the purchase of sera and vaccines. The expenditure is debitable to the head 34. b. Agriculture—Veterinary—iii Touring establishments—Supplies and Services—Voted—Apparatus and Materials.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

S. V. RAMAMURTI,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Veterinary Services.
" Accountant-General (through the Finance Department).
Copy to the Finance Department.

[20th January 1930]

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide item 7 under heading X on page 99 supra.]

G.O. No. 2413, Revenue, dated 15th November 1929.

Read—the following papers:—

I

G.O. No. 1440, Revenue, dated 8th August 1922.

II

From the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement),
Mis. No. 3192, dated 22nd October 1929.

Order—No. 2413, Revenue, dated 15th November 1929.

In order to make it easier for ryots of surveyed estates to get public copies of survey records, the Government directed in G.O. No. 1440, Revenue, dated 8th August 1922, that a duplicate copy of the land register should be prepared at the cost of the estate under survey and retained in the Central Survey Office and that extracts should be prepared at a cost of four annas each and that the cost thus recovered should be credited to the Government.

2. At the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 6th August 1929, Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasaya suggested to the Government that, in view of the expense and inconvenience which this arrangement involved for the ryots of proprietary estates, the land register should be kept in the office of the Collector of the district. In pursuance of the undertaking given in their answer to the question, the Government have considered the suggestion and they are now pleased to direct that the duplicate copy of the land register of surveyed estates, which is now kept in the Central Survey Office, should be transferred to the office of the Collector of the district.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

H. R. PATF,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).
" Law and Education Department.
" Accountant-General.
" Legislative Council Office (for being placed on the Council table).
Press.

[Vide item 11 under heading X on page 99 supra.]
Last of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending September 1929.

A.—PERMANENT.

Department and designation of post. (1)	Pay per mensem. (2)	Date of creation. (3)	Remarks. (4)
<i>Police.</i>			
<i>Rs.</i>			
<i>Public (Police) Department—</i> District Superintendent of Police ...	650—1,350 <i>plus</i> O.P. 150—300 <i>plus</i> Special pay of Rs. 100 and motor car allowance of Rs. 100.	16th July 1929.	The appointment was sanctioned on a temporary basis to provide for the appointment of an additional Deputy Commissioner of Police for Madras City. The Secretary of State has sanctioned the post permanently from 16th July 1929.
<i>Medical.</i>			
<i>Local Self-Government (P.H.) Department—</i> Professor of Pharmacology, Medical College, Vizagapatam.	500—50—900 —1,000 <i>plus</i> Special pay Rs. 150.	1st July 1929 ...	
<i>Co-operative Department.</i>			
<i>Co-operative Department—</i> Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies.	1,050—50— 1,200	1st April 1929 ...	The appointment was first created on 1st April 1926 temporarily on a pay of Rs. 1,000 and it has been made permanent with effect from 1st April 1929.

[20th January 1930]

B.—TEMPORARY.
 (i) EXTENSION OF PREVIOUS SANCTIONS.
General Administration.

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<i>Law (Education) Department—</i> Temporary Assistant Secretary ...	<i>Rs.</i> 500	Two months from 1st September 1929.	For work connected with the preparation of electoral rolls. The post was at first sanctioned for four months from 1st May 1929.
<i>Administration of Justice.</i>			
<i>Law (General) Department—</i> Second Additional Sub-Judge, Madras.	650	21st July 1929 to 20th July 1930.	
Second Additional Sub-Judge, Trinopoly.	650	Two months from 23rd September 1929.	
<i>Police.</i>			
<i>Public (Police) Department—</i> District Superintendent of Police.	650—1,350 <i>plus</i> O.P. 150—300 <i>plus</i> special pay Rs. 200	Extended for three months from 1st July 1929.	Sanctioned at first for three months from 1st April 1929 to provide for charge of the crime branch of the C.I.D.
<i>30. Scientific Department.</i> <i>Hydro-Electric Survey.</i>			
<i>Public Works and Labour Department—</i> Field Engineer (Electrical) (Hydro-Electric Development). Resident Engineer (Glen Morgan Scheme).	800 1,750	1st July 1929 to 31st March 1930. 16th August to 30th September 1929.	First sanctioned from December 1928. The post was originally sanctioned for one year from August 1928.

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B.—TEMPORARY—cont.				
Department and designation of post. (1)	(i) EXTENSION OF PREVIOUS SANCTIONS—cont. Pay per mensem. (2)		Period of tenure. (3)	Remarks. (4)
RS.				
Executive Engineer for the investigation of extension of irrigation in Salem under Mettur Reservoir.	<i>Civil Works.</i>			
	625--1,375	Extended till the end of December 1929.		
	(ii) POSTS NEWLY CREATED.			
	<i>General Administration.</i>			
Collector	2,750 plus O.P. Rs. 300	From 11th September 1929 to the end of the Simla Session of the Council of State.	Mr. P. C. Dutt, I.C.S., was appointed on special duty as nominated Member of the Council of State for the Madras Presidency.	
Collector and District Magistrate.	2,200	From 28th August 1929 to the end of the Simla Session of the Legislative Assembly.	Mr. A. Upendra Pai was appointed on special duty as nominated Member of the Legislative Assembly for the Madras Presidency.	
	<i>Administration of Justice.</i>			
	650	From 8th July 1929 to 7th July 1930.		
	<i>Civil Works.</i>			
	625--1,375	From September 1929 till the end of February 1930.		

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APPENDIX X

[Vide item 13 under heading X on page 99 supra.]

Draft Rules which the Governor in Council proposes to make under clause (2) of section 21 of the Madras Services Commission Act, 1929 (Madras Act XI of 1929).

1. Every question at a meeting of the Commission shall be determined by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting on the question, and in case of an equal division of votes, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

2. If the Chairman is unable to be present at a meeting of the Commission, he shall appoint one of the members to act for him, and the member so appointed shall have all the powers of the Chairman at that meeting.

Provided that, unless the Chairman otherwise directs, no action shall be taken upon any decision arrived at in a meeting at which he was not present, until he has been informed of such decision; and, upon being so informed, he may direct that any such decision shall be reconsidered at a meeting at which he is present.

3. The quorum for a meeting of the Commission shall be two, but the Chairman may adjourn any business at a meeting if he is of opinion that it cannot conveniently be transacted owing to the non-attendance of any member.

4. All decisions of the Commission shall be recorded by the Secretary or such other officer as may be appointed by the Chairman for that purpose in accordance with the directions of the Commission, and it shall be open to any member who dissents from a decision to record his dissent and, if he thinks fit, his reasons for dissenting.

5. Whenever under these rules the Commission is required to give advice, or to submit proposals to, or to be consulted by, any authority, the decision of the Commission shall be communicated in a letter signed by the Secretary, and, in a case where the decision is not unanimous, neither the fact of nor the ground for dissent shall be communicated unless the Chairman so directs.

6. The Commission may refer any matter to an individual member or to a committee, consisting of members and such other persons, if any, as the Commission may appoint, for consideration and report to the Commission.

7. The Chairman, or, in his absence, a member designated by him in this behalf may deal with any urgent matter appearing to him to require immediate action. Such action shall, if taken by the Chairman, be reported to the Commission at its next meeting, and, if taken by another member, be reported to the Chairman and by him to the Commission at its next meeting.

8. In matters for which no provision is made by these rules, the Commission may regulate its proceedings in such manner as it thinks fit.

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APPENDIX XI.

(Vide proceedings at page 48 supra.)

THE MALABAR TENANCY BILL.

MEMORANDUM.

In the ascertainment of fair rent on garden lands, in cases where pepper is not the principal crop on the land, the exclusion of the important and valuable product, pepper, from the gross produce will be a hardship. Amendment No. 1 is intended to remedy this.

2. In view of the conditions of Malabar, particularly in the Ernad and Walluvanad taluks, a power of distraint of movables and crops, even through the court, as provided in clause 15 of the Bill is inexpedient if avoidable. It is therefore advisable to omit clause 15 and to have a provision for payment of rent in advance or for furnishing security for the same. Amendments Nos. 2 to 5 are intended to carry out this purpose.

Amendment No. 6 is intended to make it clear that the produce of pepper should also be taken into account in calculating the renewal fee payable by a kuzhikanamdar under clause 18.

Amendment No. 7 is intended to remedy the unfairness of making rent fixed in renewal proceedings to which the verumpattamdar may not have been a party, binding on him.

The other amendments are consequential on the amendments above referred to.

List of Amendments.

1. In clause 7—

(i) in sub-clause (3)—

(a) after the words 'areca trees' in the first line insert the words 'and pepper vines where pepper is not the principal crop on the land';

(b) after the word 'nuts' in the 4th line insert the words 'and pepper'; and

(c) after the word 'trees' in the 5th line insert the words 'and pepper vines'; and

(ii) in sub-clause (4), omit the words 'and also as regards pepper where it is not the principal crop on the land' occurring at the end.

2. After clause 12 insert the following as clause 13 and renumber clauses 13 and 14 as clauses 14 and 15 respectively:—

"13 (1) A landlord may, at any time, by notice in writing, call upon his cultivating verumpattamdar, at the latter's option

(a) to pay one year's fair rent of the holding in advance, or

(b) to furnish security for the said fair rent, or

(c) to pay a portion of the said fair rent in advance and furnish security for the balance.

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(2) If, within a period of six months from the date of the service of notice upon him under sub-section (1), the cultivating verumpattamdar fails to pay the advance or furnish the security demanded by the landlord, the landlord may apply to the court, in the form prescribed, for an order to direct the cultivating verumpattamdar, at the latter's option

(a) to pay one year's fair rent of the holding in advance, or

(b) to furnish security for the said fair rent, or

(c) to pay a portion of the said fair rent in advance and furnish security for the balance.

(3) On the receipt of an application under sub-section (2), the court shall issue notice to the cultivating verumpattamdar and, if satisfied after inquiry that the tenant has not complied with any of the provisions of sub-section (2), order the cultivating verumpattamdar, at the latter's option

(a) to pay one year's fair rent of the holding in advance, or

(b) to furnish security for the said fair rent, or

(c) to pay a portion of the said fair rent in advance and furnish security for the balance

within such date as the court may fix.

(4) Where the cultivating verumpattamdar has already paid a portion of one year's fair rent of the holding in advance or furnished security for a portion of the said fair rent, the provisions of sub-sections (1) to (3) shall apply in respect of the balance of such fair rent.

(5) Any advance of fair rent paid by a cultivating verumpattamdar to his landlord, whether before or after a demand under sub-section (1) or deposited by him for such payment under clause (i) of sub-section (4) of section 15, shall bear interest at 6 per cent per annum from the date of payment or from the date of service of notice of such deposit through court, as the case may be."

3. In clause 14 as renumbered, after sub-clause (6) and before the proviso, insert the following sub-clause:—

"(7) that the tenant has not complied with the order of the court under sub-section (3) of section 13".

4. In clause 15 as renumbered—

i) in sub-clause (1), line 3, for the figures '13' substitute the figures '14';

(ii) in sub-clause (2), line 3, for the figures '13' substitute the figures '14';

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- (iii) in sub-clause (8), line 2, *for* the figures '13' *substitute* the figures '14'; and
- (iv) *after* sub-clause (8), *insert* the following sub-clause :—
 - "(4) In any suit in which eviction is claimed on the ground specified in clause (7) of section 14, if the tenant
 - (i) (a) deposits in court for payment to the plaintiff in the suit one year's fair rent of the holding in advance or furnishes security for the same or deposits in court for such payment a portion of such fair rent and furnishes security for the remainder; or
 - (b) where he has already paid a portion of the said fair rent or furnished security for a portion thereof, deposits in court for payment to the plaintiff the balance of the said fair rent or furnishes security for such balance or deposits in court for such payment a portion of such balance and furnishes security for the remainder; and
 - (ii) deposits in court for payment to the plaintiff the costs of the latter up to the date of deposit the court shall dismiss the suit."
- 5. If amendments 2 to 4 are accepted, and not otherwise, then the following :—
 - Omit* existing clause 15.
- 6. In clause 18—
 - (i) in sub-clauses (1) and (2), *after* the words 'fruit-bearing trees' wherever they occur, *insert* the words 'and pepper vines where pepper is not the principal crop'; and
 - (ii) in the Explanation, *for* the words 'nuts and fruits' *substitute* the words 'nuts, fruits and pepper'.
- 7. In clause 28—
 - (i) *for* the words 'under this Act' in lines 2 and 3, *substitute* the words and figures 'under section 12'; and
 - (ii) in the proviso, *for* all the words beginning with the words 'unless the fair rent' *substitute* the following :—
 - "unless the rent fixed under section 12 has been taken into account for the purpose of calculating the renewal fee under Chapter IV and there has been a renewal, in which case, such rent shall be payable by the cultivating verumpattamdar from the date of renewal."
- 8. In clause 40, in sub-clause (2), line 3, *for* the figures '13' *substitute* the figures '14'.
- 9. In clause 43—
 - (i) in sub-clause (1) (a), line 2, *for* the figures '14' *substitute* the figures '15'; and
 - (ii) in sub-clause (1) (b), line 2, *for* the figures '14' *substitute* the figures '15'.

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- 10. In clause 50, in sub-clause (2), line 2, *omit* the figures '15'.
- 11. In clause 51—
 - (i) in sub-clause (1), *for* the words 'coconut and arecanut' *substitute* the words 'coconut, arecanut and pepper'; and
 - (ii) in sub-clause (2), *for* the words 'coconuts and arecanuts' *substitute* the words 'coconuts, arecanuts and pepper'.

APPENDIX XII.

(Vide item 9 under heading X on page 99 supra.)

G.O. No. 509, Development, dated 22nd March 1929.

READ—the following paper :—

Recommendations of the Non-official members of the Textile Conference.

In June 1924 the Government published an order in connexion with the Textile branch of the Department of Industries in which they stated that "It was at least open to doubt whether in spite of the large expenditure that had been and was being incurred on the efforts of the Industries Department to improve the handloom weaving industry during the last twenty-five years any real improvement had been effected. They therefore proposed to appoint a committee of persons conversant with the industry and with the trade in its products, to examine its present position and future prospects and to advise the Government, whether it was desirable that the efforts to resuscitate the handloom weaving industry through the medium of State assistance should be continued and whether the expenditure incurred in the past had made any material difference to the industry and if the continuance of State assistance was desirable how best it could be made effective." The Committee proposed by Government was however not appointed and instead the views of some non-official gentlemen were obtained at an informal conference held in March 1925. It would appear that the members of the conference were not furnished with a memorandum prepared either by the Director of Industries or by the Textile Expert and as the result of their informal discussion they merely suggested that the present work might continue without expressing any opinion on the important issues raised in the Government's order.

2. Many circumstances have combined to draw public attention to the Textile section of the Industries Department. For several years past the work of the Department of Industries came in for a good deal of adverse criticism both in and out of the Legislative Council and the Government Order referred to above on the most important section of this department only helped to strengthen the view that the condition of the principal cottage industry of this Presidency did not receive the attention it deserved. In addition, the increasing extent of unemployment and the growing poverty in rural areas have helped to turn public attention to the handloom weaving industry as one of the principal means for their solution, utilizing the Textile branch of the Industries Department for the purpose in view. In November 1927, a large number of members of the local Legislative Council representing the different parties, tabled a resolution in the following terms for constituting the Textile branch of the Department of Industries into a separate department placed directly under Government: "This Council

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recommends to Government that the importance and magnitude of the hand-spinning and handloom weaving and connected cottage industries and the urgent need for their development and for tackling the various problems connected with them be recognized and that the Textile branch which forms the largest section in the activities of the Department of Industries be formed into a separate department as in the case of Fisheries." On the assurance given by the then Minister for Development that he would convene a conference with a view to obtain its opinion on this question the resolution was withdrawn. Accordingly the present conference was constituted by the Government in September 1928 to discuss the working of the Textile section of the Industries Department and to consider the lines of future progress and development.

3. The work of the Textile branch of the Department of Industries falls under two main heads—the resuscitation and development of the textile cottage industries, and secondly assistance and advice to power textile industries. The textile cottage industry of this Presidency includes cotton, silk, wool, coir, jute, aloe, kora, bleaching, dyeing, finishing, hosiery, lace, embroidery, sericulture, silk-reeling, silk-twisting, wool-spinning, etc. It ranks in importance and magnitude next only to agriculture. It is the chief means of livelihood for about two million people who entirely depend upon it. The various classes of people engaged from time immemorial in this industry are Devangas, Sowrastras, Kaikulas, Padmasalias, Muhammadans and depressed classes. The industry affords work for men, women and children. A few of the textile industries are eminently fitted to serve as a remunerative occupation for part-time agriculturists, the depressed classes and a portion of the unemployed middle classes. The papers placed before us make out the following facts. The quantity of cotton cloth turned out by the handloom is nearly five times that produced by the mills in this Presidency. Again, this Presidency produces one-third of the quantity of cotton cloth produced on handloom in the whole of India. The consumption of raw silk by the handloom weavers in this Presidency amounts to nearly a crore of rupees. The value of the woollen cumblies, carpets, rugs, durries and goods produced from coir, jute, aloe, kora grass, etc., runs to several lakhs of rupees per annum. This Presidency is singularly lucky in exporting handwoven coloured goods, the value of which averages nearly 18 millions of rupees per annum. Thus the textile cottage industry of this Presidency is one of considerable importance as affording livelihood to a large section.

4. The conference sat on the 10th September, 6th November, 20th December 1928 and on the 9th, 10th and 11th of January 1929. The members of the conference were furnished with a note by the Director of Industries, a memorandum on the Textile branch of the Department of Industries and a note on the working of the weaving schools by the Textile Expert. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies also furnished a note on weaving societies and a further note on the same. The Director of Industries, the Textile Expert, the Registrar and the Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies also attended the sittings of the conference and were good enough to explain their views with regard to the subjects dealt with in the said notes and memorandum. It was not possible for the conference to deal with all the branches of trades and industries comprised in the textile cottage industry referred to above and attention was concentrated by the members on the cotton weaving branch—the largest and the most important item.

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From the materials placed before us we find that the production of cotton cloth on handlooms in India has since the war increased by nearly 200 million yards per annum or nearly 20 per cent. Far from showing signs of decline the industry exhibits a remarkable vitality which encourages the hope of a better future if the industry is properly and promptly organized and placed on a commercial footing. From the figures relating to the rate and cost of production of cotton cloth on the handloom, we find that many of the fallacies which held the field so long regarding the economic inefficiency of the handloom have been effectively exposed. In a country like India, the handloom as a cottage industry has certain advantages over the powerloom. The Textile Expert's note shows that the actual cost of production on the handloom is lower than that on the powerloom and that for the same investment the quantity of cloth produced on the handloom is larger than on the powerloom. But the price of handloom cloth when it reaches the market is at present higher by 7 to 10 per cent than the power products. In spite of the higher price, as much as about 4 million yards of cotton cloth are produced on the handlooms in this Presidency.

5. As the production of cotton cloth of higher count and of variegated patterns on the handloom will provide work for only a small number of weavers on account of a limited demand for it, it is necessary that the bulk of the production on the handloom should be the ordinary wearing apparel of the masses if the million and odd cotton weavers entirely dependent on handloom, part-time agriculturists and the depressed classes are to be provided with an occupation which will give them a living wage. Hence, in this sphere of work, the handloom and the powerloom have necessarily to stand on a common ground. If the handloom product should hold the field, the existing disparity in price between the hand and the power product has to be removed. It is only then that the large quantity of cloth produced on the handloom can be marketed, continuity of employment provided to the handloom weaver and remunerative work found for the weavers, the part-time agriculturists and the depressed classes.

6. In considering the means of removing the disparity in prices no useful purpose will at present be served by launching on a detailed discussion of the various methods of providing protection to the handloom cotton weaving industry. On the representations made by the Millowners' Association, the Government of India have offered protection and also assisted the cotton mill industry by removing the excise duty on cloth, enhancing the import duty on yarns, removing the import duty on machinery and by deputing a trade mission to explore the possibility of markets for Indian mill goods in other countries and studying their requirement in that connexion. The Department of Industries has in future to urge for such steps as are likely to assist the handloom industry also. It is observed that as the result of the grant of protection to the Indian spinning mills, the competition between the handloom and the powerloom in respect of the wearing apparel of the masses has in recent years been intensified. In the case of cloths worn by the classes, the duty has to some extent affected the earnings of the handloom weavers and it is desirable that in order to enable the handloom weaving industry to survive in the competition, the duty on yarns of counts above 40s may be removed as also the duty on gold thread. As regards yarns of counts below 40s, which are mainly supplied by Indian mills, Government may stipulate a condition that they should not be below a standard strength test, and should

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be of the reputed count, correct length and weight. Government may also assist the handloom industry by providing cheap facilities by rail for transporting yarn and cloth for weavers' co-operative societies.

7. The solution of the problem of the removal of disparity in prices may also be sought for in other directions. In the memorandum submitted by the Textile Expert, he has suggested certain lines of development whereby it should be possible to effect the removal of disparity which may in its turn bring about a mutual adjustment as between the products of the hand and the power looms. His scheme consists of—

(a) an organization for securing yarns at a favourable rate either by direct purchase from the mills or by starting of a co-operative spinning mill or a mill worked by jail labour;

(b) an organization for preparing and distributing ready-made warps to the weavers which, while helping to standardize the products of the handloom, will set free the weavers' family from the unremunerative labour of preparing the warp for the loom;

(c) employment of two looms in place of one, with the help of the members of the weavers' family set free from the labour of warp preparation, thus increasing the output of cloth with distinct improvement in his present wage;

(d) an organization for taking the cloth from the weaver and marketing it for him thereby securing continuity of work for the weaver.

This organization will have the advantage of studying the market conditions, of advising weavers what to weave, and dealing with hand-woven goods duly standardized so that they can be guaranteed for quality and placed in a marketable form. These proposals would appear to have been dealt with by the Textile Expert in a bulletin published by the Government as early as 1923.

8. The scheme of the Textile Expert involves activities on four distinct lines. The first is the improvement of the technique of the handloom; the second, imparting technical training; the third, bringing into existence linked organizations for the supply of ready-made warps and also popularizing preparatory mechanical processes for warping and sizing; and the fourth, placing the industry on a commercial footing with the help of co-operative organizations. On the technical side, an appreciable advance would appear to have been made since the appointment of the Textile Expert, but the progress might have been more rapid but for the lack of necessary expert mechanical assistance in the evolution of improved textile appliances. There could have been greater results in the evolution of such appliances with closer co-operation of the engineering branch. We learn that the proposed amalgamation of the Industrial Engineering Workshop with the Public Works Workshop was not given effect to mainly on the ground that one of the special functions of the former was to undertake research work for the various sections of the Department of Industries. It appears that the proposals made by the Textile Expert to set apart a portion of the Engineer's workshop with a competent mechanic to work under the instructions of the Textile Expert for evolving new appliances have not yet been given effect to. We recommend that a qualified mechanic should be added to the staff of the Textile Institute for pushing on research work under the supervision of the Textile Expert. Facility should also be provided by setting apart a portion of the Industrial Engineer's workshop to carry out

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the needful experiments. When an appliance has been evolved and found to be suitable for the purpose, the Industrial Engineer should undertake to manufacture it in bulk and to offer them for sale at cost price (without overhead charges), for some time at least, in view of the poor and indebted condition of the weaving population of the Presidency.

9. With regard to technical training, the delay in the provision of a suitably designed building fitted with gas, steam, water and motive power for the Textile Institute has hampered the work in this direction.

We are glad that arrangements are being made to transfer the Institute to the premises of the Leather Trades School. We hope that the necessary alterations and additions will be provided for with the least possible delay.

We recommend that the carpet weaving classes now conducted in the School of Arts and Crafts should be transferred to the Textile Institute.

All the textile industries should continue, as at present, to be under the control and supervision of the Textile Expert. The Institute should receive his direct and close attention, and we consider the purpose will be better served by locating the office of the Expert in the Institute itself.

From the materials placed before us, we find that the subject of imparting instruction in weaving in aided industrial schools in the mufassal has not received proper attention. We find that, while the Government aid these schools, they have practically no effective control over the work done in them. Consequently, these schools, imparting training in handloom weaving as one of their activities, have not been brought into line with the work carried on in the Textile Institute which is planned to help in the ultimate organization of the handloom industry. This appears to be due to the fact that, even after the appointment of a Textile Expert, these schools have continued to be under the Inspector of Industrial Schools with no textile training. We invite the attention of the Government to the note of the Textile Expert supplied to the Conference on the working of the weaving schools. We are not satisfied that the way in which the industrial weaving schools are at present conducted and supervised is productive of useful results.

We recommend that the system of technical education in weaving should be reorganized by framing a curriculum of studies in theory and practice by the Textile Expert for introduction in the aided schools and transferring the supervision and inspection of these schools to the Expert.

10. The present system of demonstration by peripatetic parties in our opinion has been attendant with good results in the popularization of the improved method of weaving. It is capable of producing better results if the parties are strengthened and the members trained to demonstrate the various preparatory processes of warping and sizing by mechanism in grey and coloured yarns.

We consider that the proper equipment of the Textile Institute would require a power dressing and sizing machine and any system by which ready-made warps should be made available to the weavers on a large scale would also require the use of one or more power dressing and sizing machines. It does not appear to us that there was any necessity to part with such a machine which the Institute had. We recommend that another machine, if possible of a cheaper model, be obtained and installed in the Textile Institute for the purpose of demonstration and instruction: otherwise, progress in the important direction of linked organization may not be facilitated.

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11. We consider that the improvement and the popularization of the technique alone will not suffice. A properly conceived policy for the betterment of the economic condition of the weavers and for enabling them to derive the benefits of co-operation for their improvement is also necessary. Towards that end, a system of co-operative societies specially designed for affording them credit, for supplying them with yarn cheap, for arranging for marketing facilities for their finished products and for supplying them with information on all allied matters, should be organized. The first note supplied by the Co-operative department has not under-rated the difficulties in this direction; but we feel that the efforts till now made were not the results of any comprehensive or any specially designed policy. We further feel that in the efforts till now made, there was no inter-related and co-ordinated action between the Co-operative department and the textile section of the industries. We hope with Mr. F. R. Hemmingway, the author of the Co-operative Manual, that "there must be room for very great improvement in the economic condition of the weaver if co-operative organizations can be formed. Careful and cool study of these trades will be necessary, but the thing *can be done* and there is no extravagant fancy in a mental picture of a network of weaving societies throughout the Presidency, organized into central and wholesale societies which are closely in touch with yarn and cloth trade, can get the weaver his yarn cheap, can advise him what to weave and can sell his cloth for him." The report of the Townsend Committee on Co-operation in Madras confirms this view. It states that "the help given by the co-operative movement to weavers, so far, is negligible. Most of the weaver societies are doing little, if any work. Yet that some at any rate of the weavers' troubles can be lessened by the application of co-operative methods is certain. We think that Government should take special measures to help this community. We do not consider that the steps so far taken to that end are adequate."

In addition to the above views, the Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture also has recorded that "the handloom weaving industry in India is still of great importance in the natural economy and has up to the present shown remarkable vitality in face of competition with factory products. It is likely to remain the principal form of village industry and there is no immediate reason to fear its decline." The Commission added that they found few, if any, indications during their enquiries that the departments of Industries were exercising any appreciable influence on rural developments.

12. The chief points in this connexion to be borne in mind are—

(1) The widespread poverty of the weaving classes who have an ancient and hereditary craft in their possession which, but for the modern competition of machine cloth, would have kept them in a comparatively better condition economically;

(2) the utter extinction of the hand-spinning in India, which was previously widespread, reducing them to entire dependence on mill-made and imported yarn and the consequent necessity of a cheap supply of yarn to them;

(3) the necessity for the introduction of mechanized process to be linked with handlooms;

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(4) the weavers' dependence on and indebtedness to middlemen who alone now are mostly the agents for marketing the finished goods;

(5) the absence of any channel by which information regarding the requirements of the markets—home and foreign—and the marketing conditions can be made available to the handloom weavers.

We consider that the handloom weaving in India is not a new industry sought to be introduced, but it is an ancient industry languishing for want of adequate support. A large population who, though now earning a precarious livelihood, are in danger of being thrown out of employment. Such unemployment would raise a great and serious problem for the Government. We feel, therefore, that no effort can be spared by the Government in helping to place the industry on a better and more profitable footing. We recommend that early steps must be taken for organizing a system of co-operative societies as contemplated by Mr. Hemmingway and that Government must render support in giving necessary financial help and strengthening the staff of the department.

The suggestion of the Registrar in his note for the appointment of a Deputy Registrar for each district appeared to us to be too much for the purpose of organizing weavers' societies; but we were glad to learn from the Registrar that this was only a part of a general scheme of expansion of the department otherwise and had no special reference to the weaver societies.

13. The notes of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies invite pointed attention to the evil of growing drink habit among the weavers. While we think that such a habit exists, we consider that it is due more to the depressing economic conditions and the surroundings in which they live and the facilities that exist for drink. Undoubtedly the co-operation of the Excise department is urgently needed and it should take note of this and do everything in its power, even if not in prohibition altogether, at any rate, in the matter of location of shops and in placing conditions in the licence for limiting the time of sale, prohibiting sale to women and youth and forbidding sale altogether on festive days.

14. The prospect of success in improving the industry lies in devising a linked organization and in co-ordinated effort of a sustained character in which the textile section of the industries, now one of the branches under the Director of Industries and the Co-operative department must take part and work conjointly. That the past efforts have not produced adequate results cannot be gainsaid. It is obvious that a Director dealing with a number of industries each involving its own problems and a distinct set of processes—scientific, mechanical and artistic—can hardly be expected to do adequate justice to the heavy strain of this multifarious work, especially when most of the Directors of Industries in Madras have been Civilians who, with no special training for this post, came in as Directors and went out to take charge of other Civil offices for which their experiences gained as a Director would be of little avail. We recognize the very hard and laborious work of these Directors, but we are not convinced that this system is conducive to the improvement and development of handloom textile industry with its many branches and varied sets of processes. Being the biggest industry after agriculture and affecting nearly two millions of the people of this Presidency, we think that one of the necessary means for achieving the result desired, by sustained and co-ordinated effort towards the amelioration

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of the hard lot of weavers and the improvement of the handloom industry would be by constituting the textile section into a separate department. Some administrative difficulties and additional cost were mentioned as points against the formation of a separate department. We consider that they are not insuperable and that the importance of this branch of industry requires the constitution of a separate department and this question deserves the favourable consideration of the Government.

15. Even if the question of the formation of a separate department would involve an inter-departmental discussion and re-arrangement of the functions of other sections and departments and entail delay in coming to conclusion on this subject, we recommend that the other suggestions and recommendations we have made and those which are made in the Textile Expert's memorandum and in the note of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies be taken up by the Government for early consideration and orders and prompt effect given. In view of the importance of the textile section, we further recommend that, pending consideration of the separation of the department, the Textile Expert be made a Deputy Director to deal with the textile section alone—the existing Deputy Director being left to deal with the other sections of the Industries department—both the Deputy Directors to work under the Director. We consider that this is feasible without any extra cost and that this arrangement will tend to a closer touch with the Government immediately through the Director of Industries and result in quicker despatch of business and in better results.

16. We further consider that an Advisory Committee for the textile section is indispensable for advising the Government in all matters relating to the improvement of the textile industry and the betterment of the weaving classes.

17. We desire to place on record the help rendered and the courtesy shown to us by the hon. the Minister and the other officers of the Government concerned in the work of this Conference.

Order—No. 509, Development, dated 22nd March 1929.

In November 1927, the following resolution was tabled in the Legislative Council recommending the constitution of the Textile Branch of the Department of Industries into a separate department placed directly under Government:—

“This Council recommends to the Government that the importance and magnitude of the hand-spinning and hand-loom weaving and connected cottage industries and the urgent need for their development and for tackling the various problems connected with them be recognized and that the textile branch, which forms the largest section in the activities of the Department of Industries be formed into a separate department under the Development Department.”

On the assurance given by the hon. the Minister for Development that he would convene a Conference with a view to obtaining its opinion on this question the resolution was withdrawn.

2. In accordance with the above assurance a Conference was convened by the Government in September 1928 to discuss the working of the textile

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section and consider the lines of future progress and development consisting of the following gentlemen and presided over by the hon. Minister for Development:—

M.R.Ry. T. O. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal, B.A., B.L., M.L.C.,

„ B. Ramachandra Reddi Garu, B.A., M.L.C.,

„ C. Gopala Menon Avargal, M.L.C.,

„ N. Siva Raj Avargal, B.A., B.L., M.L.C.,

Mr. G. Brunnschweiler,

Mr. Leslie Coles,

M.R.Ry. P. T. Kumaraswami Chetti Avargal,

Hajee Abdul Raheem Sahib Bahadur and

The Director of Industries.

The Conference met on the 10th September, 6th November, 20th December 1928 and on 9th, 10th and 11th January 1929. Mr. Leslie Coles proceeded to England after the second sitting of the Conference and so did not attend the subsequent meetings. The Secretary to Government, Development Department, attended all the meetings. The Conference heard the views of the Textile Expert, Registrar and Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the non-official members submitted a report embodying their recommendations on the 11th January 1929. The Government have given their careful consideration to this report and now proceed to pass orders on the various recommendations.

3. The Conference recommend that the duty on all counts of yarn above 40s and the duty on gold thread should be removed, that, in the case of yarn supplied by Indian mills, it should be prescribed that they should not be below a standard strength test, and should be of the reputed count, correct length and weight and that facilities should be procured for cheap transport by rail for yarn and cloth required for the weavers co-operative societies. As regards the removal of the import duty on yarn it may be observed that of the total quantity of yarn consumed by hand mills less than 10 per cent are of counts above 40s and the production of fine cloth can at best afford occupation only to a section of the weaving classes. The Government will, however, consider this recommendation further on receipt of a report which they are awaiting from the Director regarding the effect of the increased import duty on cotton twist, yarn, etc., levied in 1927. The Director will, in submitting the report, deal specifically with the recommendation of the Conference in detail and also with that relating to the removal of duty on gold thread. As regards the prescription of standard strength test, etc., the Government are inclined to think that the suggestion is likely to present practical difficulties and they therefore consider that the opinion of the local mills should be taken. The Director is requested to take the matter up with the important mills in the Presidency and report the result as early as possible. On the question of cheap transport over railways the Government consider that it would be preferable if the railway administrations were addressed when there is a prospect of creation of a sufficient number of weavers' societies. The Director of Industries and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies should keep this recommendation in mind and address Government in due course.

4. The Conference next review the measures to be taken with a view to improving the position of the hand-loom weaving industry on its technical

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and commercial sides and the Government agree generally that development should proceed on the lines indicated which are also in accordance with the proposals already framed by the department. The crux of the weavers' problem is how to standardize the products of the looms and to effect a reduction in the price of cloth without reducing the earnings of the weavers. Progress in the organization of the industry on its commercial and economic side is beset with considerable difficulties and the complex problem of producing standardized hand-made goods in quantity, of cheapening the cost of producing such goods, of replacing the middleman by a net work of co-operative societies, of creating a steady and regular demand for the cloths turned out and last but not least of improving the morality of the weaver and inculcating in him habits of thrift is one which is not easy of solution. The policy outlined for the betterment of the economic condition of the weavers postulates the setting up of a net work of co-operative societies specially designed for affording them the necessary credit, supplying them with cheap yarns and arranging for marketing facilities for their finished products. The prospects of success in this direction are not very encouraging in view of the improvident and intemperate habits of the weaver. The Co-operative department have already organized some societies and the Registrar will now be requested to pay specific attention to the development of weavers' societies along the lines recommended by the Conference and submit any special proposals which require the sanction of Government in giving effect to them.

The Government have in this connexion considered the question whether a partial solution of the present problem of the weaver could not to a certain extent be found by diverting some of the members of the community to other branches of the textile industry, for instance hosiery, artificial silk, etc. The Textile Expert has been asked to examine the possibilities of introducing these industries on a more extensive scale and he has been instructed to carry out intensive inquiries as regards particular branches of the industry such as Madras handkerchiefs and lungis.

5. While discussing the technical side of the industry the Conference recommends that a portion of the Industrial Engineer's workshop should be set apart for the use of the Textile Expert to enable him to carry out the necessary experiments in the evolution of improved appliances and that a qualified mechanic should be added to his staff for the purpose. They further recommend that if and when appliances have been evolved and found suitable for the purpose, the Industrial Engineer should undertake to manufacture them in bulk and to offer them for sale at cost price without overhead charges. The Government accept these suggestions. The Director should spare a mechanic from the sanctioned staff for the use of the Expert. If one with the requisite qualification is not available among the existing staff the Director is requested to submit proposals for the recruitment of a mechanic with the qualifications required to undertake the work in view. There may be practical difficulties in setting aside a portion of the Industrial Engineer's workshop for the use of the Textile Expert but the Director is requested to arrange to grant all facilities for the mechanic to conduct his work there and report the results of the working of this arrangement at the end of a year. The Textile Expert is also permitted in addition to arrange with the engineering firms to have experimental machines and plans constructed to his design.

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6. On the question of technical training and education and its control the Conference recommend that the Textile Institute should be transferred to the Leather Trades School buildings, that the carpet-weaving class attached to the School of Arts and Crafts should be transferred to the Textile Institute, that the office of the Textile Expert should be located in the Textile Institute itself and that all responsibility for supervision and inspection of aided schools that teach weaving should be taken away from the Inspector of Industrial Schools and vested in the Textile Expert.

7. The transfer of the Textile Institute to the Leather Trades School premises has already been ordered and the Director has been asked to submit proposals for extensions and alterations to the Institute. The consideration of the proposal for the transfer of the carpet weaving class to the Textile Institute will be deferred until the receipt of the report of the committee about to be appointed in connexion with the re-organization of the School of Arts and Crafts. The Government accept the recommendation of the Conference that the office of the Textile Expert should be located in the Textile Institute. The Director should arrange to have this transfer effected immediately. As regards the recommendation that supervision and inspection of weaving classes in aided schools should be transferred to the Textile Expert, the Government observe that at present there is only one weaving school in the Presidency and in thirteen aided schools weaving forms one of the subjects taught. It would be administratively difficult to treat the weaving section of the schools as a separate unit for purposes of recognition, inspection and grant-in-aid and dual control over these schools by the Textile Expert and the Inspector of Industrial Schools would lead to undesirable consequences. The Government therefore consider that for the present the following arrangement should be adopted with a view to improving the instruction imparted in weaving in the various schools. The Textile Expert should be instructed to make it a rule to visit from time to time all schools in which instruction in weaving is given and if he notices any defects or considers any improvements necessary he should bring them to the notice of the Director who should, in consultation with the heads of the institutions, give careful consideration to the suggestions of the Textile Expert. The Expert should be asked to examine the present curriculum of instruction in weaving and any revision or modification suggested by him should be given effect to in consultation with the management of the schools. The Expert should be consulted before any amendment or revision of the curriculum is undertaken in the future.

8. On the subject of propaganda and demonstration the recommendation of the Conference is that peripatetic weaving parties should be strengthened and that a power dresser sizing machine should be installed in the Textile Institute. The Government accept the need for increasing the peripatetic weaving parties and the Director is requested to formulate proposals and submit them to Government at an early date. As regards the installation of a power dresser sizing machine the Government wish to draw attention to the fact that the department till very recently possessed a machine but, in view of the fact that it was not serving any great purpose and that there were great difficulties in popularizing the use of machine-made warps to a considerable extent, the Government ordered its disposal to a private firm which proposed to work it at full capacity for the benefit of the weavers. The Government consider that the objects underlying the purchase of the plant

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are likely to be achieved much more rapidly when it is worked by the private firm to whom it has been disposed of. The Government therefore doubt whether a second machine if purchased would produce any more satisfactory results. But the question of installing a machine will be considered when there is a definite prospect of the creation of the requisite linked organizations.

9. The Conference have recommended that side by side with the technical improvement steps should be taken to combat the evil of drink habit among the weavers. They have suggested that the co-operation of the Excise Department should be secured and have pointed out the ways in which that department could assist in reducing this drink evil. This recommendation will be examined separately in the Revenue Department.

10. The Conference recommend that one of the necessary means for achieving the desired result towards the amelioration of the weaver community and the improvement of the handloom industry would be by constituting the textile section into a separate department and suggest that pending consideration of the creation of a separate department, the Textile Expert be made a Deputy Director to deal with the textile section alone working under the Director. The Government have given their careful consideration to these suggestions and direct that the designation of the Textile Expert should be changed to Assistant Director (Textiles). The examination of the suggestion regarding the creation of a separate department for textiles should wait until the results of the working of the arrangement herein approved for the separation of the office of the Expert from that of the Director of Industries are known.

11. The Conference recommend that an advisory committee for the textile section is indispensable for advising the Government in all matters relating to the improvement of the textile industry and the betterment of the weaving classes. The Government accept this recommendation and separate orders will issue regarding the constitution of this committee.

12. The Government desire to express their thanks to the members of the Conference for their valuable suggestions.

(By order of Government, Ministry of Development)

A. MCG. C. TAMPOE,
Secretary to Government.

To the members of the Conference.

„ Director of Industries.

„ Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

„ Secretary to Legislative Council, for placing on Council Table.

Editors' Table.

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APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide item 10 under heading X on page 99 supra.]

G.O. No. 584, Education, dated 25th March 1929.

The scales of pay now in force for the Subordinate Educational Service are as follows :—

<i>Men's Branch.</i>	<i>Women's Branch.</i>
Assistant Lecturers in Colleges— Rs. 125—5—175—7½—250.	Assistant Lecturers in Colleges— Rs. 125—5—175—7½—250 plus special pay of Rs. 10.
Deputy Inspectors of Schools (Senior grade)—Rs. 75—5—100—10—150 with a selection grade on Rs. 150—10—250 for 25 per cent of the cadre.	Sub-Assistant Inspectresses of Schools —Rs. 75—5—100—10—150 with a selection grade on Rs. 150—10— 250 for 25 per cent of the cadre plus special pay of Rs. 35.
School Assistants—Rs. 75—5—100 for 48 per cent of the cadre ; Rs. 100—10—150 for 40 per cent of the cadre ; Rs. 150—10—250 for 12 per cent of the cadre.	School Assistants—Rs. 75—5—100 for 48 per cent of the cadre ; Rs. 100—10—150 for 40 per cent of the cadre ; Rs. 150—10—250 for 12 per cent of the cadre. plus special pay of Rs. 10.

2. The question of revising the above scales of pay has been under the consideration of Government for some time past. They are now pleased to sanction the creation with effect from 1st April 1929 of a selection grade on Rs. 250—10—300 limited to 5 per cent of the cadre of Assistant Lecturers in Colleges, provided that the selection grade posts in the Women's branch shall be subject to a minimum of one post.

3. The Government further direct that the posts now comprising the cadres of Deputy Inspectors of Schools, senior grade, and School Assistants shall, with effect from 1st April 1929, be included in a combined cadre on a scale of pay of Rs. 75—5—100—10—150 with a selection grade on Rs. 150—10—250 limited to 25 per cent of the total strength of the combined cadre, a similar arrangement being adopted in the case of Sub-Assistant Inspectresses and School Assistants in the Women's branch.

4. With effect from 1st April 1929, the special pay of Rs. 10 a month now allowed to Assistant Lecturers and School Assistants in the Women's branch and of Rs. 35 a month to Sub-Assistant Inspectresses will be abolished ; that is to say, women recruited to hold the posts in question on or after 1st April 1929 shall not be given special pay.

The existing incumbents who are in receipt of the above special pay will continue to draw it so long as they hold their present posts either substantively or otherwise subject to the following conditions :—

(i) that in the case of Assistant Lecturers, the special pay shall cease on promotion to the selection grade except that an Assistant Lecturer who has reached the maximum of the ordinary grade, namely, Rs. 250, will, on promotion to the selection grade, draw the special pay as personal pay liable to be extinguished on her earning the first increment in the selection grade ;

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(ii) that Sub-Assistant Inspectresses who have reached the maximum pay (Rs. 150) in the ordinary grade shall, on promotion to the selection grade, be given a personal pay equal to the special pay which will be extinguished by subsequent increments;

(iii) that School Assistants who have reached the maximum pay of Rs. 100 in the present third grade or the maximum of Rs. 150 in the present second grade shall, on being brought on to the time-scale of pay now sanctioned for the combined cadre, be given a personal pay of Rs. 10 which will be liable to be extinguished by the next increment;

(iv) that School Assistants in the present first grade shall, on reaching the maximum pay of Rs. 250, cease to draw special pay with reference to G.O. No. 1191, Education, dated 26th May 1928.

5. This sanction is registered as No. 29 of 1929-1930.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education and Local Self-Government)

J. VENKATANARAYANA,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Accountant-General (through Finance Department).
" Finance Department.
" Secretary to the Legislative Council (for being placed on the table of the Legislative Council).

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Tuesday, the 21st January 1930.

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

PRESENT:

Usman Sahib Bahadur, *Kt.*, The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.
Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.
Campbell, *c.s.i.*, *c.i.e.*, *c.s.e.*, *v.d.*, *I.C.S.*,
The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.
Sabbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.
Seturatham Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.
Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib K.
Abdul Razak Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur B. K.
Achutan, Mr. A.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur B. N.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.
Bhaemayya, Mr. J.
Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.
Cotterell, *c.i.e.*, *I.C.S.*, Mr. C. B.
Davis, *c.s.e.*, Mr. J. A.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gangadhar Siva, Mr. M. V.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Rao Sahib P. J.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
Govindan Nayar, Mr. C.
Gray, *c.s.e.*, *I.C.S.*, Mr. J.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
Hearam, Mr. H. F. P.
Hilton Brown, *I.C.S.*, Mr.
James, Mr. F. E.
John Mr. V. Ch.
Kesava Pillai, *c.i.e.*, Diwan Bahadur P.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.
Khalif-ul-Jah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.
Krishnan, Mr. K.
Krishnaswami Ayyar, Diwan Bahadur Alladi.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Kappaswami, Mr. J.
Leach, *I.C.S.*, Mr. A. G.

Leech, Mr. A. J.
Maharaja of Pithapuram.
Mahmud Sobamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Muniswami Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur B.
Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M.
M.
Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) S.
Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narayanawami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Premayya, Mr. G. B.
Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Ramaachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Ramaachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Ramamurti, *I.C.S.*, Mr. S. V.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Robertson, Mr. R. J. C.
Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Sankaran Unni, Mr. E.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Siva Rao, Mr. P.
Sundara Pandian, Mr. W. P. A.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib Syed.
Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
Uppi Sahib Bahadur, Mr. K.
Vanavudaiya Goundar, Mr. S. V.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Watson, *I.C.S.*, Mr. H. A.
Wood, Mr. C. E.
Zamindar of Singampatti.

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I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Co-operative Societies

Prosecutions for misappropriation in co-operative societies.

* 1082 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) how many cases of prosecution were launched against the office-bearers of co-operative societies in each district for misappropriation, etc., during 1927-28 and 1928-29;

(b) how many of them ended in conviction and how many of them in acquittal;

(c) how many were prosecuted by the department and how many by the societies themselves;

(d) whether all such cases of misappropriation, etc., that come to the notice of the department are communicated to the financing banks then and there; and

(e) whether these central banks are advised to take criminal action against persons concerned?

A.—(a) to (c) Two statements^a furnishing the information are appended. The figures relating to acquittal include all cases in which the accused was not convicted such as cases of discharge and dismissal and the balance of cases are those in which the result has not yet been reported.

(d) The answer is in the negative; but all cases found in audit must appear in the audit notes of the societies of which financing banks can and generally do obtain copies.

(e) Central banks are advised to take criminal action so far as the cases concern them directly.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"May I know what percentage of cases of misappropriation that came to the knowledge of Government was prosecuted?"

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

Working of non-credit societies.

* 1083 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) how many non-credit societies were registered during the period of five years from 1st July 1924 to 30th June 1929 in the districts of Salem, North Arcot, Chittoor, Chingleput and South Arcot;

(b) how many of them have not yet been started in each district;

(c) how many of those started in each district are functioning;

(d) whether the representatives of these non-functioning societies have seats in the governing bodies of unions and in the Boards of Management of the Central Banks; and

(e) who registered these societies and what action was taken against such officer for registering societies which could not function?

^a Printed as Appendix I on page 248 infra.

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A.—(a) to (c) A statement^a furnishing the information is appended.

(d) Four representatives, three in the North Arcot district and one in the Chingleput district, have seats in the governing bodies of unions through which two of them have also got into the boards of management of central banks.

(e) The societies were registered by the Assistant and Deputy Registrars at the time. The functioning of a society depends on its office-bearers who change from time to time. All that a registering officer looks into at the time of registration is whether the proposed society has got a reasonable chance of success. Circumstances may arise later on to prevent the functioning of the societies.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"It is stated, Sir, that out of 12 non-credit societies registered in North Arcot, only one is functioning. May I know what steps are taken by the Government to make the societies function?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"The hon. Member will find the answer in clause (e) of the answer to this question."

Fisheries

Salt cess paid by fish-curers.

* 1084 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether fish-curers have to pay a cess of one pie per seer of salt purchased towards the capital expenditure incurred in starting the fish-curing yards?

A.—Yes. The cess is collected in cases where the capital expenditure is incurred by Government in the first instance.

Appointment of petty yard officers and sub-inspectors in fish-curing yards.

* 1085 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the scale of salary of the guards attached to each fish-curing yard is the same as and in some cases greater than that of the peons in charge of fish-curing yards;

(b) whether the guard is required to work under the peon in charge; and

(c) whether the system of placing fish-curing yards in charge of officers at least of the grade of petty yard officers and sub-inspectors instead of peons is under the consideration of Government?

A.—(a) & (b) It is presumed that by 'guards,' the 'guard peons' are meant. All peons draw the same scale of pay, viz, Rs. 12—18, but when a peon drawing higher pay in the scale is not capable of holding charge of a yard, the peon drawing lower pay is posted to be in charge. In such cases, the senior peon works under the peon in charge of the yard.

(c) The Director's proposals for the introduction of the system referred to have been held over for the present.

^a Printed as Appendix II on page 249 infra.

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Publication of the evidence given before the Fisheries Committee.

* 1086 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether it is proposed to publish the written and oral evidence of witnesses that appeared before the Fisheries Committee?

A.—Yes.

Industries

Demonstration of the utilization of coconut fibre for industrial purposes in the East Godavari district.

* 1087 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the Government propose to make any arrangements in the East Godavari district to demonstrate with up-to-date appliances the methods for successfully utilizing the coconut fibre for industrial purposes?

A.—The Government will consider the question as soon as the coir retting experiments now conducted at Toppaturai in the Tanjore district have yielded definite results.

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—“May I know how long these coir retting experiments have been carried on?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“These were started only recently.”

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—“May I know how long it will take to determine the success or otherwise of the experiment?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“The whole of this year and a portion of the next.”

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—“Is it proposed to extend these demonstrations to the rest of the Presidency where coconut cultivation exists?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“Yes, if the experiment proves a success.”

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—“May I know the nature of the experiments conducted?”

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

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“May I know whether the result of these experiments in coconut fibre will apply equally to palmyra fibre?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“The question has to be examined.”

Report of the Committee on the Madras School of Arts.

* 1088 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) when the report of the Committee on the Madras School of Arts was received by them; and

(b) what orders have been passed on the report and when?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. No. 1856, Development, dated 30th October 1929, which was placed at the disposal of the press.

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“I got just now the order referred in the answer. May I know whether any final order has been passed on the Government Order?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“The Government Order is a final order.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Is not some order promised in that Government Order?”

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

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“With reference to that I want to know what orders have been passed since?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“The question is being examined.”

Recommendations of the committee appointed to report on the survey of cottage industries.

* 1089 Q.—Mr. J. A. SILDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to place before the House the recommendations of the committee appointed to report on the survey of cottage industries in the Madras Presidency, and what action Government propose to take on them?

A.—The committee has not yet submitted its recommendations to the Government.

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know whether the Government propose to make any budget provision for the development of cottage industries?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“It all depends upon the recommendations of the committee.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know whether the recommendations will be received in time for provision being made in the budget?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“No budget provision could be made this year as some of the proceedings have not been received; and when all the proceedings have been received the necessary funds will be allotted.”

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—“May I know when the Minister expects to receive the remaining proceedings?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“By the end of the official year.”

Mr. J. A. SILDANHA:—“May I ask whether this committee is doing its work in a gingerly manner?”

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

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“May I ask whether the committee has not been issuing its proceedings by parts?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“Yes, we have got a few proceedings already. We must have all the reports before we can tackle the question as a whole. The reports are interconnected and therefore action can be taken only when all of them are received.”

[21st January 1930]

Veterinary*Use of the serum simultaneous method.*

* 1090 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to my questions Nos. 160 and 161 answered on 9th August 1929, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) in what areas, to what extent and at what cost has serum alone method been in vogue since 1st April 1929;

(b) if the serum alone method is considered as useless, why it is persisted in;

(c) in what areas and at what cost has serum simultaneous method been introduced in this Presidency;

(d) what quantity of virus and serum for serum simultaneous method has been stocked in each of the districts of South Kanara, Malabar, Nilgiris, Salem and Coimbatore;

(e) what steps Government have taken or contemplate taking in order to establish an institute for production of serum and virus according to serum simultaneous method; and

(f) whether the question of appointing a special officer for the purpose is under consideration?

A.—(a) The information required is furnished in the annexure. *

(b) Though the immunity conferred by the serum alone method of inoculation is of short duration it cannot be totally discontinued in view of the fact that inoculated animals can work immediately after inoculation and that it affords protection to pregnant cows, weak and debilitated animals, young calves and very old cattle in an affected area. Further, this method has to be resorted to in places where the Cattle Disease Act is enforced and compulsory inoculations ordered.

(c) Serum simultaneous method of inoculation is being conducted all over the Presidency in combating rinderpest except in those exceptional cases mentioned in clause (b) above. From April to November 1929 nearly 1,132,075 doses of serum have been used for serum simultaneous inoculations and the cost of this quantity of serum excluding the cost of bottles, cases and railway freight is Rs. 2,12,264-1-0.

(d) Serum and virus are not stocked in the districts in view of the fact that serum deteriorates if not kept in cold storage and that virus dies in five or six days. Serum is therefore kept in the cold storage at the King Institute, Guindy, and virus at the veterinary college laboratory. On receipt of indents from the district veterinary officers, requisite quantities of serum and virus are despatched from the above institutions.

(e) The question is under the consideration of Government.

(f) No.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“May I enquire why the serum simultaneous method of inoculation was not practised in the South Kanara district where rinderpest broke out last year? From the report at page 20 of the list of questions and answers it does not appear that this serum found its way to the South Kanara district?”

* Printed as Appendix III on pages 249-250 infra.

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The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“I would refer the hon. Member to clause (c) of the answer.”

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—“Clause (e) of the question asks what steps the Government have taken or contemplate taking in order to establish an institute for production of serum and virus according to serum simultaneous method. The answer does not say anything about it?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“The answer given is that the question is under consideration.”

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—“Is the question of starting an institute under consideration?”

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

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“May I know what increase of establishment the Government have provided for so as to deal with the enormous cattle mortality?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“Five circle officers have been appointed and there is an increase in the subordinate staff also.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“Is the establishment sufficient to tackle the problem?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“Technically qualified men are not available and so the Government had to cope with the situation as best as possible.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“May I know how the Government are going to get the requisite number of trained men, considering the fact that the Minister admits that the number of trained men is not adequate?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“We have got a number of scholarships for training men in this work and we are taking in all the students thus trained. The difficulty is that we have not got sufficient staff.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“May I know whether the Government are taking the necessary steps to get the required number of men trained?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“Yes. Scholarships have been more than doubled.”

Excise*Reduction of the consumption of opium.*

* 1091 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON : With reference to the answer to question No. 1726 given on the 14th March 1929, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the report called for regarding steps to be taken for the reduction of the consumption of opium has been received and what action the Government propose to take on the same?

A.—The report ^a of the Commissioner of Excise obtained with reference to clause (b) of question No. 1726 is appended. The Government do not consider that any further action is necessary.

^a Printed as Appendix IV on pages 250-253 infra.

[21st January 1930]

Consumption of opium in the Northern Circars.

* 1092 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(1) whether it is a fact that the consumption of opium in the Northern Circars is in excess of the standard of six seers per 10,000 inhabitants laid down by the League of Nations; and

(2) whether the Government propose to raise the retail selling price of opium especially in the Agency tracts from Rs. 85 per seer to Rs. 183 per seer, the price prevailing in some other districts of the Presidency?

A.—(1) Yes.

(2) The price was raised to Rs. 90 from 1st April 1928. No proposal to raise it further is under the consideration of Government.

Progress made towards prohibition.

* 1093 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to place on the table of the House the report called for in reply to question No. 1524 answered on 28th February 1929 regarding the progress made towards prohibition?

A.—A statement^a containing the information asked for in that question is attached.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—“May I know, Sir, whether the Excise Advisory Committees that have been constituted in the mufassal are advised to help in the prohibition campaign?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“The functions of the Advisory Committees have been stated in the Government Order which has been laid on the table.”

Reduction in the issue strength of country spirits during 1929-30.

* 1094 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: With reference to the answer to question No. 1521 given on 28th February 1929, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether any reduction in the issue strength of country spirits has been made in any part of the Presidency during 1929-30, at least in such areas where the consumption increased during 1928-29?

A.—No.

Auction of toddy shops in British Cochin.

* 1095 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the auction of toddy shops in British Cochin was conducted five times;

(b) whether it is a fact that there were no bidders prepared to raise the rental above the figures at previous auctions; and

^a Printed as Appendix V on pages 254-256 infra.

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(c) whether the Government have ascertained that these low rentals are due to the fact that bidders are scared away by the propaganda undertaken by the Government?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes. The rentals offered were much below the average of previous years.

(c) The low bids were not due to the propaganda undertaken by the Government but to a combination among the bidders the object of which was to force down the rentals for their own benefit.

Medical*Consultation of the Madras Medical Council, etc., regarding the report of the Committee on Medical Education.*

* 1096 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the Government propose to call for the opinions of the Madras Medical Council, the South Indian Medical Union and the Provincial Medical Services Association in regard to the report of the Committee on Medical Education before they pass orders on the report?

A.—No, as their opinions had already been considered by the Committee.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“May I know whether the report of the Committee will be published so as to invite public criticism before Government pass orders on it?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“Most probably the report will be published before final orders are passed by the Government.”

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—“Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to state when he expects to place the report on the table of the House?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“The report is being considered by the Government and as soon as the Government have come to a conclusion on the matter, probably they will place it along with the views of the Government on the table of the House.”

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—“May I ask for the probable date?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“Not very far from now.”

Recruitment of sub-assistant surgeons.

* 1097 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that medical graduates and others holding the qualifications required for the post of assistant surgeons are recruited to fill up some of the vacancies in the sub-assistant surgeon's cadre?

A.—Yes.

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Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether any assistant surgeon who stood last in the list was preferred to a sub-Assistant surgeon who was first in the list and who has passed with distinction ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I am not aware of it."

Alleged inadequacy of medicines in Kayalpatnam dispensary.

* 1098 Q.—AHMED MIRAN SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the supply of medicines and other requirements to the local fund dispensary at Kayalpatnam is very inadequate and hardly sufficient to meet the needs of the patients seeking medical aid ;

(b) whether the Government will lay on the table of the House, a statement of the average number of patients attending the dispensary at Kayalpatnam, the nature of the disease treated at the dispensary and the monthly expenditure incurred thereon during the past five years ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal before the Government to take up the dispensary at Kayalpatnam under their own management and to improve the same to suit the growing needs of the population ?

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

(b) The average number of patients who received treatment in the dispensary during the five years ending with 1928 is as shown below :—

Year.						Average daily attendance.
1924	...	...	...	...	...	105.75
1925	...	...	...	...	...	128.82
1926	...	...	...	...	...	163.36
1927	...	...	...	...	...	142.23
1928	...	...	...	...	...	171.45

The Government have no further information.

(c) No.

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—" May I know whether the quantity of medicines supplied is being increased year by year or whether it remains what it was in 1925 ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The Government have no information other than that furnished in the answer."

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—" Will the Government be pleased to call for the information in view of the fact that the number of patients treated in 1924 was 105 and that in 1928 was 171 ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The supply of medicines to these institutions is entirely in the discretion of the local boards and the Government have nothing to do with it, and if the hon. Member thinks any useful purpose will be served by calling for information, Government will."

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Public Health

Grazing grounds in and about Mangalore.

* 1099 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to my question No. 121 answered on 8th August 1929, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have since received a memorial from several residents of Dercharl, Balur, Kodialbail and Kadri villages in Mangalore taluk regarding the disposal of old survey No. 25 (present survey No. 126) of Derbail village which had been reserved for communal purposes including common grazing and what action has been taken on it ;

(b) whether there are any common grazing grounds within the town of Mangalore, and if so what their survey numbers and areas are ; and

(c) what the survey numbers and areas of common grazing grounds outside the town of Mangalore and within three miles from the boundary of the town are ?

A.—(a) The Government have received a memorial through the Collector and it is under consideration.

(b) & (c) There are no common grazing grounds within the town of Mangalore or within a distance of three miles from the municipal limits.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know what steps are being taken to provide grazing grounds for cattle in the district or the town of Mangalore or nearabouts ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Special steps cannot be taken for Mangalore alone."

Investigation and execution of the Mahanandi water-supply scheme.

* 1100 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal for the investigation and execution of the Mahanandi water-supply scheme for the municipality of Nandyal ;

(b) whether it is proposed to utilize the Mahanandi spring before its waters reach or leave the property of the temple of the same name ;

(c) whether the Government have consulted the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Board and the Kurnool District Board about the proposal, and if so, what their opinion in the matter is ;

(d) whether the Government have received many memorials objecting to such a proposal, if any, on the grounds among others, of interference with the sanctity of the temple and wounding the religious feelings of the devotees of the temples widely scattered all over the province and even outside ; and

(e) if no investigation has been made yet, whether the Government propose to order one hereafter and if so, whether experimental borings will be made, in or outside the temple property to ascertain the course of the spring, the volume of the discharge of water, and its quality, etc. ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) As the scheme still remains to be investigated, it is not possible to say whether the spring will be utilized before its waters reach or leave the property of the Mahanandi temple.

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- (c) The Hindu Religious Endowments Board has not been consulted. The Kurnool District Board had however on their own initiative requested Government to drop the proposal.
- (d) Yes.
- (e) It is not intended to take up the investigation work before March 1930. The hon. Minister for Public Health proposes to visit the place and the site at which bore holes will be sunk will be settled only thereafter.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Are the Government aware, Sir, that this spring is considered to be a sacred one by the Hindus?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"That is what I am told."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"When that is the case, would not any interference with it either before or after it reaches the property of the shrine, be considered as a sacrilege by the people?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"People who get the privilege of using that water through the water-supply scheme, may also be sanctified by that."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"That is only a portion of the public, whereas the public I have in view is the public all over the Presidency?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"So, both the limited public and the larger public will be benefited."

Alternative schemes of water-supply to Nandyal.

* 1101 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether as an alternative to the Mahanandi water-supply scheme there is a scheme under their consideration for supply of water to Nandyal from the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal which supplies water now to Kurnool municipality, and if so, the initial cost of each of the several schemes and the subsequent recurring cost of their maintenance; and

(b) whether the rate-payers of the Nandyal municipality have held protest meetings and communicated to the Government their inability to bear the necessary additional taxation for the provision of a protected water-supply to their town?

A.—(a) No scheme is at present under consideration as an alternative to the Mahanandi water-supply scheme. Before the adoption of the above scheme, the question of supplying water to Nandyal from the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal was however considered. Canal scheme 'A' was estimated to cost Rs. 10,33,310 to instal and Rs. 16,870 to maintain annually. Canal scheme 'B' was estimated to cost Rs. 9,42,400 to instal and Rs. 16,168 to maintain annually. The Mahanandi scheme is estimated to cost only Rs. 8,00,000 to instal and Rs. 4,000 to maintain annually. The municipal council accepted the Mahanandi scheme as it was cheapest and as the water from this source was reported to be purer than that from the canal.

(b) Government have received proceedings of protest meetings held by the citizens of Nandyal.

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"It is said that the Mahanandi scheme was considered by the municipality to be cheaper. May I know whether it includes the compensation payable to owners of lands which would be deprived of this water if it is taken away for drinking purposes?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"The question whether these people have to be paid compensation or not has not been considered, so that in calculating the figure, this has not been taken into account."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I take it that a water-supply scheme must take into account the payment of compensation to the users of that water who will be deprived of it, by this scheme."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Why not the hon. Member put the question in this form: whether the payment of compensation is included in the scheme or not?"

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"If the Government come to the conclusion that the people who have a right to water for irrigation under the present system are materially affected by the proposed scheme, then that will be a thing which will have to be considered."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"That has not been included so far in the calculation because the Government have not so far thought that irrigation will be materially affected by this water-supply scheme."

Education

Alleged delay in the disbursement of grants to elementary schools in Vizagapatam district.

* 1102 Q.—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in the district of Vizagapatam grants for aided elementary schools were definitely sanctioned by the District Educational Council, Vizagapatam, on the 1st August 1929, but were not disbursed to the respective aided schools up to the 25th September 1929;

(b) on what date the grants were finally paid;

(c) on whom lies the responsibility for the delay, and how the Educational Council proposes to compensate the managers of aided schools who have borrowed at high interest, to maintain their schools;

(d) whether it is a fact that during the year 1927-28 the grants to aided schools were so cut down as to leave a large balance, and whether this resulted in the allotment of a ten per cent supplementary grant to all aided elementary schools within the district; and

(e) what is the amount of grant sanctioned this current year by the District Educational Council, Vizagapatam, to elementary schools with a strength of over 180 pupils?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The payment of the grants was finally completed on 14th November 1929.

(c) The responsibility cannot be fixed upon any one as the delay was due to various circumstances. There is no provision requiring District Educational Councils to compensate the managers of aided schools.

(d) Yes.

(e) Rs. 12,279.

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Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"In view of the answers to clauses (a) and (b) of this question, may I know whether the hon. the Minister will see that steps are taken to disburse the grants much earlier than in September and November of a year?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"We have issued instructions to the various district educational councils that they ought to disburse these grants as early as possible."

Collection of tuition fees from Muslim girls.

* 1103 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any orders have been issued recently on the question of the collection of tuition fees from Muslim girls in the Hobart Training School in particular and in the Muslim girls' schools in the Presidency in general;

(b) whether there are at present any Muslim girls' schools in the Presidency where tuition fees are levied from the pupils; and

(c) if so, which are such schools and since what date fees are levied from the pupils and under what rules and orders?

A.—(a) The Government have approved the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction that fees may be levied in classes I to V of the secondary school attached to the Government Hobart Training School, Royapetta, from July 1929 and that in the higher classes of the school the levy of fees should be introduced gradually, it being extended to two forms in each of the three succeeding years. The half-fee concession admissible under rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules and the full-fee remissions under G.O. No. 1047, Education, dated 13th May 1929, placed at the disposal of the Press, are also available for Muslim girls in all schools.

(b) & (c) Fees are not levied in the model elementary schools attached to Government Training schools for Muslim women. The Government have no information in regard to schools under local bodies and private agencies.

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"Are the Government aware that Muslims are educationally very backward, that the general educational rules are not applied to them and that special concessions should be granted to them?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Concessions have been granted to them according to a resolution passed by this Council to the effect that in the case of all poor girls studying up to the third form, concession should be given."

Protest against the levy of tuition fees on girls in Government Hobart Training School.

* 1104 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representations from the Muslim community protesting against the new levy of fees on the girls in the Hobart Training School and what action the Government have taken thereon;

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(b) whether it is a fact that the strength of the Muslim pupils in the Hobart Training School is declining ever since the levy of tuition fees; and

(c) what steps, if any, the Government propose to take to attract more pupils to the Hobart Training School in particular and to the girls' schools in the Presidency in general and to make them more popular with the Muslim community?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) The system of awarding scholarships and fee remissions in girls' schools has been in force for a long time. In the current year the Government have directed that effect be given to the resolution passed by the Legislative Council on 5th November 1927 that poor girls reading in any educational institution should be exempt from payment of school fees in all standards up to the third form. The question of increasing the existing number of scholarships in girls' schools (including schools for Muslim girls) will be considered in connexion with the next year's budget estimates.

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB:—"With reference to clause (b) of this question, may I know whether the Government will take pains to enquire into the cause of the deterioration and whether the allegation is true?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I will communicate this information to the Director of Public Instruction and see whether the allegation is true or not."

Grant of funds for the Muslim High School, Triplicane.

* 1105 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any deputation of Muslims waited upon the Government or the hon. Minister urging the grant of funds for the Muslim High School, Triplicane, Madras;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government refused to comply with their request and if so, why;

(c) whether Government received any representation from organizations and members of the Muslim community urging the necessity of appointing Muslims on the Selection Committees for the Arts and Technical Colleges; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Government declined to comply with the request of the members of the Muslim public and organizations; and if so, why?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The deputation was informed that its request for an endowment grant and for an increase of the teaching grant to the school was not admissible under the rules in the Grant-in-Aid Code. As regards its request for a building grant the deputation was informed that the question would be considered if proposals were submitted by the management for the purchase of a site and the construction of a building in accordance with the requirements of the Educational Department.

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(c) Yes.

(d) Muhammadan members have been appointed to the selection committees of all Government Colleges except the Medical Colleges and the Veterinary College. The question of appointing Muhammadan members to the committees of these Colleges will be considered when suitable opportunities occur.

Vernacular tests for European and Anglo-Indian officers in the Madras Educational Department.

* 1106 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of European and Anglo-Indian officers in the Madras Educational Department engaged in inspection who have not yet passed the compulsory tests in both or either of the prescribed vernaculars;

(b) the dates of expiry, if any, of the time-limit prescribed by the Government for them to pass the above test; and

(c) the action, if any, taken by the Government in the case of such officers who failed to qualify themselves within the specified period?

A.—(a) Two permanent officers have qualified themselves in one language and one officiating officer in none.

(b) The date of expiry of the time-limit is two years for passing the test in the first language, and four years for passing it in the second language, calculated from the date of appointment of the officer either permanently or on probation.

(c) The two permanent officers have been exempted from qualifying themselves in a second language.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“May I know what steps are taken in regard to (a) to see that they get themselves qualified?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“No steps have been taken to see that they qualify themselves. I suppose in course of time they will qualify themselves.”

Qualifications of officiating officers in the Madras Educational Service.

* 1107 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to my question No. 113 answered on 8th August 1929, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to place before the Council a statement showing the qualifications of the officers appointed to officiate in the Madras Educational Service in various posts, the training any of them has received for teaching and the degree or diploma each of them holds?

A.—A statement^a is appended.

11-15 Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“May I know on what ground the Government a.m. have appointed some of these men to posts for which they have had no training nor education?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I do not know what the hon. Member means by saying ‘men who have no training or education’. These men were recommended by the Selection Committee and it is very likely that the Selection Committee would have taken into consideration the educational and other qualifications of these men before they selected them.”

^a Printed as Appendix VI on pages 256—258 infra.

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Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“What I mean to say is that some of these men have had no training in education and yet they have been appointed to officiate in various posts in the Madras Educational Service. I want to know the reason.”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“Because in the opinion of the Government it was thought that these people were able to do their work satisfactorily.”

Scholarships to students outside the Presidency.

* 1108 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to question No. 57 answered on 7th August 1929, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to place before the Council a statement showing (1) the number of students belonging to various religions and castes to whom scholarships have been awarded outside the Presidency for the years 1921—29, (2) how many of them came out successful and (3) the appointments, if any, given to them by the Local Government or the information the Government possess regarding the careers in which they are employed?

A.—(1) & (3) A statement^a is laid on the table.

(2) The scholarships were granted to enable the candidates concerned to undertake higher studies. There was no question of their success at any particular examination.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—“Sir, may I know whether there is any principle on which these scholarships are granted to pupils?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I do not know what the hon. Gentleman means by ‘principle’. Scholarships are given to such of those pupils as in the opinion of the Government deserve them.”

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS:—“May I know whether the Government makes any arrangement for getting information regarding the progress of those pupils who have received these scholarships?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“Yes, we are getting information as to their progress.”

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS:—“May I know whether scholarships are granted merely on the merit of the educational qualifications of these candidates?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“That is so.”

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“May I know whether the selection is made by a Selection Committee?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“Yes.”

Admissions to the Madras Engineering College.

* 1109 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of candidates castewar who applied for admission to the Madras Engineering College during each of the last six years; and

(b) the number of candidates castewar who were given admission during each of the last six years?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement^b is laid on the table.

^a Printed as Appendix VII on page 258 infra. ^b Printed as Appendix VIII on page 259 infra.

Libraries

[21st January 1930]

Publication of manuscripts in the Oriental Manuscripts Library.

* 1110 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of volumes including Tamil, Urdu, Persian and Arabic preserved in the Oriental Manuscripts Library;

(b) whether it is a fact that several of these volumes are being destroyed by insects;

(c) whether it is a fact that several of the manuscripts are not made available to the scholars for the purpose of research;

(d) the number of manuscripts that have so far perished and the number that have been affected by white ants;

(e) whether it is a fact that 'Brahmasiddhi' a book on Hindu philosophy compiled by one Mandanna Misra was given for print about a decade ago;

(f) whether the said book has been published;

(g) if not, when the same will be released for use by scholars and the reasons for the delay in the publication of this volume;

(h) whether it is a fact that a work called Sringaraprakasa was printed by a private agency;

(i) if so, the cost incurred in the printing of the Sringaraprakasa and the reason why it was given to a private agency; and

(j) the number of copies of the volume printed and sold hitherto?

A.—(a) Sanskrit manuscripts	...	...	...	...	...	22,700
Telugu	"	...	...	...	...	6,120
Tamil	"	...	...	...	...	5,180
Kanarese	"	...	...	...	...	2,635
Malayalam	"	...	...	...	...	360
Islamic languages	(Arabic)	...	...	...	...	184
	(Persian)	...	...	...	...	619
	(Urdu)	...	...	...	...	31
Other languages	...	...	...	...	...	490
Total	...	...	...	...	...	38,319

(b) No; there has been no decay or deterioration in the condition of the manuscripts in the library beyond what is inevitable in view of the perishable nature of their material. Restoration work is regularly carried on.

(c) No; every possible facility is given to scholars engaged in advanced Oriental studies and research in accordance with the rules of the library approved in G.O. No. 148, Law (Education), dated 2nd February 1925, placed at the disposal of the Press.

(d) In 1919 white ants entered two book cases and damaged ten paper manuscripts and sixteen cadjan manuscripts. Most of the works were represented by other copies in the library or were available in print. Five, which were not so available, were restored or replaced. Necessary action has been taken to prevent further damage.

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(e), (f) & (g) The printing of Mandanamisra's 'Brahmasiddhi' was begun about the end of 1922 by the special publication section of the library which was abolished in March 1923, owing to financial stringency. The work had to be practically kept in abeyance for want of staff. As a result of what the Honorary Curator could do off and on during the hours that he could spare after attending to his main duties, about 500 pages of the 'Brahmasiddhi' with its commentary have already been printed. About 80 pages in all including introduction, etc., yet remain to be printed. The whole publication is expected to be ready for issue by the end of the current official year. Scholars who wish to consult the transcript of the Brahmasiddhi in the library were duly given all possible facilities to do so in accordance with the rules of the library.

(h), (i) & (j) There is no definite information regarding the publication 'Sringaraprakasa' by any private agency. It is understood that the Yatiraj mutt in Mysore recently published a small fragment of this work which is not available in this library. A representative of the mutt was permitted to consult the library manuscript of the work in question in the premises of the library during 1923. The Government have no information with regard to the cost incurred by the mutt in its publication and the number of copies so far sold.

Local Boards

Payment of salaries to taluk board teachers in North Arcot district.

* 1111 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what are the taluk boards in North Arcot district where the school teachers have not been paid their salaries for the last three months;

(b) whether Ranipet is one such; and

(c) whether Government propose to grant a loan to such taluk boards to enable them to pay their staffs regularly in future?

A.—(a) None.

(b) & (c) No.

Humane methods of slaughtering animals and exposure of mutton in streets.

* 1112 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have issued any regulations by which holders of licences for slaughter-houses are required to adopt humane methods for the slaughter of animals and if so, what they are; and

(b) whether the Government have issued any rules prohibiting at least in municipal towns the exposure and sale of mutton in ordinary streets and thoroughfares, within the view of all passers-by, including children of school-going age and if so, what they are?

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- A.—(a) Yes. A copy of the by-laws* in question is placed on the table.
 (b) The model by-laws prohibit the exposure of mutton in streets, etc., on its way from the slaughter-houses to the markets. The sale of mutton in ordinary streets has not been prohibited. Under section 270 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and section 183 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, Chairmen of Municipal Councils and Presidents of Local Boards can regulate or prohibit the sale of any article on any public road or part thereof.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ With reference to Appendix IX it is stated therein, ‘ Every person employed in the slaughtering of animals shall use such instruments and appliances and shall adopt such methods of slaughtering and otherwise take such precautions as may be requisite to secure the infliction of as little pain or suffering as practicable’. I should like to know whether any special humane methods have been prescribed and any arrangement made to see that they are followed ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I am not fully aware of the facts relating to this question ; so I want notice.”

Damages to the Moir causeway at Uttukottai.

* 1113 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state, with reference to their Press Communiqué issued about the damage to the Moir causeway at Uttukottai, in the Chingleput district, the items which caused the damage and for which neither the District Board nor its Engineer was responsible ?

A.—The items refer to certain inaccuracies in calculation and error in design.

Municipal Councils

Objection to the leasing of the supply of ‘ jalli ’ and gravel and the construction of culvert in Pavalakkunnu Othavadai street.

* 1114 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether Government have received a copy of the dissenting minute signed by five councillors of Tiruvannamalai Municipality objecting to the leasing of the supply of ‘ jalli ’ and gravel and the construction of a culvert in Pavalakkunnu Othavadai street at its meeting of 15th March 1929 ; and
 (b) whether Government have enquired into the matter and with what result ?

A.—(a) & (b) No.

Objection to the change of the name of Avarangattu street.

* 1115 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether Government have received representations from the rate-payers of Tiruvannamalai strongly objecting to the change of the name of Avarangattu street into Swayamariyathai street ;

* Printed as Appendix IX on page 260 infra.

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- (b) whether the District Collector of North Arcot suspended the resolution of the council changing the name of the street and asked for a reconsideration of the matter ;
 (c) whether the council still stuck to the objectionable name ; and
 (d) whether Government will call for a report before passing final orders on the representations of the people and on the dissenting minute of the councillors ?

A.—(a) No.

(b) & (c) It is made to appear so in the dissenting minute submitted to Government by some municipal councillors.

(d) The Government do not propose to take any action in the matter.

Museums

Publication of the book entitled ‘ Flora of the Madras City.’

* 1116 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the intended publication entitled “ Flora of the Madras City ” is under preparation for the last eight years in the Madras Museum ;
 (b) the cost hitherto incurred for the preparation of the said publication and the size and the number of pages it is estimated to contain ;
 (c) the reason why the publication is being delayed ;
 (d) what is the necessity for or the utility of this publication to the general public ; and
 (e) the person or persons by whom it is being prepared and when the same will be released for use by the public ?

A.—(a) to (e) A bulletin of the Madras Government Museum entitled “ The flowering plants of Madras City and its immediate neighbourhood ” prepared by M.R.Hy. P. V. Mayuranathan, Botanical Assistant in the Museum, was published in September 1929. It consists of 345 pages and 38 plates, demy quarto size. The cost of printing, binding, blocks and paper amounted to Rs. 3,993. The book has been prepared with the object of helping the non-specialist to identify the flowering plants of the Madras City and its neighbourhood.

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Administration of charitable endowments.

* 1117 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state what steps are taken by Government in regard to the charitable endowments transferred to local bodies and by the Board of Revenue with regard to endowments not so transferred to see that the charities are administered according to the intentions of the original donors ?

A.—No special steps are taken in the matter. Where, however, any irregularity in the administration of an endowment is brought to the notice of Government they take the necessary action in the matter.

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Vacancy in the North Arcot Temple Committee.

* 1118 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) why the vacancy in the Temple Committee for North Arcot caused by the death of Mr. C. Veeraraghava Ayyangar in March last has not been filled up as yet; and

(b) when the Government propose to fill up the vacancy?

A.—(a) & (b) The question of filling up the vacancy was taken up but the term of the committee was very shortly to expire and it was dropped. The entire committee will be reconstituted shortly.

Improper maintenance of accounts in the Tirupati Devasthanam.

* 1119 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether a large number of statements have been submitted to the Government pointing out the improper maintenance of accounts in the Tirupati Devasthanam; and if so, how many and what action was taken thereon;

(b) whether the Government have received a copy of the resolution of the last Andhra Conference at Bezvada, relating to the Tirupati Devasthanam affairs;

(c) whether the question of starting a University for developing Sanskrit studies and ancient national arts at Tirupati, with the aid of surplus funds of the said Devasthanam funds has been considered by the Government, and whether any report has been called for or received from the Hindu Religious Endowments Board; and

(d) whether the hon. Minister ever visited the said temple after he assumed office of Minister in charge of Hindu Religious Endowments, for obtaining first-hand knowledge of affairs there?

A.—(a) & (b) No.

(c) I would invite the attention of the hon. Member to my reply to the question by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao (No. 2008) on the 27th March 1929. There have been no fresh developments since.

(d) No.

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—“With reference to the answer given to this question may I know whether the hon. Minister will be pleased to pay a visit to the place so that he may gain first-hand knowledge in the matter?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I cannot give an undertaking, but I will try to do what I can in the matter.”

Irrigation*Irrigation of lands under the Mahanandi channels.*

* 1120 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of the irrigation under the Mahanandi channels, Nandyal taluk, Kurnool district, and the revenues derived thereby;

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(b) whether all this irrigation will necessarily cease when the Mahanandi waters are utilized for supply of water to Nandyal municipality and, if so, the estimated loss of revenue to the Government thereby; and

(c) whether the ryots concerned will be compensated for the forcible conversion of their wet lands to dry and the average rate per acre at which compensation is estimated to be paid to them and the extent of land for which it will be paid?

A.—(a) The Government have not the information.

(b) & (c) A scheme for the supply of water to Nandyal from the Mahanandi springs is awaiting investigation. It is not possible at this stage to say whether the existing irrigation under the Mahanandi channels will be affected.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether the utilization of the waters of the Mahanandi channels will or will not affect the extent of wet irrigation under those channels and whether that factor will be considered before Government proceed further in the matter?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“It will certainly be considered. I have already called for information as to the number of acres of registered wet lands under the Mahanandi channels and also the extent of wet and dry lands which have been actually irrigated during the last ten years.”

Loans*Loans under the Land Improvements and Agriculturists Loans Acts.*

* 1121 Q.—Mr. J. KUPPUSWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased—

(i) to state (a) what is the estimated loss to Provincial Funds on account of the reduction in the rate of interest on the loans advanced to the ryots under the Land Improvements Loans Act and the Agriculturists Loans Act—

(1) in respect of loans sanctioned previous to 1927-28;

(2) in respect of loans sanctioned in 1928-29;

(b) the principles followed in the distribution districtwar of the allotment made in the Civil Budget Estimate for loans for the above purpose; and

(ii) to give a statement of the districtwar distribution of the allotment made during 1928-29?

A.—(i) (a) (1) & (2) No such loss was incurred, as the reduction in the rate of interest applies only to loans sanctioned on and after 1st April 1929.

(i) (b) The distribution is made by the Board of Revenue with reference to the requirements of each district.

(ii) A statement* is attached.

* Printed as Appendix X on page 240 infra.

[21st January 1930]

Public Services

Variations in the amount of presidency or duty allowances paid to officers of the Provincial services.

* 1122 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) why there are variations in the amount of presidency or duty allowances paid to officers of the Provincial Services serving in the City of Madras in various departments;

(b) whether Government have under consideration any scheme of Presidency allowances on a more uniform basis; and

(c) if so, whether Government will place the same before the Legislative Council for sanction by provision in the budget estimates for 1930-31?

A.—(a) Presidency allowance is a compensatory allowance granted to meet the additional expense of living in Madras City. There are three scales of Presidency allowance for officers in the Provincial Service, viz., Rs. 100, Rs. 75, and Rs. 50 per mensem and they are necessary because the additional expense involved will vary with the grade or status of the officer. No other differentiation is made, Government servants on the same or similar grades of all departments being paid the same scale of allowance without distinction between one department and another.

Duty allowances, otherwise called Special pay, are paid to Provincial Service Officers for

- (1) added responsibility,
- (2) specific additions to work,
- (3) arduous or dangerous nature of duties,

and such cases naturally call for individual treatment with reference to the degree of additional responsibility, the specific addition to work or the arduousness or danger of the work in each individual case. Some of the special pays attached to posts in the Madras City has however been fixed so as to include an amount to cover the extra cost of living in the City. The variations in these consolidated special pays are due to the variations in the amount of special pay proper and the amount of Presidency allowance for the extra cost of living in the City.

(b) The Government have under consideration a scheme for separating the special pay and the Presidency allowance in those cases where a consolidated special pay has been granted. This scheme has incidentally brought to the notice of Government certain fresh cases for the grant of Presidency allowance. There is no general scheme under consideration for altering the existing rates of Presidency allowances.

(c) As final orders have not been passed on the subject and it is likely to take considerable time before final orders can be issued, it is not proposed to make any provision in the Budget Estimate for 1930-31.

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MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—“ May I know with reference to the answer to clause (a) of this question, whether Government have received any representation saying that the Presidency allowance now given to certain officers is inadequate? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“ I am not aware of any such representation. ”

Increments to Muslim unpassed clerks in Revenue and Registration departments.

* 1123 Q.—MR. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of unpassed clerks appointed before 3rd May 1926 and serving in the Revenue and Registration departments of the Government of Madras throughout the Presidency;

(b) the number of Muslims among the unpassed clerks;

(c) the number of Muslim unpassed clerks who were permitted to cross the efficiency bar in pursuance of G.O. Press No. 949, dated 5th November 1926;

(d) the number of Muslim unpassed clerks who have reached a figure above the efficiency bar in their scale of pay; and

(e) the number of Muslim unpassed clerks who have been allowed to draw increments of pay after having reached a figure above the efficiency bar in each of the Revenue and Registration departments in the districts of the Presidency including the City of Madras?

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

(c) Revenue Department	...	...	...	5
Registration Department	...	...	...	Nil.

(d) In the Revenue Department four Muslim unpassed clerks had reached a figure above the efficiency bar prior to the issue of G.O. No. 949, Public, dated 5th November 1926. There were no such cases in the Registration Department.

(e) Revenue Department	...	...	...	3
Registration Department	...	...	...	Nil.

Increments to unpassed clerks and typists.

* 1124 Q.—MR. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that unpassed clerks affected by G.O. Mis. No. 130, Public, dated 15th February 1928, who were drawing Rs. 23 per mensem are allowed to draw Rs. 40 as per G.O. Mis. No. 519, Public, dated 3rd May 1929;

(b) whether it is a fact that their difference of pay was disbursed as per G.O. Mis. No. 519, Public, dated 3rd May 1929; and

(c) if not, why it was so granted to typists of Engineering Department?

A.—(a) The Government have allowed those of the typists drawing Rs. 23 per mensem under paragraph 2 (6) of G.O. No. 130, Public, dated 15th February 1928, who were selected by the Staff Selection Board prior to the issue of that Government

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Order for appointment as typist or steno-typist in the city to draw pay (Rs. 40 or more) in the lowest scales of pay ordinarily admissible for clerks in the offices in which they are employed.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) The Government have no reason to think that any difference was made between the Engineering Department and any other department.

Secretariat

Appointment of Muslims in the Secretariat.

* 1125 Q.—MR. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many vacancies in the posts of Superintendents and upper division clerks occurred in the various departments of the Secretariat from 6th September 1928 up to date; and

(b) how many Muslims were appointed in such vacancies in each of the above cadres?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement ^a is appended.

Khan Bahadur S. K. ABDUL RAZACK SAHIB Bahadur:—“May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether Government will be pleased to appoint Muslims as Superintendents whenever new vacancies arise either in the Finance Department, the Revenue Department or the Law Department or any other department in the Secretariat?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“The question of appointing Muslims as Superintendents will receive consideration when possible. The difficulty is that suitable candidates possessing the necessary qualifications are not always available when vacancies arise. If suitable candidates are forthcoming when vacancies arise, their claims will surely be considered.”

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB:—“Since I referred to this question last, has there been no Muhammadan applicant for any of these vacancies in the Secretariat?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“I must ask for notice; some Muhammadans have been acting or temporary clerks during the years referred to in the question.”

Civil Justice

Suits by Aliyasantana and Marumakkattayam families.

* 1126 Q.—MR. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of suits filed in each of the courts in South Kanara for depositing the Aliyasantana family yajamans during each of the last six years;

(b) the number of suits filed in Malabar courts for depositing Marumakkattayam family karnavans during each of the last six years;

^a Printed as Appendix XI on page 261 infra.

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(c) the number of suits for maintenance filed in by Aliyasantana family members in each of the courts in South Kanara during each of the last six years;

(d) the number of maintenance suits filed in the courts in Malabar district by Marumakkattayam people during each of the last six years;

(e) the number of suits filed in the courts in South Kanara for setting aside alienations made by Aliyasantana family yajamans during each of the last six years; and

(f) the number of suits filed by Marumakkattayam people in South Kanara for deposition of the karnavan, for maintenance and for setting aside alienations made by karnavans during each of the last six years?

A.—A statement ^a is laid on the table.

Public opinion regarding Mr. Karant's Marumakkattayam and Aliyasantana Branch Partition Bill.

* 1127 Q.—MR. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have so far consulted any gentlemen in South Kanara in regard to Mr. K. R. Karant's Marumakkattayam and Aliyasantana Branch Partition Bill; and, if so, who they are and what is the general tenor of the opinions expressed by them;

(b) whether they propose to call for the opinion of any more gentlemen in the district before the Bill is taken up for consideration in the Council; and

(c) whether any resolutions of any public meetings held in South Kanara in connexion with this Bill have been communicated to the Government; and, if so, whether a copy of those resolutions will be placed on the table of the House?

A.—(a) The Collector of South Kanara consulted certain gentlemen in regard to the Bill and their opinion is opposed to it.

(b) Yes.

(c) A copy of the proceedings ^b of meetings held in connexion with the Bill so far received is placed on the table.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“With reference to the answer to (b) of this question, may I know whether opinions were called for in connexion with this Bill, and if so, how many came forward to give their opinions?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“Opinions have been called for but I cannot say how many gave their opinions.”

Criminal Justice

Criticism of the conduct of the Public Prosecutor, Chittoor.

* 1128 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the judgment of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Cornish, dated 13th September

^a Printed as Appendix XII on pages 262–263 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix XIII on pages 264–266 infra.

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1929, in a murder appeal from Chittoor in which the conduct of the Public Prosecutor of Chittoor has been criticized; and

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

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government do not propose to take any action in the matter, as the observations made by the hon. the Chief Justice convey the necessary admonition and instruction.

Forests

Reorganization of the Forest department.

* 1129 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to place before the Council the recommendations, if any, of the Chief Conservator of Forests in connexion with the proposed reorganization of the Forest department and the new policy of Government as to reserved forests?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer given on 9th August 1929 to his question No. 189.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“This reply was given on 18th December 1929. May I enquire whether, since then, the Chief Conservator of Forests placed his recommendation before the Government?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“The Chief Conservator of Forests sent in his recommendation to the Government long before 18th December 1929.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“Will the Government be pleased to say whether they have passed their orders already or are they going to pass their orders and if so when?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“I am very sorry that I am not in a position to give a definite answer to this question.”

Criminal Tribes Act

Inspection of registered members of criminal tribes by the Police.

* 1130 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) which of the villages referred to in G.O. No. 3206 L., dated 19th December 1928, have police stations or outposts, and of the remaining villages, which are within three miles from a police station or outpost and which are not; and

(b) whether there are at present any arrangements according to which the Police are required to visit the villages where the registered members of criminal tribes reside?

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A.—(a) The villages of Alur, Aspari, Chippagiri, Holagondi and Moka have police stations. Of the other villages mentioned in the notification issued in the Government Order, the following are within a distance of three miles from a police station:—

Hatti Belegal.	Chokkanahalli.
Kuruvalli.	Chirumandoddi.
Arikera.	Beladona.
Kharaidiguddam.	Kundanagurthi.
Thumbalabedu.	Patha Yerragudi.

There are no police outposts.

(b) Under rule 21 in Part I of the Statutory Rules issued under the Criminal Tribes Act, any police officer or village headman is competent to pay domiciliary visits within his jurisdiction to any registered member of a criminal tribe.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“May I know whether the people in these ten villages who are registered as members of criminal tribes are required to go to the police stations which are situated within three miles of their villages, and report themselves there at least once a week?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I do not think so, but I shall make enquiries.”

Police

Alleged rape by the Sub-Inspector of Police at Jaggiapet.

* 1131 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether a petition has been presented to the District Superintendent of Police, Kistna district, by one A. Balayya complaining about several acts of violence, rape, extortion and even abetment of murder committed by the Sub-Inspector of Police, Mr. N. Venkateswar Rao Nayudu, stationed at Jaggiapet, Kistna district;

(b) what action the District Superintendent of Police has taken; if no action, why;

(c) whether the petitioner A. Balayya has been subjected to violence and beaten by the Sub-Inspector since he presented the petition; and

(d) whether on enquiry any one of the allegations made against the Sub-Inspector has been verified and a prima facie case made against him in respect of any of them?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) He has enquired into the complaints.

(c) Balayya has made a complaint in the Magistrate's court that the Sub-Inspector committed an offence under section 323, Indian Penal Code; the case is *sub judice*.

(d) The allegations referred to in clause (a) were on enquiry found to be false.

[21st January 1930]

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

II

THE MALABAR TENANCY BILL.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The Council will now take up the amendments on the Malabar Tenancy Bill. The question is:

In clause 7: (i) in sub-clause (3)

- (a) after the words 'areca trees' in the first line insert the words 'and pepper vines where pepper is not the principal crop on the land',
- (b) after the word 'nuts' in the fourth line insert the words 'and pepper' and
- (c) after the word 'trees' in the fifth line insert the words 'and pepper vines'; and

(ii) in sub-clause (4) omit the words 'and also as regards pepper where it is not the principal crop on the land' occurring at the end."

The amendment was adopted.

Item 2.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is:

After clause 12 insert the following as clause 13 and re-number clauses 13 and 14 as clauses 14 and 15 respectively:—

- ' 13. (1) A landlord may, at any time, by notice in writing, call upon his cultivating verumpattamdar, at the latter's option
- (a) to pay one year's fair rent of the holding in advance, or
 - (b) to furnish security for the said fair rent, or
 - (c) to pay a portion of the said fair rent in advance and furnish security for the balance.

(2) If, within a period of six months from the date of the service of notice upon him under sub-section (1), the cultivating verumpattamdar fails to pay the advance or furnish the security demanded by the landlord, the landlord may apply to the court, in the form prescribed, for an order to direct the cultivating verumpattamdar, at the latter's option

- (a) to pay one year's fair rent of the holding in advance, or
- (b) to furnish security for the said fair rent, or
- (c) to pay a portion of the said fair rent in advance and furnish security for the balance.

(3) On the receipt of an application under sub-section (2), the court shall issue notice to the cultivating verumpattamdar and, if satisfied after inquiry that the tenant has not complied with any of the provisions of sub-section (2), order the cultivating verumpattamdar, at the latter's option

- (a) to pay one year's fair rent of the holding in advance, or
- (b) to furnish security for the said fair rent, or
- (c) to pay a portion of the said fair rent in advance and furnish security for the balance within such date as the court may fix.

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[The President]

(4) Where the cultivating verumpattamdar has already paid a portion of one year's fair rent of the holding in advance or furnished security for a portion of the said fair rent, the provisions of sub-sections (1) to (3) shall apply in respect of the balance of such fair rent.

(5) Any advance of fair rent paid by a cultivating verumpattamdar to his landlord, whether before or after a demand under sub-section (1) or deposited by him for such payment under clause (i) of sub-section (4) of section 15, shall bear interest at six per cent per annum from the date of payment or from the date of service of notice of such deposit through court, as the case may be."

Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu proposes to move for the omission of this amendment and wishes to move a proviso as an alternative amendment, in case his motion for deletion is not carried. I think the better course will be to move the proviso. In case the proviso is not carried, he has to oppose the original amendment, i.e., amendment No. 2, as sent in by His Excellency the Governor, because there cannot be a motion for omission of the amendment. Or better still, he may oppose the amendment first. When once the opposition to the amendment does not stand, he can move his proviso as an alternative amendment."

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Sir, I propose to adopt the latter course."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The amendment will be voted upon. Mr. Muniswami Nayudu will have to oppose it."

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"It is with a certain amount of diffidence that I rise to oppose this amendment recommended by His Excellency the Governor who has recommitted the Bill for consideration of some parts. This question as to whether security should be taken from the cultivating verumpattam tenant was discussed by the Council at various stages. It was found in the original Bill as drafted by the Government. But it was not agreed to in the Select Committee. Then the Government tried to introduce a similar amendment in the open Council when the Bill was under consideration. There too it was not agreed to. Now in recommitting the Bill for reconsideration His Excellency the Governor has pointed out that such a provision is necessary and the reason adduced in the message is that in certain parts of Malabar such as the Walluvanad, Ernad and other taluks there may be difficulty with regard to the use of section 15 which gives the right to the landlord to distrain for arrears of rent and whenever they resort to this provision it may lead to disturbances and therefore to avoid this trouble His Excellency prefers the introduction of a provision for furnishing security, the power of distraint being taken away. If that is the only ground on which this House is asked to take away the powers of distraint and introduce a section giving powers for asking security, then it would amount to this: a landlord may ask his tenant who has been cultivating his land for the last 20 years to give him security at any time. If the tenant does not give the security, the landlord will have to go to court and obtain an order to the effect that the tenant shall pay the necessary security. If this security procedure does not prove effective it is open to the landlord to file a suit for ejectment. Sir, I ask is it the opinion of this House that the disturbances

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that will follow owing to distraint would not occur with greater force when the tenant is faced with eviction by the landlord? If really non-payment of rent and distraint would lead to trouble, ejectment may lead to greater trouble and insurrection. I think the mere reason that distraint may create some trouble does not constitute a sufficient cause for the removal of distraint proceedings and the substitution in its stead of this security clause. The result of this security clause would be to take away the occupancy right which this Council has agreed to give to the tenant. If you give this power of demanding security to the landlord, the landlord may at any time insist upon security being given and the tenant will always be afraid that he will be driven away from the land if he does not pay the required security. If you introduce this section it means that you are taking away by one hand what you have given by the other.

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a.m.

"Again Sir, under the Act we have stated what the fair rent is. We have also stated that, so far as the present rent is concerned, it has to be paid for a period of 12 years after the Act. According to the amendment of the Government it is open to the landlord to ask for security immediately or at any time before 12 years. The matter will have to go to court and the court will have to decide what is fair rent for purposes of security. But the rent which the tenant has to pay for a period of 12 years more, will not be the fair rent so determined. The Act has properly fixed what the fair rent should be. It says that one-third of the whole income should be considered as fair rent. Before the tenant can continue to have the occupancy right, you are driving him to borrow the amount of security or to give up the land which he has been cultivating for some years. I am sure the House knows that the bulk of the tenants are too poor to find the necessary money. If they could not get the money otherwise, they must borrow it at a high rate of interest or they must find security for one year's rent. It is rather too much to expect the poor tenants of Malabar to get people to stand security for them. It will therefore make it impossible for people who have been on the land, to continue to be in possession of such land unless they borrow money for paying the advance.

"As I have already stated when the Bill was discussed in the Council, about 50 or 60 per cent. of the verumpattam tenants have been on the land for more than 10, 15 or 20 years; all of them have been there, whether security has been taken from them or not. If security has already been taken, then this section will be unnecessary and inoperative. If security has not been taken, then this is the first time, after the tenants have been on the land for more than 10 years, when this House by this legislation wants to give power to the landlord to ask for security for one year's rent and to drive the tenants out if they are not able to find security. It is not right to give permanency right to the tenant and at the same time give power to the janmi to ask for security and to drive the tenant if the security is not given. In the interests of the janmis themselves I should think that the summary procedure provided in the Bill as passed by the Council for recovery of rent is sufficient and even necessary. Sometimes the tenant may be in arrears for more than two years. In such a case how will one year's rent paid in advance, be sufficient? In such cases it is absolutely necessary that the landlord should be given some right to recover the rent as quickly as possible. That has been provided for in clause 15 as passed by the Council. If there are any special difficulties in a particular taluk, it may not be wise to enforce the

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distraint provision as contained in the amendment. But with regard to other portions of Malabar, the summary remedy contained in the Bill to recover rent will be absolutely necessary. In these circumstances I do not think it is advisable that this provision regarding security should be agreed to, because it will really be negating the benefit conferred by the Bill on the tenants by way of permanent occupancy rights. I would appeal to all sections of the House specially those who represent the depressed classes, the backward and the poor classes, not to take away the occupancy right which has been conferred by the legislature by insisting upon security being given. If this provision regarding security is in the Bill, it is better that the Bill is not passed at all. For these reasons I commend my amendment to the vote of the House."

*Mr. E. SANKARAN UNNI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I was extremely glad to see the Leader of the Justice Party speaking against this amendment. I did not expect that this would be one of the amendments that would be sent to the Council for reconsideration. Of course I was aware, as I have often told the House, that the Government were very anxious to secure, as far as in them lay, the interests of the kanamdars. But I had not expected that they would take so dangerous or so unfair a step as this. They had done all they possibly could, I thought, to injure the janmi; but here is yet another device that will further injure him. Sir, I oppose the amendment for reasons which I shall presently detail. But the most important reason which impels me to oppose this amendment is this; it is for the purpose of self-protection. If security is allowed to be taken in Malabar and if it is made compulsory under this Act, there will not be any karnavan who will not enforce the right and take the money. The condition of the Malabar tarwad is fairly well known to the House; that has been often adverted to by my hon. Friend, Mr. Madhavan Nayar, when he was here. He has often told the House that the present day Malabar karnavan was not the sort of person who could be trusted to do the right thing by the tarwad. The Malabar tarwad has ceased to be the successful unit of social life that it was; the karnavan has unfortunately become alienated in sympathy from the rest of the members and they are now looking after their wives and children rather than after their nephews, nieces and sisters. The karnavan is there only as manager, but he takes advantage of his position and uses family property for purposes other than those of the family itself. If you pass this provision and say that the karnavan shall have the authority to take security from the cultivating tenant in Malabar, you may depend upon it that there will not be one single karnavan who will not take advantage of that provision. What do you think will happen? As the House is aware, the kanamdar has been so successful in taking our lands out of our hands. He wants that there should be an additional burden imposed on the janmi so that he may not be able, at any time, to recover any of his land for the purpose of cultivation. Already there are tremendous difficulties in the way of the landlord recovering his lands. The kanam lands are mortgaged and it would require large sums to evict the mortgagees. There are several impediments against resumption which the Act has imposed. We have some unencumbered lands in our possession. To take security for rent simply means that the verumpattam lands will become exactly like kanam lands. The security taken will be used or misused and the chances of the landlord taking to cultivation will practically disappear. There was this provision in the Bill that was prepared by the Raghavayya

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Committee and also in the Bill that was introduced by the Government. In sub-clause (6) of clause 6 there was a provision for the security being invested the tenant having only the right to take the interest thereon. The landlord was not allowed to touch the money; it was there; it was available for the landlord to be used for the purpose of returning the security, so that he may be able to take back the land and cultivate it. I want to know why the Government have made up their mind to take away that provision. What is the reason for it? Why have they done away with such an obvious and necessary provision? That makes me suspect that all is not well with the Government and that they want that the janmis should have further trouble not content with the trouble they have already given us.

"Another reason for opposing the amendment is this. As pointed out by my hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, the real purpose for which this Bill has come into existence is, I take it, not so much to help the rich kanamdars as to help the poor cultivators in Malabar. When the Government vetoed Sir Krishnan Nayar's Bill they said that there was necessity in Malabar to provide for some sort of fixity of tenure to the actual cultivators. They were not convinced of the necessity for giving fixity of tenure to rich kanamdars but they were absolutely certain about this; that there was necessity to give fixity of tenure to the cultivators. That object of the Government has found expression in the provisions of the Bill as passed by this Council. The Government Bill and the Raghavayya Committee's Bill did not go as far as they ought to have gone but the Select Committee of this Council set the matter right, and gave the cultivating tenant fixity of tenure and gave him also a chance of preserving it. The Government now come and say 'take security for one year's rent'. This will have two effects. There will be very few people in Malabar among the cultivating classes who will be in a position to furnish security. There is evidence for this proposition in the Raghavayya Committee report; it says 'the tenant pays 25 to 30 per cent for the seed, for the purpose of cultivation'. How is he going to get the money that is necessary for giving as security? Where is he to get it from? You have not provided co-operative societies for advancing money to the tenants; you have not given them any of those facilities which the Raghavayya Committee suggested in order to enable the tenants to have the necessary funds. You have done nothing of the kind. You have not given a moment's thought to this matter but you want to have this security section in the Bill. Are not Government aware that even the co-operative societies do not lend money at less than 9 or 9½ per cent? Even when the co-operative societies do not lend money at less than that rate of interest, how do the Government expect that outsiders will lend money at a lower rate of interest? The landlord who takes the security will give only 6 per cent interest to the tenant. But we know that, as a matter of fact, there are not co-operative societies in sufficient number to enable the tenant to raise the required money. Therefore he will have to raise the required money, if he wishes to preserve his holding, from professional money lenders; and we know that in Malabar 12 per cent interest is the average rate for men with credit. It is generally 24 to 30 per cent for the poor man who has got to borrow the money. He borrows it say at 24 per cent and makes it over to the landlord at 6 per cent. The tenant has to pay the remaining 18 per cent interest. Where is he to get that money from? He has to get it from his portion of the income from the land. As the House is aware, one-third of the net income is given to the

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tenant as his share and two-thirds is given to the landlord. There were loud complaints in this House that the one-third given to the tenant was insufficient. There was an amendment moved by the other side—I am extremely sorry that those gentlemen are not present here to-day—there was a motion which suggested that one-half of the net should be given to the tenant. That was the feeling here. Out of that one-third, which is regarded as slender, the tenant will have to pay the remaining 18 per cent interest. As I said, 6 per cent will be met by the payment of the interest by the landlord; you have got the balance of 18 per cent which has to come somehow; it comes necessarily out of the share reserved to the tenant. Then what becomes of this legislation? Could the Government be absolutely unaware of the very necessary result that must follow from this? If they know it, why are they not willing to accept the decision of the Select Committee and the Council and why are they coming up to the Council now with this amendment which has been rejected by the House and trying to circumvent that decision in as many ways as possible? I say it is neither fair nor just for a great Government to do this. The Government always say that they are the trustees of the poor people. But here is an instance where the landlord is the trustee of the poor people, where the middleman comes in between and the Government want to side with the middleman, to his advantage. Sir, the term 'landlord' is a compendious term used both for the kanamdar and the janmi. I speak for the janmi. So far as the kanamdars are concerned, they are very ably represented by my friend over there (Mr. Raman Menon) and I expect he will surely rise in his place and ask the House for security.

"Sir, there was a great gathering held in Pattambi—I think I may refer to that here because it has been reported—of the tenants, apparently kanam tenants, in which they said that it is very good for the poor cultivating verumpattamdar that he should be compelled to pay one year's security. Apparently, the mentality of the kanamdar is that of the old slave-owner who always believed that the slave did very well under the fetters which he was wearing. I cannot believe that there was one single verumpattamdar at that meeting. The Tenancy Association, through its representatives here, will ask the House to believe that there were gathered together a great many verumpattamdars in Pattambi who demanded that there should be imposed upon them compulsorily a security for one year's rent. The thing is altogether absurd, too ridiculous for words.

"The kanamdar, I may point out also, is a person who is likely to suffer in the same way as the janmi would suffer. The janmi karnavan is no worse than the kanamdar karnavan and the kanamdar karnavan is not better than the janmi karnavan. Both of them have got the same tendencies and I am perfectly certain that the kanamdar will suffer the consequences just as much as the janmi. And yet, such a clever and experienced person as my hon. Friend, Mr. Raman Menon, would stand up in his place, and say that it is a very good thing to have security. Why? Because he hopes to defeat the fixity of tenure granted to the cultivator. He knows very few people will be able to find the money. My hon. Friend never liked the fixity of tenure conferred upon the verumpattamdar, but he accepted it to get great advantages in other directions. He has got these advantages and now he is out to get rid of the evil which he had accepted. He is a clever man and he knows how to get what he wants. But it is really remarkable that the Government should be willing to help him.

11-45
a.m.

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"The reason which the Government have advanced for introducing this security section is the fear that the Ernad Mappilla would give trouble if clause 15 is retained. It is true that the Ernad Mappilla has often risen in rebellion; but, Sir, I think the hon. the Law Member also will agree with me that agrarian discontent has had nothing to do with it. Other people more mischievously inclined had gone about spreading all sorts of rumours in Malabar, people like the Khilafatwallahs and others, and the ignorant Mappilla rose in rebellion. But, Sir, the Ernad Mappilla is no better or no worse than the Mappillas in any other part of Malabar or any other Malayalee. He has got the same natural instincts, customs and habits and desires as any other Malayalee, and he is not quite different from my friend Mr. Uppi Sahib here. Can anybody expect my friend Mr. Uppi Sahib, to rise in rebellion in North Malabar or can anybody imagine Mr. Moidu Sahib, to rise in revolt against the Government and lead rebellion there? No, he will never do that. But the reason is not that he is not as brave as any other Mappilla or that he is not as good a Mussalman as the Ernad Mappilla—I believe he is both—but the real reason is that he has got his status, he has got a stake in the country and he owns vast estates which he wants to preserve intact. He does not want to dash against the forces of Government and destroy his own stake in the country. If the Ernad Mappilla rises in revolt occasionally, I think the remedy lies in raising him socially and economically; give him a tangible interest in property and he will cease to be inflammable. There is no remedy in the socio-political pharmacopea more effective than property and its possession for the cure of discontent disaffection (Mr. M. Uppi Sahib: "But the janmis are not prepared to help them!") Here is an offer, why don't you take it? But I say that because there is the combustible material, and evil men come and apply the torch to it. Here is however a thing which will make even the Mappilla steady. This will make him less willing to fight the Government and be the target for the guns of the soldiery. Why don't you accept section 15 instead of having this security section? Does anybody contend that the Mappilla should not be made to pay any rent? Clause 15 will come in only when the rent is not paid. Everybody will be anxious to pay the rent and retain the fixity granted to him. But if that is not done, there must be the summary remedy.

"Are the kanamdars anxious to have the security? If so, what is the reason? Their rents must be unfair, and the tenant is therefore unable to pay. The janmis who have many verumpattam tenants, do not want security because they do not feel any difficulty in collecting their rents. The janmi's rent is always fair and the tenant pays it without default. Now that fair rent is promised under the Bill there will not be much difficulty in collecting it.

"Sir, we janmis are very anxious to help the actual verumpattamdar as far as possible. The reason is quite obvious; it is he who cultivates our lands. The more prosperous he is—as I hope he will be under the present Bill—the better will our lands be cultivated. I am not surprised that this point of view does not appeal to the kanamdar who is a mere investor. He has come in only now, and he has yet to acquire new virtues with the help of this Bill.

"There is another reason why I oppose this amendment. Let me make a confession of faith. I believe that if the average voter in Malabar is given the right that is proposed to be conferred on him by section 10, there will

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arise, in years to come, a democracy that will not be influenced either by the kanamdar or by the janmi. The new responsibilities which are sure to come in the wake of the Reforms that are in sight will require a cultured, intelligent and untrammelled electorate to exercise the franchise properly; and if you place the cultivator in Malabar beyond the reach of the janmis or the kanamdars, I am perfectly sure that he will exercise his vote in such a way that those who masquerade as political prophets to-day and who often mislead him will no longer be tolerated but will be turned out. I do sincerely trust that this amendment will be defeated."

* Mr. C. E. WOOD:—"Mr. President, in supporting Mr. Muniswami Nayudu's amendment, it seems to me that it is necessary only to refer to a small extent to what Mr. Unni has just said. I think that matter will presently be dealt with by Mr. Raman Menon. It seems to me that Mr. Unni wants to have some special protection for the janmi. That is all right; I agree, but that special protection which he seems to be asking for should not be had at the expense of the cultivating verumpattamdar."

Mr. E. SANKARAN UNNI:—"May I make a personal explanation, Sir?"

* Mr. C. E. WOOD:—"That is not equitable. Is it equitable, I say for the verumpattamdar to enter into a contract with his landlord and to have it breached in the middle? In fact, that is what it really comes to. A landlord arbitrarily and for no reason whatever, can demand security which the cultivator is not able to pay. Mr. Unni said that the kanamdar is the man who needs protection under the Bill, but it is the verumpattamdar that we have to protect. The provision, as it is, seems to me to be open to very great abuse. And although I think both sides of the House will agree in thinking that it is necessary and equitable to protect the janmi in every possible way, we think that must not be done at the expense of the cultivator. It produces a state of uncertainty and it is not fair to ask any tenant to produce a security in the middle of his tenancy. I therefore support Mr. Muniswami Nayudu's amendment."

Mr. E. SANKARAN UNNI:—"There is only one word of explanation, Sir, I have got to offer. My hon. friend was suggesting that I asked for special protection for the landlord. Far from it."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"That is not at all a personal explanation."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I wish to add only a few remarks to those that have fallen from the speakers who preceded me. I consider, Sir, that the amendment sought to be included by the Government is a very unfair one. I say it is unfair; for, admittedly, difficulties exist in regard to collection of rent only in respect of two taluks. Because they have got a small area where the tenants are supposed to be recalcitrant and would not easily pay their rent, they want to make a general rule by which the tenants in other areas also would be compelled to pay a security which till now they have not been paying. It is also unfair from another point of view. As my hon. friend Mr. Unni remarked already, it is by no means easy for the tenant to secure the amount that he has to pay as advance at any reasonable rate of interest. Nine per cent or 12 per cent would be comparatively a low rate of interest, if he gets it at that rate. As a matter of fact, those who are acquainted with the tenants and the disabilities they are labouring under, know perfectly well that they have to pay exorbitant rates of interest

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even to pay the small instalment of Government kist as it falls due in ryotwari villages. Very often they have to mortgage their produce in advance and to agree to sell the produce at a comparatively low price, in addition to paying interest and all that. So that when it comes to the actual calculation of the amount which the tenant has to pay ultimately, it will amount to a very large sum and it may be even twice or thrice the rent he has to pay. After all, Sir, we must introduce in Malabar the law which is prevailing all over the country, in other parts of the Presidency, that is to say, that there should be no demand of rent in advance. The ryot must be trained to pay the rent as it falls due; if he does not, then the consequences that follow from the refusal of rent must take their inevitable course. I do not see, therefore, any reason why the kanamdar or any other landlord above the cultivating verumpattamdar should be so nervous and apprehend all sorts of evil consequences if this provision to pay advance rent is withdrawn. I think that after all this question was fairly threshed out in the Select Committee and we came to this conclusion on this question by a majority and it would not be playing the game now at this stage to go back upon the conclusion which we have already arrived at after considering the pros and cons in regard to this matter."

*Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, in any question of tenancy legislation there are and there can be only two parties, namely, the landholder and the tenant. This change suggested by His Excellency the Governor is opposed both by the tenants and the janmis. The fact that the tenants cannot afford to pay one year's rent in advance will be clear from the well known fact that the tenants in Malabar are very poor and that they cannot make both ends meet. It is also admitted that the fair rent proposed in this Bill is rather above the rent prevailing in Malabar. When such is the case, to ask the tenants to pay one year's rent in advance, is rather making it impossible for them to comply, and the result will be that they will have to give up the lands and will be reduced to utter poverty, helplessness and desperation."

"Now, as regards the janmis, I may refer to the absence in this House now of two of the biggest janmis in Malabar, Kavalappara Muppil Nayar and Narayanan Nambudripad who represent the janmis in this House as evidence that the janmis are not anxious for this change at all. The other janmi representative in this House, who is an expert Member, is also opposed to this change. Security might have been considered necessary if there was the custom already, but there is no such custom in Malabar at all of demanding security. If there was the custom, security must have been demanded already and furnished. In that case also no such provision will be necessary. If security was not taken, it is clear that the janmi never thought it was necessary at all and so in this case also this provision is quite unnecessary. Therefore, I oppose this proposed change and support Mr. Muniswami Nayudu's amendment."

*Mr. K. Uppi Sahib:—"Mr. President, Sir, had it not been for certain remarks of my hon. Friend the janmi representative, Mr. Sankaran Unni, I would not have taken part in this debate to-day. I saw him to-day in three capacities. He was acting as an anandravan opposing karnavans and at the same time acting as a janmi representative defending the karnavans. He was also acting as a proletariat defending the rights of

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the poor cultivating verumpattamdar. The very fact that he took up the cause of the cultivating verumpattamdar to-day smells rat in it. (Hear, hear.) Sir, I know, because I am myself a little bit of a janmi, though not as big a janmi as my hon. Friend, the janmis and their way of dealings with the verumpattamdars and the ordinary cultivating verumpattamdars of Malabar. The janmis of Malabar have been trying all these years for a law by which they can easily collect the rent from the tenants and thus oppress the tenants as much as they can. What this piece of legislation before us to-day has done is, it has given a summary procedure for which the janmis have been trying all these years. Mr. Unni now finds that if the Council accepts the proposal of the Government, he will be deprived of that biggest engine of oppression and he is now coming forward as proletariat to plead and weep for the verumpattamdars of Malabar. He says that the verumpattamdars of Malabar are very poor and that they are likely to lose all that we are giving them by this Bill if this amendment of Government is carried. As a matter of fact, things will go on well in Malabar if the janmis will behave better towards the tenants and show some sympathy to them, because security is only optional. It is only if the janmi finds the verumpattamdar an insolvent then he can demand security, otherwise he can let off his tenant and allow him to cultivate his land. Some janmis of Malabar are certainly oppressive to the verumpattamdars and the Bill is intended to save them from those oppressive janmis. And, what is the alternative? The alternative is either to allow the tenants to pay the security or allow them to come under that big and heavy and the most ruinous engine of oppression, the summary procedure. My hon. Friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, was remarking that if the Government could not keep the inhabitants of a small area of Ernad and Walluvanad in peace, then it is not fit to govern and that it is the duty of the Government to do so. I am sorry that my hon. Friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, did not try to understand that this tenure of verumpattamdar is obtained only in the four taluks of Ernad, Walluvanad, Ponnani and Palghat. We have not got this tenure in North Malabar and the people of North Malabar cannot demand security. Now, if we refuse the amendment of the Government, the result will be, the other section of the Bill, namely, section 15, will be there. Either the Bill should go *in toto* or they may oppose this other section. . . . (Mr. E. Sankaran Unni: Is that a threat?). I am only giving my opinion, that either His Excellency will refuse to give his assent to the Bill becoming an Act or the Bill will become an Act with the other section. As a representative of Malabar, I may say that generally, the two taluks, as Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar put it, where there are recalcitrant people are Ernad and Walluvanad. The generality of the verumpattam tenants in these two taluks are Mappillas. They are very poor and they live from hand to mouth by cultivating small pieces of land got from the kanamdar or the janmi. They cultivate those lands, as Mr. Unni said, by borrowing at 25 or 30 per cent. If, for some reason or other, they fail to pay their rent for one year, what will be result? The janmi, after two or three months comes down upon the tenant with this summary procedure and attaches his immovable property, standing crop and every other thing he possesses and the result is that the tenant loses everything on which he can depend in this world. When he finds that there is nothing to live upon, the natural tendency of the Ernad Mappilla will be to deprive the man who comes and attaches his property of his life (Mr. E. Sankaran Unni: Mappilla

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outrages). Yes, except the outrage of 1921, which was due to several other causes also, generally troubles are due to the oppression of both the kanamdars and janmis. And this section 15 is only sowing the seed of further trouble in Malabar. That the Mappillas may rise in rebellion is not because he will be compelled by this Act. True it is that this section will give the janmi the power to make the tenant to pay the rent in time. There are also so many other ways by which the janmi can make use of this section to oppress the tenants. Mr. Unni will privately admit—I do not know whether he will now publicly admit—that there are so many ways of dodging the giving of receipt to the tenant. As a matter of fact, when the tenant pays his rent, the janmi will be bound to give him a receipt, but what really happens is that when a verumpattamdar goes to Mr. Sankaran Unni or to a big Nambudripad, he will have to stand submissively with folded hands before him for his receipt after paying the rent. Then, the Nambudripad, will ask him: What do you want? And the tenant will reply, 'receipt.' Thereupon the Nambudripad says: 'No, my kariasthan is not here, come to-morrow.' The next day the tenant goes again to him walking miles all the way from his place and when he reaches the Nambudripad, he will again have to wait for the whole day for the receipt. The poor man is again threatened and the man again walks away. He may never come back again and he never gets the receipt. If something happens in the locality and this tenant happens to displease the kariasthan of the Nambudripad or the kariasthan of my hon. Friend Mr. Unni, he tries to wreak his vengeance on him and takes advantage of his not having got the receipt for the rent he had paid. He influences his master to molest the tenant. Then the janmi at once takes advantage of section 15 and tries to oppress the tenant and deprives him of everything he possesses. In such a case, what will the ordinary uneducated man do? He will try to take off the life of the kariasthan. Then, the result is rebellion and Mappilla outrage. (Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur: Do you advise him?) Therefore, in the interests of the country, if you have any feeling for the peace of the country and if you have any interest in the well-being of the poor cultivators of Malabar, I say, accept this amendment of the Government. I am not for this amendment, and as a matter of fact, I voted against this amendment when it came before the Council last time. But, now I prefer this amendment to section 15.

"My hon. Friend said that the rebellion of 1921 was due to the Khilafatists. I do not deny that Khilafatwallahs were partly responsible for giving an impetus to the existing discontent in the country. Khilafat was not a movement confined to Malabar alone. There had been oppression by the janmi in those parts of Malabar which rose in rebellion. In the beginning rebellion was directed only against the munsifs' courts and the registration offices and they did not attack any other place. The first attack was only against the registration offices and the munsifs' courts where janmis' records were kept. The attack was first directed against the Nilambur Raja and I must say to the credit of the Mappillas that Kizhakekovilagam, one of the best janmis was protected by the Mappillas. Hundreds of the Mappillas were watching and guarding the kovilagam throughout day and night for about one week. Why was Nilambur attacked? Why was not Kizhakekovilagam attacked? Because Kizhakekovilagam was a very good janmi, while one of the Rajas of Nilambur was oppressing the tenants like anything. And again the persons who were murdered, and whose houses were looted, if you

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make private inquiries, you will find that they were janmis oppressing the tenants like anything. Thus you will see that beneath all this bloodshed and massacre the true and real cause is one of agrarian discontent. Here I would say that the police ill-treatment was also one of the causes of that Mappilla rebellion. For no cause the innocent were beaten, kept in police custody, false charges were brought against them and so on. Perhaps Mr. Unni may say that he finds in me a Khilafatist . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"May I point out to the hon. Member that references to the police are not relevant? Attacks and counter-attacks must be relevant to the debate."

* MR. K. UPPI SAHIB:—"I am sorry, Sir, and I bow to your ruling. Sir, the hon. Member has cast a great slur on my community by saying that they want to make my community civilized. Because my community rebelled against the system of administration, therefore to say that Mappillas are uncivilized and barbarous is too hard; and I must say that if you compare the life of the ordinary Mappilla with that of the average Hindu you will see that the former is very far civilized compared with the latter and that he is living on a higher scale than the average Hindu. It may be that when excited he committed outrages, and the Hindus also committed outrages. But that does not mean that they are uncivilized. Take the question of literacy. It may be a fact that my community has not produced big authors in Malayalam. I may say for the information of the House and the hon. Member opposite that the Mappilla community has produced very very great authors in Arabic. Their principal language is Arabic. If you take the census, you will see that the present-day Mappilla is far above the present-day Hindu in literacy. English education and holding of office are not the true and sole test of civilization. So, for these reasons I beg to oppose the motion of Mr. Muniswami Nayudu."

* MR. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"Sir, I rise in response to the invitation from various sides of the House to speak on this motion and to give my opinion on this important matter. Sir, it may be within the recollection of this House that, when the Raghavayya Committee drafted their report and submitted their Bill to the Government, which was published and read by all of us, that Committee embodied in their Bill provisions very similar to those now before the House. Further it may be of interest to the House to learn that it was at the instance of the janmi representatives more than that of anybody else the Raghavayya Committee said that there should be safeguards for the collection of rent even to the janmi, when he is deprived of the right of evicting the tenant, not to speak of the kanam tenant whose tenure endures for twelve years. And accordingly the Raghavayya Committee recommended the giving of compensation to the janmi and giving them the right of taking security from the tenant. Both these provisions came before this House, and the Bill was referred to the Select Committee. The Select Committee sat upon the Bill and after a great deal of long examination and heated discussion it came to the conclusion that the existing summary procedure may be left intact and that the security provision may be dropped. Thus it was that at the initial stage both these matters were introduced in the Bill and discussed and this one thrown out. But when the Bill again came before the Government they wanted that the security provisions should be introduced. Strangely enough, Mr. Unni seems to have a very short memory.

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He talks as though I was not in favour of the provisions at first. Let me remind him that I voted for the provisions consistently when the Bill came before the Select Committee and before the House. Sir, I never thought these provisions are injurious to the interests of the janmis or verumpattamdars or the tenants. With my experience of the country and of the people there, I think the provisions with reference to the security are in the right direction and I have consistently voted in that direction.

"Now coming to my friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, I say with the greatest respect for him that I am unable to see eye to eye with him on this matter. The first argument that he urged was that the process of distraint is better than the security proceedings. And the reason that he gave was that in the case of distress there is not much room for rebellion or disturbance as in that of eviction proceedings. For he said that in that case only the crop is taken away, that is, the movable property is taken away, and the tenant is not evicted at all. No doubt it is true. But there is this point to be remembered. When a tenant keeps rent in arrears, that is, three months' rent, his crop may be distrained if the provisions as to summary remedy are retained. But with reference to eviction, it is not always the case that the landlord rushes to court and sues for rent and evicts the tenant. Such occasions are very rare and that, my friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu has not noted. Then, again, the other reason that in the case of distraint the chances of rebellion are few is not quite correct. For in both cases what is taken away is all the sustenance of the tenants, and both have the same effect.

"The next argument put forward by my Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu is that we are practically forcing the landlord to rush to court. The position taken by my friend is this. He says that what the section says to the landlord is, 'Go to court and ask for security.' But here again there is another difficulty that must be recognized by the House. My own impression is that, as a matter of fact, the landlords and tenants of Malabar will go on for a number of years, even though there is the section in the Act, without demanding any security whatsoever. For it must be noted that if the general body of tenants in a particular taluk is not in a position to give security or give advance rent, what is the landlord to do? The janmi or kanamdar, whoever is the landlord, cannot all at once cultivate all his lands himself. He will be forced to retain the tenants. As a matter of fact, what is the position in Malabar? In the Palghat taluk the majority do give security; in portions of the Walluvanad taluk they give advance rent. But with reference to the Ernad, Ponnani and Calicut taluks, in a majority of cases there is no demand for security. With reference to North Malabar these provisions have practically no bearing at all. As Mr. Uppi Sahib rightly pointed out, the tenants there are divided into classes, namely, kozhu tenants and kuzhikanam tenants, the former cultivating paddy lands and the latter garden lands. The kuzhikanam tenants are not touched by this provision at all and with reference to kozhu tenants they are under the provisions of the Bill customary verumpattamdars and they hold lands for a period of twelve years and so they are in a decidedly advantageous position. They are thus not in the position of simple verumpattam tenants at all. Thus on the whole it is only the tenants of South Malabar cultivating paddy lands that are really affected by this provision. And even there it is only in the Palghat taluk that the majority of tenants give security.

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"Then let us look at the number of eviction suits. One will be surprised to see that there are very few cases of eviction of verumpattam tenants pure and simple. Most of the cases are in the nature of suits for title and other disputes between the janmis and kanam tenants. Then as against the verumpattamdar when he keeps arrears of rent the landlord knows full well that there is no use evicting him and bringing men from other parts of the district; for it is only throwing away good money after bad. This is now what happens in Malabar. So that the landlords will not, as anticipated by Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, rush to a court of law and clutch one year's advance rent for the pleasure of importing other people from elsewhere. Hence such an impression need not weigh even for a moment with this House.

"Then both Mr. Muniswami Nayudu and Mr. Unni stated that the tenants will have to borrow money if they are asked to give security. I submit that such a contingency will arise only when advance rent or security is demanded. But in view of the peculiar facts of the case, of which I informed the House only a few minutes back, such a contingency very seldom arises.

"Then again Mr. Muniswami Nayudu also said that practically we are tempting the landlord to take security from the tenant, to take what little he can get out of him, in other words, we are asking the landlord to be wide awake and extort every pie he can from the tenant. Here again the existing circumstances do not support such a case. Generally he demands only one year's rent, and where he sees he cannot get it, he does not even ask for that.

"So that coming to practical politics there are all these difficulties. Then 12-30 again, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar in his statement stated that the tenants in Malabar are so poor that they have to mortgage their crops to pay the kists. With great respect to him I would say that this betrays a colossal ignorance of the conditions in Malabar. The verumpattam tenants have not to pay kists. It is the landlord janmi or the kanamdar that pays the kist. There are the customary verumpattam tenants who have to pay kists when they take up lands on twelve years' lease. The ordinary verumpattam tenant is a tenant at will. He is going to be made a fixed tenant. To say that he is so poor as to mortgage his crops for paying the kists shows, with great respect to my friend, the colossal ignorance of the conditions of Malabar. So that that possibility does not arise at all.

"Then to come to Mr. Unni, the protagonist of the janmis. It is convenient for him to say that the janmi representatives on the Raghavayya Committee are no representatives at all. I do not say that I represent the kanam interests. I represent both interests, the kanam interest as well as the tenants' interest. Mr. Unni once said before, and he will say it again here, that the janmi interests in the Raghavayya Committee did not voice the janmis properly when they said that security should be demanded from tenants. He poses himself as the only authority on behalf of the janmis when he does not really represent their minds. He says that because I was a clever man I accepted it. I have to choose one of two evils. I would say the same thing of him. There are two courses likely. There is the fact that there is a chance of the Bill taking a long time to materialize. (Mr. E. Sankaran Unni: How, Sir?) If this particular provision of the Bill which the Government wants to introduce is negatived by the House there is that contingency. There is many a slip betwixt the cup and the lip. If this House negatives this provision then he hopes that something may turn up. As a clever man he thinks that by

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this move the Bill may altogether be avoided. Lands held under kanam are more numerous in Malabar than lands held under janmi. More than 50 or 80 per cent of the kanam tenants are themselves cultivating their lands. With reference to the janmis it is hardly 10 or 5 per cent that cultivate their own lands. As to verumpattam tenants under janmis and kanam tenants, there are more verumpattam tenants under janmis. The income of Poomulle manna by way of rental is a lakh and fifty thousand paras of paddy and the major portion of the income is derived from the verumpattamdars. As seen from the Raghavayya Report over two lakhs is verumpattam rent and the rest michavaram for kanam tenants. In the case of the Nilambur Raja, out of one lakh twenty thousand paras 75,000 are got from the verumpattamdars. I got this information from a member of the Nilambur family itself. With reference to another big Janmi Raja, Vasudeva Raja of Kollengode, his income consists of rents from verumpattam lands mostly. As a matter of fact, this provision will not be injurious to them. It may or may not be that they may want it. My friend visualizes only the rich janmis. He is not in sympathy with the poor janmis. He said in this House some time back 'Why do you not consider the case of the poor janmis?' I say you should not hamper their life and take away their rights without sufficient safeguards being provided for ensuring prompt realization of the rent. Here there are poor janmis who want some protection at the hands of the Government. There are many janmis who do not hold more than 50 or 100 acres. If their lands are in the hands of the verumpattam tenants and if they do not get the rents, what are they to do? So that when you consider the question of rents, it is idle to say that the landlord is always a rich man and the verumpattam tenant is always the under-dog so that the latter alone deserves protection. Government in their wisdom have formulated a course which will sufficiently safeguard the interests of both. It is therefore proper that it should be accepted.

"Then again, speaking of the social conditions of Malabar, Mr. Unni stated that the karnavan is interested in one way and his duty lies in another and that the karnavan is likely to demand security and give it away to other people. It might possibly be so. Certainly there are karnavans and karnavans. I am myself a karnavan and I must say I never do it. I know other instances of persons who will not do it. But does the remedy lie here? The remedy lies elsewhere. Unfortunately the Marumakkattayam Bill introduced by Mr. Madhavan Nayar has now lapsed. The remedy lies in the hands of Mr. Unni. Why don't you wait on deputation to the Governor and ask for some law to prevent the misuse by the karnavan of family properties? You have the remedy in your hands; make it impossible by breaking up the family system. When some such remedy is to be found why should you have that as an obstacle to the solution of the tenancy problem? It is queering the pitch altogether. In his ample charity Mr. Unni said that Government have very grave designs against the janmis and that the Government is out to encumber the estates. It is also stated that in their anxiety to help the kanamdar the Government are not only not content with giving them the fixity of tenure but want to encumber the janmis' hitherto unencumbered estates. If, as a matter of fact, every verumpattamdar pays one year's rent in advance, is it creating an encumbrance? I am not one of those persons who think that Government is out to destroy one class and help another class. There was a bill which was

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once introduced by the hon. Mr. Krishnan Nayar which was vetoed in the interests of the janmis. The Government wanted unanimity and appointed a committee and the committee formulated their views. As a matter of fact, Government followed the recommendations of the Raghavayya Committee. Who were among the members of the Raghavayya Committee? There was no less a person than the Raja of Kollengode, there was Mr. Narayana Kurup and there was Mr. Krishnan. They framed a Bill which more or less the Government followed in their Bill. Is it right to say that Government wanted to protect the kanam tenant? They have bestowed their best attention and they have acted to the best of their lights, and in my humble opinion to protect all classes. So that the malignant intention Mr. Unni attributes is probably a figment of his imagination.

"Then my Friend Mr. Unni wanted to say this as another argument of malignity. Government's original Bill contained a provision relating to advance rent being invested for the benefit of the tarwad while the subsequent Bill did not contain it. Who is responsible for that? There were both the provisions in the Government Bill. They were thrown out by the committee. I am one of those who insisted on both the provisions. It was the Select Committee that threw it overboard. Why should you blame the Government for that? Why should you say that Government had any deep design? (Mr. Sankaran Unni: Leave it to Government to defend themselves.) Then again Mr. Unni was in rhapsodies when he drew his picture of democracy when security is dropped. The position is too ludicrous and does not deserve a detailed answer. Mr. Schamnad said that security is not the custom of the country and the Government is trying to introduce something which is not there and therefore it should not be allowed. I have already shown that this is an incorrect observation altogether. Mr. Schamnad forgets as a matter of fact there was no law hitherto by which fixity of tenure was conferred on any particular class. What Government formulated in the Raghavayya Committee Report and what was stated in the objects and reasons was that when fixity of tenure is given there must be sufficient safeguards to the men on the other side to enable them to collect rents. If the method of summary procedure is dropped he will have to sue in the ordinary court. At least one year will be necessary before a decree is got. So that this provision simply safeguards that the landlord does not run the risk of losing one year's rent. So that there is no point in what Mr. Schamnad said with reference to the custom of the country, because as a matter of fact fixity was not also the custom of the country. The position is probably this. There are two alternative suggestions both of which were accepted by the Raghavayya Committee. There is the suggestion with reference to the summary suit. There is also the provision relating to the taking of security. With regard to the Palghat taluk the taking of security is a common thing. It has to be applied in other portions of Malabar and stabilized. Do not go in for summary remedies. I submit, Sir, it is a wise counsel that has been given by His Excellency the Governor to this Legislative Council, and we should therefore accept the amendment of the Government."

Mr. K. KRISHNAN:—"Mr. President, at first I wanted to propose an amendment myself. I have always been advocating the cause of the cultivating tenant, and even when this provision was under discussion in this House I was one of those who voted against it, and said that the security provision was unnecessary. But, Sir, when I saw the crocodile tears of my

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hon. Friend, the janmi expert, I was beginning to get nervous, and I feel that there is something behind that and that we should be on our guard. I feel, Sir, that my hon. Friend hopes that, if for any reason this amendment is thrown out, there is a possibility for the whole Bill being thrown out. Sir, I do not wish to take up much time.

"Unfortunately, there has been a fatality hanging about this Bill for the last so many years. If I remember right, when the present hon. the Law Member came into this Council after the Reforms Act, he wanted to introduce a Bill. Then he was told that Government would be introducing a Tenancy Bill and that he could wait. Thus three years passed. Then, my hon. Friend brought in another Bill. That Bill was passed by this House, and it was finally vetoed by His Excellency the Governor. Later on, a committee was appointed, and, after the committee was appointed, we have been hoping for the last three years to have some kind of tenancy law which will be beneficial to the cultivating tenants especially. No doubt, Sir, a very small section of the verumpattamdars would certainly suffer by this Bill. My hon. Friend Mr. Raman Menon has already explained that in Palghat and Ernad taluks the janmis are accustomed to get security from the tenants. So far as North Malabar is concerned, the question does not arise. So, the question of taking security from the verumpattam tenant is confined practically to the taluks of Ponnani, Calicut and Wailuvnad. To say that this custom is prevalent among the entire tenantry of Malabar is not quite correct. I am not prepared to support the argument of my hon. Friend Mr. Raman Menon when he said that this is necessary. I entirely differ from him. I do say that in the interests of the agricultural population it is necessary that they should have freedom in cultivating their lands and that they should not be handicapped. One year's rent which they are asked to find will certainly not be within their means, and a very large class of cultivating tenants will certainly find it difficult to find the money. I find in the amendment an alternative, that is, that the tenant can furnish security for the said fair rent. If they can find some security, I am sure it will be accepted by the court. I do not put this forward as an argument in support of the proposition that you should not vote for this amendment. All that I do say is that there are provisions which can be availed of by the tenant for the purpose of giving security and getting possession of the land. But at the same time, Sir, there are various beneficial provisions in this Bill which I am sure a large class of tenants in Malabar are anxiously waiting for. Therefore, on account of this simple matter, I do not think that this House should drop this Bill or give occasion for anything that may happen for the dropping of this Bill. It is only in that spirit, Sir, that I support this amendment, and I am sure that we are not hearing the last word regarding Malabar Tenancy Reform in this House. I am sure the Members of this House would certainly come forward very soon with several amendments, and I do hope that the first amendment to be proposed later on, after this Bill has been passed, will be one for the deletion of this provision for security."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I do not wish to traverse again all the arguments put forward in support of the amendment. I may appeal to my hon. Friend Mr. Maniswami Nayudu and ask him to withdraw his amendment in view of the arguments that have been urged by my hon. Friends, Mr. Uppi Sahib and Mr. Raman Menon. I think they have cleared the matter

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thoroughly, and all these arguments put forward on the other side by my hon. Friends, Mr. Unni and Mr. Schammad, have been threshed out to a great extent. I may draw attention to one or two points which have been ignored or have not been sufficiently stressed in this House. It has been pointed out, Sir, that there is no provision in any other Act or that there is no custom anywhere, by which tenants are given fixity of tenure on payment of advance rent. In order to convince my hon. Friends that it is not so, I will read the section in the Madras Estates Land Act, which relates to this subject. Section 46 (1) of the Madras Estates Land Act says :

'Except in the cases falling under sub-sections (4) and (5) of section 6 . . . notwithstanding any contract to the contrary or the existence of any lease, shall, on the application of a non-occupancy ryot and on the tender by him of a sum equal to two and a half times the annual rent payable in respect of the land together with the cost of preparing any instrument required for the purpose, confer upon the ryot a permanent right of occupancy in respect of such land.'

"Here is a provision which compels the tenant wishing to secure permanency of tenure to pay not one year's rent only in advance but to pay two and a half times the annual rent in advance. If he does not pay it, he is considered not deserving of fixity of tenure. Similar provisions also exist in the Tenancy Acts of other provinces, and I do not see any reason why in Malabar there should not be a provision similar to the one which is accepted to be the common law in India. The principle is this. If a tenant wishes to have fixity of tenure, let him deserve it, let him be capable of cultivating and paying the rent regularly and thus deserve the fixity of tenure. If he fails to be regular, there is the forfeiture of the advance as compensation to the land-owner. The verumpattam tenants in Malabar have not had fixity of tenure at any time before. What the kanamdars have all along been clamouring for is this fixity of tenure as a fundamental basis of their rights. We have now bestowed this right on the verumpattamdars without their asking for it. I challenge, Sir, any one here to point out anything showing that the verumpattamdars or any representatives of verumpattamdars, or any association of verumpattamdars have come forward to Government with a petition for fixity of tenure. There is no record of any such thing. No witness before the Raghavayya Committee or any other committee has come forward with a proposal for giving fixity of tenure to verumpattamdars. No committee has ever proposed such a thing. No Bill up to this time has proposed to do this. The Raghavayya Committee itself never proposed to give fixity of tenure to these people, nor did they say that the verumpattamdars were asking for it. Mr. Krishnan Nayar's Bill also provided that they should be given occupancy right for a period of some years, and this provision also was put in only in the later Bill. In the original Bill brought forward by Mr. Krishnan Nayar, the question was whether kanamdars should have fixity of tenure or not. The Raghavayya Committee report and the Bill brought up by the Government provided for giving fixity of tenure on their asking for it and paying an advance of rent. It was quite reasonable. Sir, in the Select Committee, some of my hon. Friends were fired by an ideal for providing for some sort of peasant proprietorship, although I have been consistently opposing this provision. But there is no question of establishing peasant proprietorship in Malabar. It is only giving fixity of tenure to tenants who are liable to pay rents, and as long as they are liable to pay rent, let them make sure of their position and guarantee the payment of rent. Is it too much, Sir, to ask payment of one year's rent? If they do not pay an advance, they are not compelled to pay it. Ninety per cent of the verumpattam

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tenants, I think, will be able to pay. They are also allowed the opportunity of either paying the advance rent or finding security. I do not think even now that the verampattamdars are anxious to come forward with an application for fixity of tenure. Without their asking for it, we are bestowing this gift of fixity of tenure on them. The Government saw that our ideal of peasant proprietorship was not a practicable one, although many people were misled by that ideal. But when you come to know the concrete facts, you will reconsider your position in regard to such an ideal. The Members of the Government know what exactly is the state of things that exists in Malabar, and that is why they have adopted this course. So, I would urge, without taking up more of the time of this House, that we should accept this amendment of the Government.

"I know that some mistaken notions have been put forward by some hon. Members. One of them is that Government have some sort of prejudice against the janmis. Nobody can believe it. In fact, the janmis have been patted upon and petted for a very long time by Government. On this score, we cannot attribute any motive to Government. I am sure Mr. Unni was shedding crocodile tears in his cry against this amendment. As will be seen from the several reports, 50 per cent of the rents are paid by the janmis, and the kanamdars are not known to be more sympathetic or less cruel towards their tenants than the janmis."

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* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro:—"Mr. President, Sir, the Malabar Tenancy Bill has always been dealt with on non-party lines. When it came up for discussion in the Select Committee and also when it was before the Legislative Council, it was considered on thoroughly non-party lines, on the merits of each clause and each provision of the Bill. I submit, Sir, after hearing the arguments of representatives of Malabar, Mr. Raman Menon and Mr. Unni, I am led to conclude that the remedy that is now proposed by the Government is not detrimental to the interests of the cultivating tenant. My reasons in support of that position are these. Firstly, it is not a new or novel principle that is introduced in this Bill. The principle of taking security from the tenant arose first in the Rent Recovery Act, and afterwards it is found in the Estates Land Act. Under the Estates Land Act, when the landlord files a suit for recovery of rent, unless there is any substantial ground, the tenant is called upon to deposit the rent or give security before his defence could be heard. There is also another clause in that Act with reference to the payment of two and a half times the rental value when the permanent tenancy is conferred upon him. Therefore the principle of taking security from the tenant is not a new one nor has it been introduced in this Malabar Tenancy Bill for the first time. Hon. Members might remember that in the Raghavayya Committee there were two recommendations, two remedies given for the recovery of rent. The first was the taking of security and the second was the summary procedure. This House, after considering these two measures of relief, thought that the summary procedure would be more effective than taking security. The security section was dropped because it was thought that it would act as a hardship on the poor tenant who might not be able to raise the money easily and therefore render himself liable to eviction. Secondly, even if he raised the money, he would have to pay a very high rate of interest, which would be ruinous to him. Therefore the majority thought that the proper measure would be to apply this summary procedure.

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[Sir A. P. Patro]

Sir, after hearing the arguments of Mr. Raman Menon, who has definitely stated that this taking of security is not a new system in Malabar, that in the two taluks of Palghat and Walluvanad security is demanded before the land is leased out to the tenant, and that in 50 per cent of the cases this security is enforced, I cannot understand how this would act as a hardship. Has there been any complaint till now or has there been any eviction or ejection on the ground of the ryot's inability to furnish the security? If there are any such cases, certainly we shall have to consider that as a very great hardship or impediment in the way of his enjoying fixity of tenure. The House has by a majority adopted the summary measure. On the grounds that have now been urged against either method of recovery we have to consider which is the less dangerous one. The ryots are accustomed till now to give security or pay a year's rent in advance. But in the case of the summary procedure, there is a great deal of hardship, because we all know what summary procedure is in connexion with the Estates Land Act. The janmi or kanamdar will have power to harass the tenant and make his life miserable. Therefore it is more dangerous than that of giving security. It is said that the great rebellion in Malabar was due to agrarian troubles, and the insecurity of tenure and the pressure which the janmi or kanamdar brought to bear on the tenant were really responsible for that trouble. And if we are to infer that the asking of security would lead to greater trouble, I can only say that that practice has existed in Malabar itself and it cannot be said to contribute in the least towards that unrest; and if the landlord goes with a decree or process to the Mappillas for the purpose of execution, could he execute his decree and recover the rent? After all, I am sure the House also sympathizes with the position of the landlord that he shall have security for his rent, that he shall have the means of recovering his rent and he shall have facilities for collection of rent. The landlord is not a tyrant, he is also a person who is interested in the welfare of his country as much as the tenant or any hon. Member here. So, what are the protective measures you will adopt for the purpose? You have a remedy provided for the tenant against any hardship. The existing clause 13 gives the conditions under which the tenant could be evicted, and clause 14 states the tenant's right to sue for restoration of land if the landlord or his relations do not cultivate the land within six years of the eviction. Then you have a remedy provided for the tenant against any oppression on the part of the landlord. So there is no hardship in asking for security in this matter. You are not inventing a new engine of oppression. Do you think that because they are landlords they ought to be treated with scant courtesy while you pour out all your sympathy to the cultivating tenant? Would you allow the tenant to go free and oppress the landlord to escape the payment of rent? You must consider impartially both sides of the question. So, of the two evils which is the lesser one? The lesser one is to have security. The tenant is accustomed to security, and security has been in vogue in Malabar, and is one the principle of which has been sanctioned in another enactment, namely, the Estates Land Act. So I ask you whether it is desirable that you should take away that remedy which is more effective and lesser of the two evils."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"Mr. President, I want to say just a few words to remove some confusion that has been imported into the discussion of this question. In a few words I shall try to clinch the issue. Government are not at all actuated by any motive to favour the landlord, the

[Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar] [21st January 1930]

janmi or the kanamdar. It will be very unfair to charge the Government with trying to favour the landlord. On the contrary, they have consistently tried to help the under-dog, the tenant, and if they want to press this amendment it is because they do not want the landlord to avail himself of the provisions to proceed for arrears of rent and evict the verumpattamdar or tenant. They also want to prevent the landlord from evicting the tenant on the ground that his rents are in arrears, by insisting on the payment of security or advance payment of rent. My Friend (Mr. Muniswami Nayudu) is actuated by the very best of motives in opposing the amendment. He says that the verumpattadar should not be deprived of his right simply because he has not been able to raise money for furnishing the security, and that money being very dear they might not have it except at high exorbitant rates of interest. As my Friend Mr. Raman Menon admitted, this is also an evil. Therefore we are confronted with two evils; the measure proposed by Government may also give rise to some evil, i.e., the difficulty to which the tenant will be put, and the Leader of the Justice Party emphasized that point. In trying to avoid the Scylla, he seemed to say, you may be falling into Charybdis. Therefore the issue is very clear. Of these two evils, which is the lesser? I need not debate on this point. My Friend Mr. Raman Menon has traversed the ground fully and in great detail: and met all objections. My Friend Sir Patro has also stated the position of the tenant vis à vis the landlord in very clear terms. But in their eagerness to state the case fully they have not dispelled all doubt and confusion. To what they have stated, I will add the following:—By the tenants who for the first time acquire this right of occupancy, furnishing of security will not be regarded as a very great evil. The very eagerness with which they try to retain the land will impel them to undergo the additional sacrifice of raising money to furnish the security. (Mr. Sankaran Unni: Where to find the money?) My Friend Mr. Unni asks where they are to find the money. The tenant will certainly find the money even though at exorbitant rates of interest. Does my Friend say that in Malabar, or for the matter of that in other places also, agriculturists do not find the money when they need it? There are people ready to accommodate them with the necessary amount. They would pay even the high rates of interest in their desire not to let go their hold on the land. They would readily make this sacrifice great or small. So the object of the Government is to avoid litigation and enable the verumpattamdar, the tenant on whom occupancy rights have been conferred, to retain his lands in security and not allow the landlord to avail himself of the provisions of the Bill regarding rent and arrears of rent to evict him from those lands. For these reasons, I support the Government amendment."

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* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Mr. President, when I moved an amendment to the Bill before this House similar to that now recommended by His Excellency the Governor, I spoke at considerable length in support of it. I do not wish now to repeat what I said on that occasion. But, Sir, I would ask the Members of the House to look at the fundamental principles of the Bill. The object of this Bill is to confer upon the cultivating verumpattamdars fixity of tenure on certain conditions and, in order to give that fixity of tenure, we do not want to deprive the landlord entirely of his right to take rent. It is essential that he should be given the necessary facilities to obtain that rent. In conferring fixity of tenure, we necessarily limit the grounds on which the landlord can evict the tenant. Hitherto he

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has had the right to evict the tenant at his will and pleasure. We say that in future he should exercise that right only in certain cases. One of the grounds on which he may claim eviction is naturally non-payment of rent within a specified date on which it has fallen due. Is it right that that should be the only remedy? It will mean that the landlord must go to the civil court for the recovery of the rent, and unless the rent is paid before the suit is disposed of, the tenant will be evicted from his holding. Both in the interests of the tenant and in those of the landlord it is desirable that a simpler method should be devised by which the landlord can be assured his rent. Two such methods have been under consideration. The first is that of furnishing security as now proposed by paying one year's rent in advance and the other method is that the landlord should be given summary powers to recover the rent by distraint of property. The first is merely a continuance of an existing right, while the second is the conferment of a new right and a new power.

"Now, Sir, His Excellency the Governor has entertained some fear that this new power might not be exercised with circumspection. And I think there is some ground for regarding that fear as justifiably entertained. One of the reasons which led to the introduction of this Bill is the disturbances taking place from time to time in Malabar. These disturbances are ascribed to various causes, such as fanaticism, ignorance and want of touch with the outer world, but it has been held that one of the most important reasons which led to these outbreaks has been the abuse by the landlord of his position as landlord towards his tenants in certain respects and in certain ways. (Mr. E. Sankaran Unni: May I ask where it is stated like that?) But I do not think, Sir, that it has ever been alleged that the landlords have abused this particular power of demanding one year's rent in advance or that it has led to any disturbances in the past. On the other hand, it is well known from experience in other parts of the world that if you introduce new measures affecting the collection of taxes or rent from an ignorant and fanatical population, it is apt to lead to disturbances. There is therefore considerable reason to apprehend that if a provision is made for the summary distraint of property, it might lead to disturbances in certain portions of the district. But, Sir, that objection cannot be valid as regards the security section. This right has been in force hitherto and it is merely a question whether it is necessary to deprive the landlord of that right or to limit it in any direction. I submit, Sir, that it is not necessary to deprive him of the right altogether. I do not see why it should be assumed that the landlord is likely to abuse this right hereafter. My hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu has introduced an amendment which has as its object the exclusion from this provision (the amendment recommended by His Excellency) of all those tenants who have been in possession of their lands for more than three years. The idea underlying this amendment appears to be that the landlords may unnecessarily demand security."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think the hon. Member has moved his amendment as yet."

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I beg your pardon, Sir. I will speak on that later on, if necessary."

The motion was put and declared carried.

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Mr. E. Sankaran Unni demanded a poll and the House divided thus:

Ayes.

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| 1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir' Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 18. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder |
| 2. " Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayur. | 19. " J. Bheemayya. |
| 3. " Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell | 20. " J. A. Davis. |
| 4. " Mr. M. R. Seturathnam Ayyar. | 21. " R. Foulkes. |
| 5. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 22. Rao Sahib P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. |
| 6. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 23. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur. |
| 7. Diwan Bahadur Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar. | 24. Mr. K. Krishnan. |
| 8. Mr. Hilton Brown. | 25. " S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar. |
| 9. " H. A. Watson. | 26. " Daniel Thomas. |
| 10. " A. G. Leach. | 27. " A. Achutan. |
| 11. " J. Gray. | 28. " S. Arpudadaswami Udayar. |
| 12. " S. V. Ramamurti. | 29. " J. A. Saldanha. |
| 13. " C. B. Cotterell. | 30. " K. Uppi Sahib. |
| 14. " V. Ch. John. | 31. " Ramanath Goenka. |
| 15. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 32. " P. Siva Rao. |
| 16. Khan Sahib Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. | 33. " C. Gopala Menon. |
| 17. Mr. C. D. Appavu Chettiyar. | 34. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| | 35. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |

Noes.

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| 1. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. | 16. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao. |
| 2. Mr. A. B. Shetty. | 17. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar |
| 3. Khan Bahadur Mahmud Sohmud Sahib Bahadur. | 18. " R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 4. Zamindar of Singampatti. | 19. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 5. Mr. J. Kuppuswami. | 20. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar. |
| 6. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva. | 21. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 7. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. | 22. Rao Bahadur C. Netesa Mudaliyar. |
| 8. " V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | 23. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 9. Mr. W. P. A. Soundra Pandian. | 24. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 10. " S. Venkiah. | 25. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar. |
| 11. " E. Sankaran Unni. | 26. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur. |
| 12. " C. E. Wood. | 27. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 13. " F. E. James. | |
| 14. " K. Ramachandra Padayachi. | |
| 15. " G. R. Premayya. | |

Ayes 35. Noes 27.

The amendment was adopted.

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

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

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I move the amendment standing in my name which runs thus:—Add the following proviso at the end of sub-clause (i) of new clause 13:—

'Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall apply to a cultivating verumpattandar who has been in possession of his holding for a continuous period of not less than three years on the date of the commencement of this Act without (a) paying one year's rent of the holding in advance, or (b) furnishing security for the said rent, or (c) paying a portion of the said rent in advance and furnishing security for the balance.'

I want this proviso to be added at the end of sub-clause (i) of clause 13. The object of my amendment is to prevent the application of the security clause to one class of cultivating tenants, viz., those who have been in possession of

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the holding for a continuous period of at least three years on the date of the commencement of the Act. I wish to take the House through a few figures from the Raghaviah Committee Report (page 151) in order to prove that there are a large number of people who are cultivating verumpattamdars, who have been cultivating those lands and who have been in possession of those lands as members of the same family for more than 10 years or even 15 years. The figures are as follows:—'The total extent of cultivable waste is given as 1,113,540 acres. Against this, the total number of cultivating verumpattamdars on the 1st July 1927 is 89,000 cultivating 226,354 09 acres of land for a period of ten years. And for over a period of 20 years 59,144 families have been cultivating and have been in possession of 155,675 68 acres of land.' So that in the aggregate there are about 40,000 families in possession of 400,000 acres of land which makes about one-third of the total extent for more than ten years. Now according to this clause, if the landlords are permitted to ask security from these tenants also it will be very hard indeed. Though according to my hon. Friend Mr. Raman Menon many of them have perhaps already given security, there will certainly be many more who have not given security and yet have been allowed to continue on their lands for fifteen or twenty years. If we ask such tenants to pay advance rent or to give security for a year's rent, they will be hard hit. If this procedure is adopted and the money could not be found, the only course left open to them is to give up their lands which I think is a direct negation of the policy which the Government are adumbrating, viz., giving fixity of tenure to the tenants. I hope that at least in the case of tenants who have been in possession of their lands for ten years or more, no security will be demanded.

"It has been said that the janmis or the kanamdars are very good landlords and that they may not demand security from their tenants. If these had been such a good people as to allow a quarter of the area to be in possession of 140,000 families without any security whatsoever, I ask why should the Legislature now make a provision for demanding security from them? I also want to point out that this security section will be hanging like a Damocles' sword upon the heads of these tenants. It may be that the janmis are very good people and they will not unnecessarily demand security from them. But, Sir, if the Act is passed and if you give the landlords power to demand security from the tenants, then the landlords may avail themselves of the power and use it to eject the tenant if he does not furnish the security when demanded. Again, why should we give them power at all to demand security? If we do so they may have the temptation to demand security even from those tenants who have been in possession of the lands for ten or fifteen years. So, at least in the case of old tenants who have been in possession for more than three years, I submit that security should not be demanded."

The amendment was duly seconded.

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Sir, I regret I cannot accept the amendment. It seems to me that if this amendment is carried it will largely nullify the object of the amendment which the House has just adopted, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor; for it will restrict its application materially.

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"I do not think that the hon. the Mover of the amendment is right in thinking that this clause will be taken advantage of by the landlords to the extent which he suggests. If a tenant has been so satisfactory and regular in his payments that he has been allowed to continue as a tenant for more than three years without payment of rent in advance, the landlord will allow him to continue on the land without demanding from him any payment of advance or any security. If he does, the landlord will have to lose 6 per cent of his rent; and he may be further deterred from demanding advance rent unnecessarily by the fear of disturbances. The landlord will, I think, exercise this power in future in the same way as hitherto. He may want to exercise it when his tenant is changed, but if the landlords have not abused this power in the past, I do not see why we should anticipate that they will abuse this power in future. For these reasons I oppose the amendment."

* Mr. E. SANKARAN UNNI:—"I choose Mr. Muniswami Nayudu's amendment as the lesser of the two evils. I submit to the House that it is not desirable in the larger interests of the janmis or the kanamdars that they should be given power to demand security from the tenants. But if the power is given, let it be confined to as narrow a circle as possible. If the landlords are given power, they would behave exactly in the same way as other men and I have no doubt they will take security from the tenants compulsorily. The moment that you introduce this clause there will be a very large number of people who will demand security and there will be equally large number of people who will be prepared to furnish the security. The hon. the Revenue Member stated that if you allowed the section to stand, it may lead to disturbances. In the first place I submit to the House that the present provision does not take us very far. Supposing you take one year's rent as security and the tenant does not pay his rent for a year and you go and sue him for that year; by the time you are able to recover this arrear he will again be in arrears for another year. In any case you are bound to lose one year's rent. But, under section 15, if a tenant is in arrears, the landlord can distrain the crops and make up the rent due. When there are second crops, that would be sufficient to meet the entire demand. There are a certain class of people who say that if you leave clause 15 as it is and if the landlords were to distrain the property, then the Mappillas would rise in rebellion. Now the Government have got a machinery of their own by which they enforce the collection of taxes. The bogey of rebellion cannot be carried too far. So far as I can see, there is very little likelihood of the Mappillas rising in rebellion, if what is legitimately due from them is demanded. But if they object to it, it is the duty of the Government to protect the interests of the law-abiding citizens as against the turbulence of the Mappillas. I prefer the summary procedure to security; but if there must be security, let its operation be limited."

2-45
p.m.

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I am surprised at the attitude of the hon. the Revenue Member with regard to this provision. I doubt very much whether his mature judgment and feeling heart go with what he said on the floor of this House. What does the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, amount to? He does not get rid of the payment of advance altogether. By all means, take one year's rent as advance in cases where such practice exists. But in cases where there is no such practice, let the old state of things continue. What objection the Government can have to that proposition I fail to see."

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"Another remark was made by the hon. the Revenue Member which I am unable to understand. It is this; he said that landlords were reasonable people; they asked that the rent should be paid in advance and promised to pay an interest of 6 per cent on it; the tenants would not be inconvenienced because they received interest at 6 per cent. The hon. Member must be aware from his district experience, at what rate of interest people borrow money from co-operative societies and the rate at which co-operative societies lend money. As my hon. Friend, Mr. Sankaran Unni, remarked, co-operative societies lend money at a higher rate of interest than 6 per cent; there are many people who borrow money at this high rate of interest, only to re-lend it at a higher rate to make profit thereby. What is there to prevent these 'oppressed' landlords to freely utilize the machinery placed at their disposal and recover the rent in cases where it is not paid in advance? I think the hon. the Revenue Member is, unconsciously but none the less really imposing a heavy burden on the cultivating tenants. My hon. Friend, Mr. Raman Menon, for whom I have great regard said that I did not know the actual condition of things in Malabar. Of course, I do not pretend to know it as well as he does, or ought to. I was referring to the practice in other districts where kists were not collected in one lump sum but spread over a series of months. Even in such cases it is very hard for the ryots to pay the money without great loss to them. I concluded from that fact that there should be much more difficulty to pay the much larger sum of rent in one lump sum. This burden would always be hanging upon the tenants. By this provision you are driving them more into the clutches of their immediate landlords. Where are the tenants to go to get this advance? They will have to go to their immediate landlords and execute a bond for the advance and be in their clutches much more tightly than before. I do ask the Government to revise their views in regard to this matter and accept the amendment which is just and fair."

* Mr. C. E. WOOD:—"Mr. President, Sir, after what has been said this morning, I do not think it is necessary now to do more than formally support the amendment of the hon. Mover, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu. I think that if a tenant has shown his bona fides by giving satisfactory tenancy for a period of three years, there is no necessity after that to take security from him. On this account I endorse this amendment to eliminate the tenant who has been in occupation for three years from the commencement of the Act."

* Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"Sir, one ground on which my hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, justified his amendment is by quoting from a statement from the Raghavayya Committee's report that one-fourth of the verumpattam tenants have been holding the land for over ten years or so; he urged that as a reason why they should not be made to pay one year's rent as advance or security. But my hon. Friend forgets that there are no statistics in the Raghavayya Committee's report which shed any light upon the point whether these classes of tenants have given any advance or not. The statements given there are with regard to the acreage cultivated by the verumpattam tenants, cultivated by the kanam tenants and by the janmis themselves; they do not show whether these verumpattam tenants who have been on the land for a number of years have paid any advance or not. Therefore it is impossible for my hon. Friend to base his argument on the statement of the Raghavayya Committee's report."

[Mr. K. P. Raman Menon] [21st January 1930]

"Most of the arguments urged by me this morning with reference to the necessity of demanding security of at least one year's rent would apply also to this amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu. I therefore do not wish to repeat them.

"Then again, my hon. Friend, Mr. Sankaran Unni, has given away his whole case when he says that one year's rent is not sufficient advance to insure the landlord against the loss which he may incur on account of the tenant not paying up the rent punctually. He has said that, even if the tenant has paid one year's rent as advance and if the landlord is not paid rent punctually, the landlord will have to go to a regular court of law, sue him and recover the property; he also said 'it may take one more year and thus many years' rent will be in arrears'. Is it an argument in favour of the amendment or against it? I think that it is the best argument that can be advanced against the amendment. It is clear that the landlord stands to lose a good deal even when one year's rent is given as advance or security for prompt payment of rent. When once this House recognizes that the landlord is the ultimate owner of the land and when the landlord cannot evict the tenant except for reasons stated in the Bill, is it not right and proper that he should be assured of the income that he has been deriving hitherto and that all facilities should be given to him in the matter of collecting one year's rent as security? I submit, Sir, that, in the absence of statistics which would throw further light upon the point, the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, should not commend itself to the House."

MR. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—"Sir, it is rather remarkable that the whole Act and the amendments have been drafted in an atmosphere and belief that one set of people in Malabar is against another set, and that every act done by one set of people is intended to injure the other. I strongly object to such a feeling in the House. It appears to me that every legislation is undertaken in order to see that all classes of people, whether they are landlords or tenants, are interdependent in the ordinary transactions of life, that one cannot get on without the other, and that they live in friendliness. That is the atmosphere that must prevail in every Legislative Council. I strongly protest against any other ideas being allowed to find their way into the statute book. You are well aware that the effect of taking security will be to take away the vested rights of the tenants who have been in possession of the land for a long time. The effect of this provision is only to reiterate the right which the tenant has already got. No Act should have retrospective effect; no legislation can take away the vested rights which any tenant may have, whatever may be the nature of the right acquired. You allow this legislation to have retrospective effect—an effect which is unknown to law. I suggest that every legislation should be brought in an atmosphere in which both the landlords and the tenants will intertwine themselves and will not dissociate themselves. The sooner we get rid of the idea that one man need not care for another, the better for us. If the experience of the last Mappilla rebellion or of the disturbances of the past is that we should pass a legislation which will have the effect of cutting one set of people from another and not making them interdependent, the sooner such ideas are wiped off, the better. Every legislation which has the effect of widening the gulf, social or otherwise, between one set of people and another is certainly very objectionable. The effect of

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this amendment is to minimise the evil. If the landlord goes to the tenant's house and sees the actual condition of the family, at least the better side of human nature will impress upon him that the tenant is suffering and that he ought not to collect a portion of the rent. But on the other hand if you allow the landlord to take security, he will care very little for the interests of the tenant. The landlord will remit a portion of the rent if he goes and sees the house of the tenant and his condition. If you allow the landlord to take security, he will take the law into his own hands and will not care to see how the tenant is getting on. If you pass a legislation that security ought to be given, the landlord will not at all remit even a single pie. Therefore at least in a matter which would go to minimise the evil it is absolutely necessary that the vested right which the tenant has acquired by being in possession of the land, should be recognized by this House. Therefore, the amendment comes in good time, so that we may see that the relationship between the janmi, the kanamdar and the tenants is harmonious and inter-dependent. I may say once for all that I am not all satisfied with the way in which this Act is framed, because the principle underlying this Act is as far as possible. . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I request the hon. Member to confine himself to this proviso."

MR. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—"Yes, Sir. Therefore, you will see that the effect of this amendment is to make the landlord dependent to a certain extent, not to a considerable extent, on the tenant and he will have to see that the rights of the tenant are not in any way restricted. Therefore I have great pleasure in supporting the amendment. It will place the tenant on an independent footing; it will make him more self-relying. It will make his position quite independent, at the same time causing the minimum of inconvenience to other people. Very often we hear of complaints made by representatives in this House, of the different classes who never look at the other side of the picture, who never think that the welfare of the tenant is also the welfare of the kanamdar and the janmi. I am therefore strongly of opinion that by accepting this amendment, we would be lightening the burden on the tenant and making his position a little more tolerable, at the same time securing for the kanamdar or whoever has to deal with him, an effective method of dealing with him. After all, do we really expect every landlord to extract the last pie from a tenant? We don't. Very often it is stated that the landlord is really a well intentioned man and that he will not extract the last pie from the tenant. If so, why want security? And if you do not want any security, then the course followed in every other department should apply in this case also. Government must have the interests of all the people at heart. This amendment is a very reasonable one and I am of opinion that it should be accepted by the House."

MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I think the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, overlooks an important point. The question is whether the landlord should have the benefit of section 15 or the benefit of advance payment. Now, both are to some extent, an evil, but which is the greater evil? The power of eviction summarily will be a great handle in the hands of the landlord, and it is a greater power than the power of demanding advance payment of one year's rent. In lieu of the advance payment referred to in the new section, there is already section 15 giving power for summary

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

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procedure. Whatever might be the period for which a tenant has been on his land, the Bill confers fixity of tenure on the tenant; and if section 15 is to be abrogated as proposed by the Government, the only thing that remains, is the power of taking an advance payment of one year's rent. I do not see why a tenant who wants to have fixity of tenure, should not be liable to pay even an advance payment of one year's rent, when there is always the danger of his being in arrears of rent. Even under Mr. Krishna Nayar's Bill, all the tenants were not to have fixity of tenure at once; I think only those who had been on the land for six years, were to be given that right. But having given that right to all tenants under the present Bill, are we not to give the landlords at least the power to demand an advance payment? If the tenant wants to avail himself of the provisions of this Bill, surely he must be prepared to pay the advance, as he is getting permanent rights in the land. One fine morning the tenant will find that he is a permanent tenant and will be surprised because he did not ask for it. In that case, why not allow this concession to the landlord? While I have got all sympathy for the tenants—in fact I should be very glad if all the tenants become peasant proprietors of the land permanently—in view of the fact that this Bill is forfeiting the rights of the landlord in regard to his land, I think he must have some compensation at least. I am afraid this point has been overlooked. After all, so much has been said about the rights to be conferred on the tenant, but not a word has been said about the confiscation of the rights of the landlord. I think this point must be borne in mind in connexion with this section. There must be some security for the landlord in regard to the recovery of rent from the tenant. The collection of rent is a great source of trouble to the landlord in all parts of the country, and in the West Coast it is particularly so. In fact I feel that I must introduce a Bill to facilitate the recovery of rent by the landlords—and I shall do so in the next Council if I am re-elected again—somewhat on the lines of the provision in section 15. After all, Sir, we must be fair to all classes of people. I think the Government are perfectly right in conferring certain rights on the tenants, but they have not at all been fair to the landlord. The Government are agreed in dropping section 15; but I find there is an amendment later on for retaining it in another form. I am afraid section 15 is a greater evil than the new section 13. Surely, to insist on payment of an advance rent, is not summary procedure. I therefore appeal to the House, not to insert this proviso."

* Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur :—" Mr. President, Sir, the proposal of my hon. friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu is a very modest one. His proposal made this morning was a just one but as it was defeated, he has now come forward with this amendment in a spirit of compromise. One would have therefore expected—at any rate I expected—that the hon. the Revenue Member would meet him half-way and accept this compromise. The message of His Excellency suggested three or four changes to be made in the Bill as passed by this Council. All the others I think will be accepted by the House; only in regard to this small change, some compromise is suggested. Even now, it is not too late for the hon. the Revenue Member to find out some *via media* instead of refusing the amendment completely, thereby avoiding the possibility of a misunderstanding in Malabar and sending a message of peace to the people. As regards the figures quoted by Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, Mr. Raman Menon said that from the Raghaviah Committee's report it is found that only a third of the total area

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under cultivation in Malabar is in the possession of verumpattamdars and it was not known how many of them paid advance rent or security. That question, however, had been already answered by Mr. Muniswami Nayudu. If there are already tenants who have paid advance rent or given security, in their case the question does not arise at all; it is only in the case of those who did not pay such advance that the question arises.

" Sir, Mr. Saldanha was saying that the tenants in Malabar never asked for fixity of tenure. He conveniently forgets that tenants everywhere in the country, and especially in Malabar, are mostly dumb, and those who profess to speak for the tenants generally speak for themselves. They are more interested in their own welfare than in the welfare of the tenants or verumpattamdars. The bogus meetings held recently in some places in Malabar, do not really represent the views of the tenants. They were all meetings where a few of the kanamdars joined together and passed some resolutions and said that the tenants were asking for this security. Really, if some commission or somebody is sent there to find out the real state of affairs, it will be found that the tenants are not able to, and will never be able to, pay this advance rent at all. Therefore, I appeal to the Government to accept this modest amendment, to only one of the several proposals made by the Government and referred to this House. With these words, Sir, I support the amendment of Mr. Muniswami Nayudu."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Mr. President, Sir, I want to make one point clear in respect of the very modest amendment brought forward by my hon. friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu. Sir, the amendment brought forward by Government and which was passed just now is, I wish to point out, a very harsh one and nothing contained in this Bill will work such a hardship as this one. It is very rarely that there is a tenant cultivating land who even possesses enough property to mortgage and borrow money for his cultivation expenses. Usually he borrows money on the security of somebody for the land that he cultivates. Here it is usual for the kanamdar to lend money to the tenant for the cultivation of the land. When the tenant is forced to borrow extra money from the kanamdar for paying the amount of security, the tenant will be in the hands of the kanamdar more tightly than he was ever before. To prove that the cultivating tenant is not in a position to pay in advance any rent without incurring great loss in the way of interest, I will quote the evidence taken by the Raghaviah Committee in Kollengode. At Kollengode the Committee examined two verumpattamdars. One of them said 'that only 10 per cent of the present-day verumpattamdars would be able to give security for two years' rent, that most of them have to borrow even for seeds paying from 30 to 50 per cent interest, that only 40 per cent of the present-day tenants will be able to pay the present rate of rents regularly even if given fixity of tenure and that the others will have to vacate after one or two years.' When such is the case, now, to drive the tenants to the sowcar, who is the kanamdar, having to borrow money at enormous rates of interest, is to make their position much more difficult. I therefore support the amendment of Mr. Muniswami Nayudu."

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

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"The question is to add the following proviso at the end of sub-clause (i) of new clause 13:—

'Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall apply to a cultivating verumpattamdar who has been in possession of his holding for a continuous period of not less than three years on the date of the commencement of this Act without

(a) paying one year's rent of the holding in advance, or

(b) furnishing security for the said rent, or

(c) paying a portion of the said rent in advance and furnishing security for the balance.'

The amendment was declared carried.

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar demanded a poll and the House divided thus:

Ayes.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Dr. (Mrs) S. Mathulakshmi Reddi. | 21. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 2. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. | 22. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 3. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowdar. | 23. Mr. Ramnath Goenka. |
| 4. " A. B. Shetty. | 24. " R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 5. " J. Bheemayya. | 25. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 6. " J. A. Davis. | 26. " P. Siva Rao. |
| 7. Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur. | 27. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 8. The Zamindar of Singampatti. | 28. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar. |
| 9. " T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. | 29. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 10. " K. Krishnan. | 30. " P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 11. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. | 31. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 12. " V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | 32. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyyar. |
| 13. Mr. E. Sankaran Unni. | 33. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razaek Sahib Bahadur. |
| 14. " C. E. Wood. | 34. Mr. Muhammad Khadir Mohideen Sahib. |
| 15. " F. E. James. | 35. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 16. " A. J. Leech. | 36. " A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyyar. |
| 17. " R. J. C. Robertson. | |
| 18. " H. F. P. Hearson. | |
| 19. " G. R. Premayya. | |
| 20. " V. Ramjee Rao. | |

Noes.

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|---|---|
| 1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 13. Mr. V. Ch. John. |
| 2. " Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar. | 14. " M. A. Manickavelu Nayakar. |
| 3. " Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. | 15. " Syed Taj-ud-din Sahib. |
| 4. " Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. | 16. " R. Foulkes. |
| 5. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 17. Rao Sahib P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. |
| 6. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 18. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 7. Mr. Hilton Brown. | 19. " M. V. Gangadhar Siva. |
| 8. " H. A. Watson. | 20. " A. Achuthan. |
| 9. " A. G. Leach. | 21. " Daniel Thomas. |
| 10. " J. Gray. | 22. " S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar. |
| 11. " S. V. Ramamurti. | 23. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| 12. " C. B. Cotterell. | 24. Mr. J. A. Saldanha. |
| | 25. " K. Uppi Sahib. |
| | 26. " K. P. Raman Menon. |

Neutral.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar. | 3. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 2. " K. Ramachandra Padayachi. | |

Ayes 36. Noe 26. Neutral 3.

The amendment was adopted.

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The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Mr. Unni proposes to move a proviso. I want to see how it is relevant to the provisions of the Bill. I find from the amendment that he wants to provide for the investment of the advance payment made. I want to know how this would regulate the relationship between the landlord and the tenant. I think it is more a question for the tarwad to decide where this amount has to be invested. I would advise the hon. Member to get a proper Bill introduced to regulate that. I do not think that this concerns the relationship between the landlord and the tenant."

* Mr. E. SANKARAN UNNI:—"Mr. President, may I point out that it does concern the landlord and tenant in this sense. When once money has been taken, it passes into the hands of the landlord and thus the question of investing it is relevant."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"That is a matter between him and his family."

* Mr. E. SANKARAN UNNI:—"Clause 6 of the original Bill that was introduced makes provision for the investment of the security. Sub-clause (6) of clause 6 of that Bill runs:

'If the security under sub-section (3) is furnished in ready money, the court shall, while issuing the certificate, or as soon as may be after its issue, give, on the motion of the person on whose request the security was taken, or of the applicant, such directions as may be necessary for the proper investment of the said money, and in all cases provide by a written order that the applicant shall be entitled only to draw interest payable in respect of the money so invested, but not to deal in any manner with the said money except on the order of the court to be passed after notice to the person at whose request the security was taken.'

"I am only following a precedent set by the Government. I submit, Sir, that in legislating for a district like Malabar or for the matter of that any place, it would not be possible to detach so important a matter as the tenancy question from the prevailing social conditions. In Malabar the conditions are such that both the Raghaviah Committee and the Government thought it necessary to have a provision like this. But, that clause was taken away by the select committee on account of the fact that security itself was abolished. Now that security is coming back, I suggest that this clause may be put in and I submit that this is relevant and it is absolutely necessary in the interests of the people concerned:

'Provided that in all cases where security is furnished in ready money after the passing of this Act, it shall be invested in Government paper or other approved security and the tenant shall be entitled only to draw the interest on the money so invested, but not to deal in any manner with the principal amount except with the consent in writing of the landlord at whose instance the security was ordered by the court to be furnished.'

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The only question for consideration is whether any amendment is relevant to the provisions of the Bill as passed by the Council and I consider that this amendment is not relevant."

"The question is:

In clause 14 as re-numbered, after sub-clause (6) and before the proviso, insert the following sub-clause:—

'(7) that the tenant has not complied with the order of the Court under sub-section (3) of section 13.'

This is only a consequential amendment.

The amendment was adopted.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—

In clause 15 as re-numbered—

(i) in sub-clause (1), line 3, for the figures '13' substitute the figures '14';

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- (ii) in sub-clause (2), line 3, for the figures '13' substitute the figures '14';
- (iii) in sub-clause (3), line 2, for the figures '13' substitute the figures '14'; and
- (iv) after sub-clause (3), insert the following sub-clause:—

'(4) In any suit in which eviction is claimed on the ground specified in clause (7) of section 14, if the tenant—

(i) (a) deposits in court for payment to the plaintiff in the suit one year's fair rent of the holding in advance or furnishes security for the same or deposits in court for such payment a portion of such fair rent and furnishes security for the remainder, or

(b) where he has already paid a portion of the said fair rent or furnished security for a portion thereof, deposits in court for payment to the plaintiff the balance of the said fair rent or furnishes security for such balance or deposits in court for such payment a portion of such balance and furnishes security for the remainder; and

(ii) deposits in court for payment to the plaintiff the costs of the latter up to the date of deposit the court shall dismiss the suit'."

* Mr. E. SANKARAN UNNI :—"Mr. President, Sir, in view of the clause that we have passed, I am anxious to know, how the present amendment would suit."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It is not my concern. If you point out the difficulty, the hon. the Revenue Member will meet it."

* Mr. E. SANKARAN UNNI :—"I feel some difficulty. I am not quite sure, but I think there may be some difficulty. I want to draw the attention of the hon. the Revenue Member and of the House to this aspect of the matter in order to avoid future troubles."

The amendment was put to the House and adopted.

3-30 p.m. The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is to omit clause 15. Mr. Muniswami Nayudu has given notice of an amendment. Perhaps he wanted to move it only in case clause 13 was not carried."

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"Sir, as I understand it, it was the intention of His Excellency to omit clause 15 if amendments 2 to 4 are accepted. But since the House has accepted them in a modified form, in that as certain tenants have been exempted from security clause, I want to move my amendments."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Now the question is that clause 15 be omitted. If that motion is rejected then the hon. Member will be in a position to go into the details of the clause. The question is to omit clause 15."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Mr. President, the position has now become very much complicated. After the acceptance of the previous clauses we feel that if they come into force there will be no provision to make the recalcitrant tenants, who refuse to pay security or advance rent, pay their

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[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

dues. For such cases, clause 15 provides for summary procedure and if we omit this clause now there will be no proper provision for such cases. So from that point of view, Government will have to consider their position and see, having accepted the previous amendment, why they should not bring an amendment to this clause instead of deleting it wholesale. So for these reasons I move that this matter be adjourned till to-morrow."

Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"Sir, I think there is no confusion. According to His Excellency's message, clause 15 should be omitted if the previous amendments are all accepted. But, as I said before, they have been accepted in part, and to the extent they have not been accepted my amendments will be in order. So there is no necessity for adjournment. I think that is the intention of His Excellency the Governor."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The wishes of His Excellency were that if the previous amendments of His Excellency were carried this should also be moved. We do not know what his intention is. We can take it to be nothing else but this, in so far as we can make out from the wording. And therefore the proceedings are quite in order."

Mr. Saldanha's motion is lost for want of a seconder.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I have not finished my speech." (Laughter.)

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"You moved an adjournment motion, and for want of a seconder it is lost."

Mr. E. SANKARAN UNNI :—"May I know whether it is the intention of His Excellency the Governor . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I have already ruled that the amendment is in order."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"As a result of your ruling the position resolves itself to this, that this House has formally to vote against the deletion of clause 15, and in fact, Sir, by the last vote of the House, the House has decided for the retention of clause 15 with some modifications. Therefore the proper course would be to formally retain the clause and pass the amendment of Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, which has, by implication, been already passed."

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"Sir, I must oppose the retention of clause 15, for the reason urged by His Excellency the Governor. Although it is proposed to apply clause 15 only to tenants of more than three years standing when the Act comes into force, the number of such tenants must be large and His Excellency's reasons for the deletion of the clause still apply. I cannot accept the retention of clause 15 in any form."

Mr. E. SANKARAN UNNI :—"From what the hon. the Revenue Member said the position is not quite clear. It is very difficult to see which part has disappeared and which not, and why . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"If the majority voted against a motion then it is considered to have disappeared." (Laughter.)

Mr. E. SANKARAN UNNI :—"The position is somewhat confused and with a view to understand where we exactly stand, I move that consideration of this clause be adjourned till to-morrow."

Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur :—"I beg to second the motion."

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* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" May I say, Sir, that to my mind there is no confusion whatever, and that there is no danger if the Government's suggestion that this clause 15 should be deleted, is carried out. Now in addition to the usual remedies there are two new remedies available to the landlord for recovering his rent from the tenant. One is the security section and the other the authority given under section 15 for distraint of crops and other movables. So far as the security section is concerned, this Council has decided by a majority that the landlord has got the right to demand security under certain circumstances. Now under the provisions of clause 15, the landlord is given the right to proceed against the crops and movables of the tenant. It is the intention of His Excellency that this right should, under no circumstances, exist. So that there is no conflict whatever between the amendment that the House passed just now and this clause."

Mr. E. SANKARAN UNNI :—" Mr. President"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member has no right to make a third speech."

* Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—" Sir, as I understand the message of His Excellency, I think he sent back the Bill mainly with the intention of deleting those clauses of the Bill, which if they come to force, would jeopardize the peace and tranquillity of Malabar. It is in consonance with that intention, he says, that clause 15 should not find a place in the Bill. Now what the House has done is that the security section, which they formerly voted down, has been restored, and now they want to retain clause 15, which gives power to the landlord to attach the tenant's crops and other movables. Thus instead of ameliorating the position of the tenant this Council is making it worse. I submit that this is doing great injustice to the verumpattandar, and therefore I support the motion for the deletion of clause 15."

* Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON :—" Sir, this is a case of the engineer hoisting his own petard. Mr. Unni wanted that, as a matter of fact, no security should be demanded from the tenant. But now that the House has passed that there should be some security for some class of tenants, he wants to see the suggestion of His Excellency, that clause 15 should be deleted, should not be accepted. His Excellency wants to see that things in Malabar work smoothly."

" Now that the House has passed the security section in an altered form from what was suggested by His Excellency I don't see any reason why because of that, clause 15 should not be deleted. I entirely endorse every word that fell from the hon. the Law Member, and say that this clause 15 should be deleted altogether."

Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" Sir, I want to know the exact position which Government take on this question. I can quite appreciate their position if they stand for the deletion of this clause on principle. But I cannot agree with them if they think that there is an alternative remedy open to the landlord and therefore summary procedure is unnecessary. For the House has passed the previous clause in a slightly amended form and if they accept this motion they will not be held responsible for any inconsistency that will arise hereafter. For this reason I want that at least provision should be made in clause 15 for cases that the House has passed in the previous clause. And therefore I do not see any reason why my amendment should not be moved."

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Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" Sir, I am really faced with a genuine difficulty. The message of His Excellency states that if amendments 2 and 4 are accepted, and not otherwise, the clause 15 should be deleted. Now the question arises whether it is in order"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have already ruled that the amendment is in order. Perhaps the hon. Member was not present when I made that ruling." (Laughter.)

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" I was here, Sir. But the question is"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will kindly resume his seat."

* Mr. F. E. JAMES :—" Mr. President, I feel there is a genuine difficulty on the part of the House in rightly comprehending the real situation. To avoid any misunderstanding I should like the House to adjourn the consideration of this clause till to-morrow morning, when we can take it up immediately after question time. I don't see that the intention of His Excellency is being carried out of the Government proposal, since the situation is slightly modified. I should therefore like some time to be given to the Government and the House to consider the matter. Therefore I move that the further consideration of this motion be adjourned till to-morrow morning."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" I second the motion."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is to postpone the further consideration of the amendment till to-morrow." 3-45 p.m.

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I do not see any point in adjourning the consideration of this question. The matter is perfectly clear. If clause 15 is deleted the janmistill has at his disposal for the recovery of rent by the ordinary processes of law, i.e., he can bring a suit in the civil courts for the attachment of property, and if necessary for the eviction of the tenant. It does not seem to the Government necessary or desirable to confer any other special powers on the landlord. When that is the position, I submit, it is not necessary to adjourn the matter for further consideration."

The motion for adjournment was put and negatived.

The amendment to omit the existing clause 15 was put and declared carried.

Mr. Sankaran Unni demanded a poll.

The hon. the President requested the hon Members who were against the motion to stand up in their seats and Mr. Sankaran Unni alone stood up in his seat.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is a frivolous demand for poll."

" The question is :

' In clause 18—

- ' (i) In sub-clauses (1) and (2), after the words " fruit-bearing trees " wherever they occur, insert the words " and pepper vines where pepper is not the principal crop " and
- ' (ii) in the explanation, for the words " nuts and fruits " substitute the words " nuts, fruits and pepper " . "

The amendment was adopted.

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is :

In clause 28—

- (i) for the words 'under this Act' in lines 2 and 3, substitute the words and figures 'under section 12'; and
- (ii) in the proviso, for all the words beginning with the words 'unless the fair rent' substitute the following: 'unless the rent fixed under section 12 has been taken into account for the purpose of calculating the renewal fee under Chapter IV and there has been a renewal, in which case, such rent shall be payable by the cultivating verumpattamdar from the date of renewal.'

Mr. E. SANKARAN UNNI :—" I move :

In amendment No. 7 (ii) for the words beginning with 'unless' and ending with the word 'renewal' in line 5 substitute 'except where there has been a renewal under Chapter IV of this Act.'

"In clause 7 of the Bill we make provision for the fixing of fair rent and in the renewal chapter we say renewal rent shall be calculated upon fair rent. This clause as it is worded in the Bill that was passed, Government think, is likely to lead to one difficulty, viz., that fair rent assessed as between the kanamdar and the janmi may be held binding upon the verumpattamdar under them. In order to obviate that difficulty they have brought this amendment. But this amendment creates an even greater difficulty than the other one. Because the amendment says 'unless the fair rent has been taken into account for the purpose of calculating the renewal fee under Chapter IV, etc.' What does that mean? It certainly implies that it is possible to have a renewal where fair rent under clause 12 is fixed. So far as I know a renewal can take place where the kanamdar passes a certain portion of the profits out of the fair rent. This clause suggests a good deal more than that. Section 32 of the Act says :

'Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, express or implied, whether entered into before or after the coming into force of this Act, no cultivating verumpattamdar shall be liable to pay to his landlord anything more or anything else than the fair rent and no tenant who is entitled to claim a renewal under this Act shall for the purpose of obtaining the renewal be liable to pay as renewal fee anything more or anything else than the renewal fees provided by this Act.'

"The renewal fee provided by this Act is the renewal fee calculated upon the fair rent. Therefore to word the clause under this form with an implication that the fair rent need not be taken into account is creating a greater difficulty than the present one."

The amendment was duly seconded.

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I am unable to accept this amendment. I do not see the object of the proposed amendment. It appears that the hon. Member's intention is the same as His Excellency the Governor's. I suggest that we may accept the amendment as recommended by His Excellency the Governor."

The amendment of Mr. Sankaran Unni was put and negatived.

Amendment to clause 28 was then put and adopted.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is :

'In clause 40, in sub-clause (2), line 8, for the figures '13' substitute the figures '14.'

The amendment was adopted.

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is :

In clause 43—

- (i) in sub-clause (1) (a), line 2, for the figures '14' substitute the figures '15'; and
- (ii) in sub-clause (1) (b), line 2, for the figures '14' substitute the figures '15.'

The amendment was adopted.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is :

In clause 50, in sub-clause (2), line 2, omit the figures '15.'

The amendment was adopted.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is :

In clause 51—

- (i) in sub-clause (1), for the words 'coconut and arecanut' substitute the words 'coconut, arecanut and pepper'; and
- (ii) in sub-clause (2), for the words 'coconuts and arecanuts' substitute the words 'coconuts, arecanuts and pepper.'

The amendment was adopted.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the Bill as amended be passed into law."

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

III

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1920.

The Council then resumed discussion of the District Municipalities Bill.

Clause 6—Section 7.

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, the hon. Member Mr. James laid down two principles, in his speech, last evening—first that the representatives of the various communities should carry the minor communities together with them and secondly that the representatives chosen to champion the interests of the minor communities should truly and really represent them. These are principles, Sir, that all are acquainted with. But when we come to the electoral machinery devised by my friend I find certain difficulties. The hon. Member Mr. Wood proposes a separate electorate."

Mr. C. E. WOOD :—" Mr. James very clearly said what was meant by separate electorate."

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON :—" If I remember right Mr. Wood introduced it as a verbal amendment. The question of separate electorate is not on this. Am I to understand that this is merely a verbal change ?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That is what Mr. James said not long after what the mover of the motion said. If I am taking any vote on this it does not affect the question of separate electorate. There will be a separate vote on that."

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON :—" Supposing this House carries the amendment and accepts the suggestion of Mr. Wood, is the House committed to the idea ?"

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" A vote on this is not a vote on separate electorates. There is a separate amendment on that and vote will be taken. The intention is to make the expression clearer."

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON :—" Mr. Wood's suggestion would imply representation by election of these communities."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" There is a separate section that deals with it."

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON :—" I would rather ask Mr. Wood to withdraw his motion here and reserve it after the other discussion is over."

* Mr. C. E. WOOD :—" As I explained yesterday my amendment was perfectly innocuous. Mr. James' speech has confused the issue although it is very helpful and clarifies the position with regard to our ultimate intentions. But if this amendment which I now propose is passed it can hold good whether special representation is added or not. It has been moved entirely to bring the wording into line with the other amendments which are proposed. If the other amendments are not passed this alteration will not affect the principle."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am very glad the doubts have been cleared up. From yesterday's discussion, Sir, we were rather led to understand, especially from the speech of the hon. Member, Mr. James, that the question of separate versus joint electorates was also under consideration. Now, Sir, you have cleared the atmosphere. The question at issue is very simple. You will be pleased to remember also that when Mr. James was yesterday dilating upon the merits of separate versus joint electorates, I raised a point of order, and I was not successful in getting from you a ruling in my favour."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That was not a question of point of order."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" However, much of what he said was thoroughly irrelevant. (Laughter.) Having said so far, I may say that the question now at issue is a very simple question, whether for the words 'reserve seats for' Muslims, Indian Christians and so forth we should substitute the words 'reserve seats for the special representation of' Now, taking this question by itself, even in the interests of those minority communities whom my hon. Friend is seeking to give special representation, there is every danger in passing an amendment of this kind. We have got an instance of it even in this very Council, where a Brahman gentleman represents the interests of depressed classes. I mean the hon. Member, Mr. Ramjee Rao. It will mean that a non-Muslim may represent Muslim interests, a Brahman may represent the interests of the Adi-Dravidas. In the interests of those minority communities themselves I would oppose this amendment. Even yesterday, Sir, the hon. Member, Mr. Wood, was very frank in saying that this amendment was purely a verbal one, and that if it is not thought necessary he would be quite willing to withdraw it. I believe he will withdraw this amendment."

* Mr. H. F. P. HEARSON :—" The question raised by the last speaker has been answered by amendment No. 64 on the paper. By this amendment, it is shown that there is no intention of getting an outsider to represent any of those minority communities."

The amendment was put and negatived.

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Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" My amendment is to omit item (c) in sub-section (3). My idea in giving notice of these amendments was with the object of moving for separate electorates on which I have given a definite amendment later on."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Which is that amendment ?"

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" Amendment No. 24-A. If the hon. the President thinks that I can take up this amendment after that amendment has been moved, I shall do so."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" If the hon. Member moves this amendment, it will be taken as a vote on the question whether in every municipality seats shall be reserved or whether reservation will be left to the discretion of the Government. That will be the only effect of the vote on this amendment."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" Then, Sir, I move—

'Omit item (c), in sub-section (3).'

"The item relates to Adi-Dravidas and Adi-Andhras."

Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI :—" I second it."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" This amendment is consequential on the further amendment that my hon. Friend has given notice of, that at least two seats should be compulsorily reserved in every municipality. As I said in the beginning, the Select Committee thought that there should be no compulsory reservation of seats for any community but that it should be left to the Government to reserve seats as it may appear necessary to them, considering the number of people belonging to any community resident within a particular municipal area. Under these circumstances, I am afraid I must oppose this amendment."

The amendment was negatived.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Amendment No. 17 to omit the words 'or Adi-Andhras' is the same thing ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" No, Sir. The amendment is different because by the term 'Adi-Dravidas' we want to include also the 'Adi-Andhras'."

Rao Sahib H. SRINIVASAN :—" I beg to move that

In item (c) of sub-section (3) the words 'or Adi-Andhras' be omitted."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" I second it."

The amendment was adopted.

* Mr. C. E. WOOD :—" Mr. President, I beg to move that

For items (e) and (f) the following be substituted :—

(e) Anglo-Indians ;

(f) Women ; and

(g) Chambers of Commerce or Trades Associations."

The object of this amendment is, Sir, to provide for representation as such of Chambers of Commerce and Trades Associations. The question is whether this House wishes to provide for the representation of such bodies.

[Mr. C. E. Wood]

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Personally, for myself, until the question came before the House yesterday, I was in favour of allowing the general electorate only to decide whom they should send to the councils. But on further consideration, I do think that the opinions of representatives of Chambers of Commerce and Trades Associations which are situated in certain municipalities, will be quite valuable to the municipal councils. Members of Chambers of Commerce and Trades Associations are to a certain extent experts. I would point out that yesterday we passed a large sum of money for the Carnatic Paper Mills. I would further point out that in the State Aid to Industries Committee the representatives of Chambers of Commerce have always stated that the undertaking was unsound and badly conceived and without sufficient capital, and that Government would be wasting their money on it. I merely give that as an instance of how a man who is engaged daily in this sort of work is to some extent an expert and is able to give valuable assistance. If, Sir, it is felt that their opinions are likely to be of some value in the district municipalities, they should be secured, but such persons will not be available unless there is special representation for them. That is my personal opinion. However good they may be, it may not be possible to get them through the general electorate. We are further on proposing amendments for special electorates, but the question of special electorates need not yet arise. It should also be remembered, I think, that these members of Chambers of Commerce and Trades Associations are doing a large amount of trade and as such they have large interests, and they should be given an opportunity to express their views in municipal councils. If they are keen to help the local administration, their assistance should be availed of. I may also point out in moving this that there is a definite provision in the Bill of the safeguard that the local Government may exercise its discretion over reservation in any place. I am perfectly aware that seats in some municipalities have been reserved for Europeans and that many of them have not given good service. I think the local Government should now have power, if they think it will be beneficial to any municipality to provide special seats for these people, to make the necessary provision. It must be remembered that Indian chambers of commerce, and there is now an Indian Federation of Chambers, are increasing in numbers every day, and the Indian chambers are taking much keener interest in general commercial matters than ever before. I realize that Indians who are also members of such chambers are elected in the ordinary course to municipalities through the general electorate, but they will not carry the same weight in commercial matters as when they are elected as definite representatives of a particular chamber of commerce or trades association. On these grounds, I ask the House to accept this amendment and to remember that the question of separate electorates has not yet arisen."

Mr. F. E. JAMES :—" I second it."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, even in the old District Municipalities Act, there was no special representation provided for either Chambers of Commerce or Trades Associations, because in mufassal localities, except perhaps in places like Tuticorin, there are no such interests which have to be represented. The whole scheme of the Bill is propounded on that principle and is accepted by the Select Committee, where hon. Members representing the chambers of commerce were present and did not raise this

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[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

question as to whether there should be any special representation of such interests of trade associations in municipalities. The hon. Member, Mr. Wood, said that this would not commit us on the question of special electorates. But, I think if we adopt this amendment that chambers of commerce and trades associations should have reserved seats in municipal councils, we shall in other words be accepting a special electorate. Because, I feel that the representation of chambers of commerce and trades associations, if it is to be an effective one at all, should be by special electorates, and, as I have said before, I do not think local bodies are institutions wherein we ought to have special electorates for the representation of commercial interests. Under these circumstances, I am not able to accept the amendment."

* Mr. F. E. JAMES :—" I am very sorry that the hon. Minister is not able to accept this proposal. In the first place, when he says that there are very few places where such interest have to be represented, he is not entirely correct. There are chambers of commerce not only in Tuticorin but also in Calicut, Coimbatore, Cochin, Tellicherry, Vizagapatam, Cocanada and Cuddalore. I have only mentioned the Chambers of Commerce, European or Indian, and not other centres where large Indian commercial business is carried on. The hon. the Minister said that this proposal if accepted would mean the establishing of separate electorates. I would point out to him that that is not so. A special electorate means an electorate which is composed of certain interests which it is well to have represented on the particular body which is in question. Therefore commercial interests, whether they are Indian or European, or both, would be represented through a special electorate and not through a separate electorate. I wish to make that point very clear, because the principle underlying this is not that of separate electorate at all. The question is : 'Do you want that special interests should be represented?' Secondly, do you want the valuable co-operation of the representatives of those special electorates? I can say from experience that there was no danger whatsoever in any municipality having one or two representatives of commercial interests in a particular town. Two members will not seriously affect a body of 20 members. On the other hand, it will be useful to have on the municipalities representatives of commerce and industry to advise and give their suggestions in regard to the business side of the administration of those bodies. On account of these reasons, I would ask the House to accept what I venture to say is a most reasonable proposition."

4-15
p.m.

* Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, I oppose the amendment for the simple reason that the effect of the reservation will be spoiled if such an amendment were accepted. Already we have reserved seats for six communities and if we add another category it will spoil the effect of reservation. In a council consisting of 24 councillors, we cannot reserve more than six seats for separate communities. If we add another class for reservation it will mean giving a handle to the Government to spoil the effect of reservation. It may reserve seats for Chambers of Commerce by reducing the number of seats reserved either for Mussalman or Christian communities. Unless they reduce this number they cannot reserve seats for other interests. Mr. Wood adduced the reason that there may be some experts who would be qualified in certain special branches, and this reservation would provide opportunities for such members to take part in the deliberations of the council."

[Mr. C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar] [21st January 1930]

I may say for the information of the hon. Member that under section 24 the council can compose such committees in which they can get outsiders to help them in their deliberations. I do not think for these reasons that reservation is necessary either for the Chamber of Commerce or for the Trades Association."

* Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Sir, I am very anxious that the commercial interests should be associated with the local administrations. I also accept that valuable help is derived by such association. But looking at it from the practical point of view, it seems to me, as even the speech of Mr. Wood shows, there is very little support for the amendment; because these associations in the municipalities are only few in number and where there are Indian Chambers of Commerce, the members therein are men of influence and experience and they stand for general electorate and are able to be returned. There is a strong reason for giving special representation to the Chamber of Commerce on the Corporation. But in the case of municipalities in the district there are very few cases where they are absolutely necessary. In such cases, the legislature makes a provision to take advantage of the expert knowledge and experience and utilize them for the general benefit of the municipality. Therefore select committees are appointed wherein members who are not members of the municipality may be requested to serve on such committees, and they will have all the privileges and the rights of the members of the municipal council. Their position is not in any way inferior to the position of the elected municipal councillor. They are co-opted as members. Therefore we have got ample provision in the Bill where we can utilize their expert knowledge and experience in carrying out any important measures. There is a very strong case for representation of the Chamber of Commerce and Trades Association in the Corporation, but the case for representation in the district municipalities seems to be very slender. From the manner in which Mr. Wood delivered his speech, he does not seem to be quite sure of his position. We do not want any explanation or comment to explain the distinction between separate and special electorates. I think the House is intelligent enough to understand the distinction between the two. I think it is a waste of time for any member of the House to explain the distinction between the two. It is an insult to the intelligence of the House."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Sir, I wish to oppose this amendment. Hitherto we have had difficulties about separate representations for different communities. But now by the introduction of this special item, namely, representation of the Chamber of Commerce and Trades Association, we would be introducing class interests along with communal interests. Both of these, I think, ought not to ask for representation, because in the general electorate both the members of the Chamber of Commerce and Trades Association will be able to come into the municipal council and corporations. If these bodies were to get special representation, I do not see any reason why, agriculturists, bricklayers and others also ought not to ask for special representation. Therefore I oppose this."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The next two items 17-B and 17-C may be moved together."

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Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI :—" I move—

*'In item (e) omit the word "or" and add the following as a new item after item (e):—
" (f) any other minority community or depressed or backward class or."*

" Sir, I move this in order to provide for other minority communities that are not included in the category (a) to (f). That is the simple object with which this amendment is moved."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" Mr. President, Sir, this amendment seeks only to restore an item which was found in the Bill as introduced in the Council by the hon. Minister. This item was omitted by the select committee; probably because Anglo-Indians, Europeans and women were added to the list and the list of communities for whom seats are to be reserved became too long."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member was also a member of the committee. Members of the select committee need not speculate as to the reasons for anything done by the select committee."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" In the old Act of 1920 there is a provision to give nominations for Mussalmans and other minorities, but it does not specify the communities for which nomination should be given. It simply says Mussalmans and other minority communities. These nominations and reservations are intended to secure the representation for communities which cannot get in by the open door of election. As a matter of fact, in many places, we find a number of minority communities and backward classes who cannot get in by election. For instance, in Mangalore Government are giving nominations to communities such as Billavas, Fishermen and Jains. Such communities will have no chance at all of coming in by the open door of election, if no seats are reserved for them."

" It will be unjust and unfair to deny this concession to such communities who are now enjoying the privilege of nomination. No obligation is sought to be imposed on Government to reserve seats for any particular class of people in any place. There are several places where it will not be necessary to reserve seats for some of the communities mentioned in the Bill. For instance, in Mangalore it would not be necessary to reserve seats for Muhammadans or Christians because they can take care of themselves. So there will be no difficulty felt, if the item proposed in this amendment is added to the list in the Bill. As I have already said this amendment seeks only to restore an item which was in the Bill introduced by the Minister, and so I hope he will have no difficulty in accepting this amendment."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am afraid my hon. Friends behind me are wrong in their surmise. I am not going to accept this amendment. I think it is right that seats should be reserved only for special communities and it is not necessary to further divide the Hindu society into various backward and other communities."

The amendment was put and negatived.

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" Sir, I move—

In the first proviso to sub-section (3), for the words 'one-fourth' substitute the words 'one-third.'

[Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai] [21st January 1930]

“ Sir, in clause 3, there are six classes that are being notified for reservation of seats. In most of these municipal councils there are sixteen members, and in the original Bill that was brought in by the Chief Minister, there were only three communities that were noted for reservation. During their deliberations, the select committee added three more, i.e., Europeans, Anglo-Indians and women, but the proportion remained the same. Now in a municipal council where there are sixteen members, if one-fourth is to be reserved for these six communities, two communities will not get any representation at all. Moreover, Sir, in item (4) it is clearly stated that due regard must be had to their number and importance. So, in most cases, the depressed classes and such other communities would be overlooked. To avoid such a contingency, I thought it advisable to give notice of an amendment of this sort. I hope the hon. Minister will accept it.”

4-30
p.m.

The amendment was duly seconded.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Even under the old District Municipalities Act where there were nominations for all these minority communities, it was specifically provided that such nominations should not exceed one-fourth of the number of seats in such municipalities. I think it is but right that the general electorate should get the majority of seats and, as was stated by Members in this House and as Mr. Shetty himself has pointed out, there are municipalities like Mangalore and Vaniyambadi and other places where Christians or Muhammadans may get elected to all seats through the general electorate. Even Adi-Dravidas have been sometimes elected as in the case of Virudhunagar. So I think there is no danger in having only one-fourth the number of seats reserved. I therefore am against this amendment.”

The amendment was put and negatived.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai has given notice of an amendment to add a new sub-section (4) (a) as follows :—‘ Two seats shall be reserved for the Adi-Dravidas in each municipality.’ This cannot be moved as the House has just now voted against the question of reservation of seats.”

Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA :—“ Sir, I have given notice of an amendment, but it does not find a place in the agenda.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ It was late and was not therefore admitted.

“ The question is that clause 6 as amended shall stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted and clause 6 as amended was added to the Bill.

Clauses 7, 8, 9 and 10.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ There are no amendments to clauses 7, 8, 9 and 10. I shall put them together to the vote of the House. The question is that clauses 7 to 10 shall stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted and clauses 7, 8, 9 and 10 were added to the Bill.

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Clause 11—Section 12.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Sir, I move to
‘ Substitute the following for the existing clause :—

12 (1) Every council shall elect

- (i) one of its members to be its president ;
- (ii) one of its members other than the president to be its chairman ; and
- (iii) four of its members other than the president and the chairman to be members of its executive committee.

(2) The chairman and the said four members shall be the executive committee of the council.

(3) The president, chairman and every member of the executive committee shall be deemed to have vacated his respective office—

- (i) on the expiry of the term of his office ; or
- (ii) on his ceasing to be a councillor.

(4) When the office of the chairman is vacant or he is absent from jurisdiction or is incapacitated and he has not delegated his powers the president shall, after giving reasonable notice to the councillors, convene a meeting for the election of a chairman, and until such election notwithstanding anything contained in this Act the president shall be deemed to be the chairman of the council.

(5) An outgoing elected president, chairman or member of the executive committee shall be eligible for re-election.

12-A. For the words “ chairman and vice-chairman ” substitute the words “ president, chairman and a member of the executive committee.”

“ Sir, I request hon. Members to bear with me a little patiently. I have taken this clause from a similar provision in the Bombay District Municipalities Act. I am somewhat conversant with the working of the District Municipalities Act of the Bombay presidency for a long time. I was employed by the Bombay Government in drafting a very important municipal bill and I have studied the whole system of municipal administration. I mention this only to show my experience in drafting municipal laws. Sir, the Bombay presidency municipal administration has been a model for municipal administration in other parts of India. It is an undoubted fact that the Municipal Acts of the Corporations of Madras and Calcutta have been copied word for word from the Municipal Act of the Bombay Corporation. In the Bombay Act a distinction has been made between the President or Mayor of the Corporation and the Chairman of the Standing Committee. A President is generally elected on account of his respectability, and experience and such a person would not be fit, in the nature of things, to attend to the executive work of a big municipality. For holding executive office under a

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

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corporation or municipality and for the chairmanship of standing committees, young and energetic men are the fit persons. We have here in our city Corporation an executive officer called the Commissioner. It is he who attends to all executive work. Of course this House unanimously decided that such a person need not be appointed and the Government themselves have not urged that point. So I would urge that we should in our municipalities have standing committees with chairmen of their own to carry out the executive duties. This will enable one man to seek the honor of presidentship of a municipality and another man who will be able to shoulder the work to become chairman of the standing committee. At present, some chairmen of municipalities, for various reasons, simply sit in their chair and attend to administrative work believing that they have no executive function to discharge. They simply covet the honor of being chairmen of municipalities and are anxious to receive Governors and big officials and entertain them in the chamber and all that sort of thing. They are welcome to it, but I want that there should be chairmen of standing committees who would attend to executive work properly. Very often our municipal chairmen do not know what is going on in their respective towns. They do not go round the lanes and slums of the town but are content with visiting the main thoroughfares. Their motor cars cannot enter the lanes. They cannot travel long distances and will not step into the lanes and slums for fear of spoiling their boots. When such is the state of things, I hope the House will see the necessity for having chairmen or executive officers in our municipalities to attend to all the needs of the population. Sir, my amendment has been worded with great care by more than one member of the select committee having municipal experience on the model of the provision in Bombay District Municipalities Act. It is working very well and satisfactorily there and I see no reason why we should not follow the example of Bombay. I hope that this Government will accept this amendment and that the House will consider my proposal in all its bearing. It must be noted that it does not add to the burden of the administration. It only distributes the work connected with a municipal administration among a number of men who are fit for it.

"Another peculiarity of the provision in this Bill is that it does not provide that there should be a standing or executive committee. It has left it to the wishes of the municipalities to appoint a committee and even the powers of this committee have not been defined. These powers have to be delegated to the executive committee. This has been done very perfunctorily. Some committees have been appointed we know, but they do not function satisfactorily. I think that an executive committee is of paramount importance. It would be a sort of cabinet, among the members of which the administration of the town will be distributed.

4-46 PM. "I am sure, if this is done, the administration will be carried on more efficiently and satisfactorily and with great sympathy to the people. They would be within the reach of the people so that when they do not carry on their administration properly they may be able to hear the criticisms of the people. At present the chairman will have to bear the burnt of Chairmanship as well as Presidentship and also administrative duties. To add to this we have got also the Town-Planning Act which would involve greater work on the chairman . . ."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I do not think the hon. Member will be justified in going into the details of municipal administration."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I am not going into very many details. The present Town-Planning Act will add very much to the burden of the executive officer and so long as they are not prepared to have an executive officer, I hope they will at least accept the idea of having an executive committee. I earnestly hope the Council will accept this amendment of mine. With these observations I conclude and I do hope that the House will consider my motion in all its bearings."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I second it."

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON :—"I am sorry I have to oppose this amendment. What Mr. Saldanha wants is a division of the functions amongst the numerous members of the municipal council. As the Members of this House are already aware the various municipal councils in the mufassals are divided into factions. In most municipalities there are factions, one faction fighting against another. What Mr. Saldanha wants is to perpetuate this faction for years to come and create as many Cabals as possible in the municipalities and also innumerable feuds and quarrels.

"One of the arguments that was advanced was that the chairman was an old person who was unable to look after the slums in particular towns, and he expects a dandified young man to go into slums. If the chairman will not be able to go into the slums for the reason, because he thinks that his boots will be spoiled if he goes there, the same reason holds good in the case of dandified young persons. If there are 16 members in a particular municipality and if you divide them into four committees these four committees will be fighting against one another. The proposition seems to be absurd. I therefore submit that the House should not accept the amendment."

The amendment was put to vote and negatived.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I beg to move the amendment that stands in my name which runs as follows :—

"In sub-section (4) omit clause (ii) and the figure "(i)" at the commencement and the word "or" at the end of clause (i)."

"Mr. President, it was pointed out in the select committee that the chairman who has been elected to the Legislative Council should be deprived of the office of chairman. I do not think that the chairman should be deprived of the office of chairman just because he has become a Member of the Legislative Council, and as such he will not be able to do both the duties properly. I think it is putting too much premium on public service. I therefore move my amendment."

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"I second this amendment. I would only say that it is only supreme lack of confidence in the chairman that makes certain people to say that when once the chairman becomes a Member of this Council he should cease to act as chairman. No doubt certain members of the select committee with a particular mentality thought that the two offices cannot go together and that when once a chairman becomes a Member of this Council he cannot look after the duties of the chairman satisfactorily. If the members of the municipal council have got confidence in their chairman I do not see any reason why he should not be allowed to act as such although he is returned as a Member of this Council."

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* Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" I heartily support this amendment. I cannot conceive of any reason why when a chairman is returned to the Legislative Council he should cease to exist as chairman. I can very well understand a rule which would disqualify a chairman of an urban municipality from standing for election. Now, Sir, if it is the intention to secure purity of Legislative Council for the elections that object is not achieved by enabling him to stand as a candidate and when he is returned it is not fair to cut off his connexion any more with the municipal councils. The object of enabling municipalities to return their chairmen as Members of the Legislative Council is to enable them to voice the grievances of their municipalities. Under those circumstances it is desirable that such persons should be in living touch with their constituency. To say that after they are returned to the Legislative Council they should cease to have any touch with their constituency is simply anomalous and I do not see any justification either in fact or reason in having such a provision."

* Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—" I oppose this amendment for this reason. The intention of introducing such a provision seems to me to purify the voting in the Legislative Council. Further if a chairman is elected as a Member of the Legislative Council he is likely to vote with the Ministers in power because the chairmen of municipalities and taluk and district boards want the help of the executive Government for their doings in the municipalities or district or taluk boards."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Non-officials also want their help."

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—" They have nothing to do with them. Therefore in order to purify the Legislative Council election, that clause seems to be necessary."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I should not have intervened in this debate had it not been for the observation made by one previous speaker that those who were responsible for the introduction of this clause were men of a certain kind of mentality. The question of the mentality of those who were responsible for the introduction of this amendment does not at all arise now. I think, Sir, he was less than just to those people who are absent here. Those who wanted a clause of this nature did not at all want to penalize the chairman."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Is it not a motion that was adopted by a majority ?"

(Voices : 'Yes'.)

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" That clause did not want to penalize the chairman from standing for election not because he holds an honorary office but because when once he is returned to this Council he would not be able to do justice to the other appointment which he holds. I think the hon. the Chief Minister and his colleagues must be aware of the necessity of the presence of these chairmen in their constituencies. Take for instance the present year. I do not know for how many days the Council has sat. If a member has to do full justice to his constituency, he has to be present here on all the Council days not to speak of the days on which the select committee meetings are held and of which he may happen to be a member."

[21st January 1930] [Mt. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar]

So if a member absents himself for six months in a year surely the municipality of which he is the chairman must suffer. It was this reason that induced the majority of the members of the select committee to introduce this clause."

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—" It is a well-known fact that people who have got more than one duty thrust upon them are unable to do full justice to any one of them. It is argued that the chairman of a municipality is there by virtue of the confidence which he has created in the members of the municipality. If any chairman or the president of a district board or taluk board were to do his duties satisfactorily consistently with the demands that are made upon him as a public worker, I ask how will he be able to do his duties properly if he were returned as a Member of the Legislative Council."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is repeating the arguments of other hon. Members."

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—" Sometimes we have to repeat."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is not right in repeating the arguments of other hon. Members."

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—" I want to insist upon this fact, viz., that if a man is Member of both the Legislative Council and also the chairman of a municipality his work in both the bodies will suffer. It is a well-known fact that some people for the sake of getting honour and also to achieve their own ends covet for these posts and that fact must be taken notice of by this House before it records its vote. It is quite wrong to say that the mentality of the select committee was otherwise. Their mentality was quite all right, and they had very good reasons for the introduction of this clause."

The amendment of the hon. the Chief Minister was put to vote and adopted.

The Council then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

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

[21st January 1930]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1082 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st January 1930, page 170 supra.]

District.	1927-28.			1928-29.		
	Number of prosecutions made.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted.	Number of prosecutions made.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted.

By Societies.

Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary ..	1	..	1	3	1	..
Chittoor ..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Juddapah ..	2	..	..	..	..	..
East Godavari ..	1	1	..	..	..	..
West Godavari ..	1	..	1	..	..	..
South Kanara ..	2	1	1	2	..	1
Kistna ..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Turnool ..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Tamnad ..	1	..	..	2	2	..
Salem ..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Tanjore ..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Total ..	13	6	6	9	5	1

By the Department.

Anantapur ..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
South Arcot ..	..	..	..	4	2	2	..	..
South Arcot ..	..	..	..	5	2	3	1	..
Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Chittoor ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Simbatore ..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..
East Godavari ..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..
Tanjore ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
South Kanara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Kistna ..	..	..	..	7	6	1	2	1
Turnool ..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
Tamnad ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Salem ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Tanjore ..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	..	..	..	3	1	4	3	..
Chittoor ..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
Simbatore ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
East Godavari ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Tanjore ..	..	..	..	4	2	2	..	..
Chingleput ..	..	..	..	2	2	..	5	3
Chittoor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
Simbatore ..	..	..	..	5	4	..	4	1
Total ..	44	28	10	27	11	4	..	..

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1083 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st January 1930, page 171 supra.]

	Salem.	North Arcot.	Chittoor.	Chingleput.	South Arcot.
Number of non-credit societies registered ..	7	12	3	60	30
Number of non-credit societies not started ..	2	1	..	4	1
Number of non-credit societies functioning ..	..	1	2	55	23

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1090 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st January 1930, page 174 supra.]

The serum alone method of inoculations was conducted at the following places where compulsory inoculations were ordered under the Cattle Disease Act:—

(1) Chinnaiahmipuram village, Parlakimedi taluk, Ganjam district. Eighty-eight animals were inoculated with 500 doses of serum.

(2) Cattle fair at Kothacheruvu, Penukonda taluk, Anantapur district. Serum alone inoculations were performed on 1,625 animals using 10,000 doses of serum.

(3) Pallavaram Cattle fair and King Institute, Guindy, of Saidapet taluk, Panruti, Vadakupattu and Pondur villages of Sriperumbudur taluk and Perungoli and Marudam villages of Conjeevaram taluk in Chingleput district. Seven thousand nine hundred and ninety-five animals were protected with 21,200 doses of serum.

(4) Hosur Cattle Farm, Salem district. Sixty-four animals were inoculated with 669 doses of serum.

The serum alone method of inoculations was also done in the following cases for reasons noted against each:—

(1) Twenty-seven cattle were inoculated in the village of Bommuluru, Kistna district, using 100 doses of serum. The inoculations were performed at the request of a ryot of this village as he could not spare his cattle to undergo serum simultaneous inoculations in which case the cattle have to be kept under observation for at least a week or ten days.

(2) Nine hundred and fifty doses of serum were used for protecting 716 animals that were exported at the Negapatam Port, Tanjore district. These inoculations were performed as a precautionary measure against the carrying of infection to foreign countries. The cost of serum was collected from the owners concerned.

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(3) One hundred and thirty doses of serum were used for inoculating 53 heavily pregnant animals in Bikshandarkoil, Sirudayur, Thurayur, Udayarpalaiyam, Nagamangalam, Pichanur and Kuthur villages of Trichinopoly district and Kunniyur village of Tanjore district. These 53 animals could not be protected by serum simultaneous method because it is inadvisable in heavily pregnant animals.

(4) In Veerapandi village of Gobichettipalaiyam taluk, Coimbatore district, 170 sheep were protected with 350 doses of serum. In Chengidi and Arabikarai villages of Kollegal taluk, Coimbatore district, 41 sheep were protected with 82 doses of serum and at Lakkanahalli and Siddhayanapuram villages of Kollegal taluk 32 heads of cattle and four calves were protected with 144 doses of serum. These animals were either in advance stages of pregnancy or very weak and debilitated and consequently were unfit for serum simultaneous inoculation.

A total of 10,815 animals have been protected by serum alone method of inoculation to date since 1st April 1929 and the total quantity of serum used was 34,125 doses. The cost of this quantity of serum excluding cost of bottles, cases and railway freight is Rs. 6,398-7-0.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1091 asked by Mr. C. Gopala Menon at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st January 1930, page 175 supra.]

Report of the Commissioner of Excise on the steps taken to reduce the excessive consumption of opium in the Northern Circars, Madras town and the Nilgiris, dated 22nd March 1929.

In 1925 the Commissioner addressed the Collectors of the districts concerned to report generally on the various uses to which opium is put in their districts stating the special reasons, if any, for the high rate of consumption and to consider the advisability of taking steps in the following directions to bring about a reduction in the consumption:—

(1) restricting supplies of opium to shops showing abnormal consumption and

(2) abolition of unimportant shops. The Assistant Commissioners concerned were at the same time requested to pay special attention to the prevention of opium smuggling in their divisions.

2. The reasons for the high consumption, disclosed in the reports of the local officers, were embodied in the subsequent reports sent to Government.

3. The specific suggestions made by the Secretary of State to deal with the problem presented by the special areas have been adopted in this Presidency as far as possible. The issue price of opium was enhanced from Rs. 75 to Rs. 80 a seer from 1st April 1926 after ascertaining the rates in force in other provinces. The system of restricting issues to shops in which consumption is suspiciously high has been followed in the special areas in question in common with rest of the Presidency. A provision was introduced in the licence conditions from 1st April 1926 to enable Collectors to impose

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a maximum limit on sales in shops with the previous approval of the Commissioner before the commencement of a lease, such limits being notified at the time of auction sales of shops; under this provision orders have been passed on the recommendation of local officers to restrict issues in the case of several shops in the Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Kistna and West Godavari districts. Shops in unimportant localities where there is no adequate demand

Ganjam	..	..	..	9	for opium for legitimate consumption
Vizagapatam	..	..	..	6	have been closed. Altogether 56
East Godavari	..	..	..	36	shops have been closed during the
West Godavari	..	..	..	5	last three years in the Northern
Total	..	..	..	56	districts. The measures taken to
					check the practice of administering
					opium to children have been alluded

to in the Administration Reports for 1926-27 and 1927-28.

The Committee appointed to investigate the causes of excessive consumption of opium toured in the East Godavari district, recorded evidence of witnesses at 28 centres and also made informal enquiries in a number of villages in order to estimate the licit consumption of opium in the East Godavari district and to study the connexion between local condition and the high consumption of opium. The Committee's report has been recorded by Government pending further communication from the Government of India. The Committee's suggestions for a further reduction in the number of shops with the object of closing or moving shops which are suspected to be centres of smuggling and to reduce the maximum quantities of opium to be issued to licensed shops are already receiving attention. Their suggestion to restrict the number of issues of opium from taluk offices to two at the most in a week has also been accepted and Collectors have been instructed to restrict the number of issues accordingly.

4. The present position in the several areas referred to is summarized below:—

(i) As regards Madras, it will be seen from the reports referred to above that the high rate of consumption is due to the large floating population, including the crews of vessels calling from time to time at the port, and people who come from up-country and other parts of India. The rate of consumption should not be regarded as excessive in these circumstances. It is less than half that of East Godavari. The number of opium shops in the city is only four and no reduction has been found possible in this number. The consumption of opium has fallen from 1,439 seers in 1925-26 to 1,231 seers in 1927-28, but has shown a tendency to rise only in the current year.

(ii) In the Nilgiris district, opium is consumed mostly by the hill tribes men as an antidote against malaria and as a narcotic. The consumption which was going down from 1923-24 has been increasing in recent years. There can be little doubt that the increase is partially attributable to the experimental prohibition of the sale of liquor to the Badagas and others except upon medical certificate.

There have been five opium shops in the district till now; one of them will be closed from 1st April 1929.

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(iii) The steps so far taken for a reduction of consumption in the Northern Circars consist of closure of unimportant shops and restriction of issues to suspected shops as already stated. It will be seen however from the statement enclosed that while the consumption of opium showed an appreciable decrease in East Godavari, it has been increasing in Ganjam and Vizagapatam. The rate of consumption continues to be much above the standard of a little over 6 seers per 10,000 of the population fixed by the League of Nations, in all the Northern districts except Guntur. The Collectors concerned are being requested to submit further proposals for the restriction of issues to individual shops which show suspiciously high sales, after making careful enquiries and satisfying themselves about the extent of the local demand for legitimate consumption. They are also being requested to examine whether any of the existing shops in unimportant localities with no adequate demand may not be closed. The closure of a large number of unimportant shops in the East Godavari district does not seem to have led to any special difficulties while it has brought about a satisfactory decrease in consumption.

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Year.	Ganjam.			Vizagapatam.			East Godavari.			West Godavari.		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Number of shops.	Total of consump- tion.	Consumption per 10,000 of popula- tion.	Number of shops.	Total of consump- tion.	Consumption per 10,000 of popula- tion.	Number of shops.	Total of consump- tion.	Consumption per 10,000 of popula- tion.	Number of shops.	Total of consump- tion.	Consumption per 10,000 of popula- tion.
1925-26	65	4,406	21	101	6,875	22	123	10,161	61	36	3,222	30
1926-27	62	4,734	22	97	7,011	22	110	9,427	56	33	3,042	29
1927-28	56	4,771	22	97	7,188½	22	96	8,629	52	31	3,192½	31
1928-29 up to 30th Sep- tember 1928.	56	2,356	..	96	3,446	..	96	4,235	..	30	1,400½	..
1927-28 up to 30th Sep- tember 1927.	..	2,299½	..	..	3,419½	..	..	4,177½	..	..	1,546½	..
Year.	Kistna.			Guntur.			Madras.			Nilgiris.		
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
	Number of shops.	Total of consump- tion.	Consumption per 10,000 of popula- tion.	Number of shops.	Total of consump- tion.	Consumption per 10,000 of popula- tion.	Number of shops.	Total of consump- tion.	Consumption per 10,000 of popula- tion.	Number of shops.	Total of consump- tion.	Consumption per 10,000 of popula- tion.
1925-26	28	1,054	10	25	1,035	6	4	1,439	27	5	244	19
1926-27	28	1,069	10	25	1,028	6	4	1,274	24	5	248	20
1927-28	28	1,088½	10	25	1,076	6	4	1,281	23	5	265	21
1928-29 up to 30th Sep- tember 1928.	28	546	..	25	591	..	4	632½	..	4	136½	..
1927-28 up to 30th Sep- tember 1927.	..	557½	..	..	498½	..	..	611	..	..	129½	..

* For 1929-30 seven opium shops have been ordered to be closed (six permanently and one temporarily for one year).

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APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 1093 asked by Mr. C. Gopala Menon at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st January 1930, page 176 supra.]

Clause (a)—Number of toddy and F.L. 2 shops.

	1923-24.		1924-25.		1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.	
	Toddy.	F.L. 2.	Toddy.	F.L. 2.	Toddy.	F.L. 2.	Toddy.	F.L. 2.	Toddy.	F.L. 2.	Toddy.	F.L. 2.
Shiyali ..	62	..	62	1	62	1	62	1	62	1	62	1
Tiruturaipundi ..	99	1	99	1	99	1	99	1	99	1	99	1
Tiruvadanai ..	90	1	89	1	89	1	92	1	91	1	88	1
Tenkasi ..	40	1	40	1	39	1	39	1	40	1	40	1
Attur ..	43	..	42	..	43	..	41	..	43	..	43	..

Note.—F.L. 2 shops in Shiyali, Tiruturaipundi and Tiruvadanai have been closed from 1st April 1929. It has been decided to close the F.L. 2 shop in Tenkasi from 1st April 1930.

Clause (b)—(i) Number of trees marked in each official year (statistics showing the consumption of toddy in terms of the number of gallons consumed are not available).

	1923-24.			1924-25.			1925-26.			1926-27.			1927-28.			1928-29.		
	Coconut.	Palm.	Date.	Coconut.	Palm.	Date.	Coconut.	Palm.	Date.	Coconut.	Palm.	Date.	Coconut.	Palm.	Date.	Coconut.	Palm.	Date.
Shiyali ..	15,433	127	..	14,377	77	..	14,993	53	128	15,018	995	..	15,933	45	..	16,392	15	..
Tiruturaipundi ..	14,221	1,013	..	14,606	510	58	13,837	649	922	14,521	922	213	15,765	592	111	17,516	64	38
Tiruvadanai ..	2,484	6,499	3	2,768	6,388	5	2,396	6,248	..	2,879	6,400	7	2,467	6,298	1	2,312	5,800	..
Tenkasi ..	2,778	9,114	..	2,960	8,684	..	3,010	8,741	..	2,810	8,557	..	2,775	8,659	..	2,847	8,604	..
Attur ..	8,768	185	..	6,727	289	..	6,357	217	..	6,325	239	..	7,808	301	..	8,828	115	..

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(ii) F.L. consumption (in bulk gallons).

	1923-24.			1924-25.			1925-26.			1926-27.			1927-28.			1928-29 (first half-year).		
	Spirit.	Wine.	Beer.	Spirit.	Wine.	Beer.	Spirit.	Wine.	Beer.	Spirit.	Wine.	Beer.	Spirit.	Wine.	Beer.	Spirit.	Wine.	Beer.
Shiyali ..	..	Nil.	..	54	5	25	74	8	31	45	8	34	66	10	54	17	3	11
Tiruturaipundi ..	..	69	..	104	12	31	82	14	24	98	21	40	184	37	138	106	13	95
Tiruvadanai ..	..	94	..	118	7	36	191	12	37	176	9	70	144	8	51	67	14	61
Tenkasi ..	..	92	..	220	25	49	211	28	86	248	30	130	279	47	105	68	5	29
Attur ..	..	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	176	25	59
																161	..	..

* Figures relating to the corresponding period of 1927-28.

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Clause (c)—Consumption of arrack (bulk gallons) in the shops adjoining the dry areas.

	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29. (first half - year.)
Areas adjoining Shiyali	365	437	378	959	737	*
Tiruturaipundi	388	561	437	491	679	127/109†
Tiruvadanai	3,463	3,409	4,188	5,819	5,609	2,481/2,723†
Tenkasi	1,313	1,766	1,817	1,852	1,695	740/868†
Attur	3,786	2,971	3,118	3,329	4,282	2,073/1,677†

* Shops closed from 1st April 1928.

† Figures relate to the corresponding period of 1927-28.

Clause (d)—Number of cases of illicit distillation and kindred offences in the dry areas.

	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29. (half-year.)
Shiyali	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruturaipundi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruvadanai	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tenkasi	..	..	3	1	3	2
Attur	5	8	16	13	9	12

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1107 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st January 1930, page 184 supra.]

Number and name.	Present officiating appointment.	Qualifications.
1. Mr. S. Kameswara Rao ..	Junior Professor, Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	M.A., III Class, L.T.
2. Mr. Abdul Hamid ..	District Educational Officer, South Malabar.	B.A. (Hons.) II Class, Madras, B.A. (Hons.) Oxford, three terms, course Diploma in Geography.
3. Mr. K. P. Govinda Menon.	Senior Lecturer, Government College, Mangalore.	B.A. (Hons.), Madras, B.A. (Hons.) Oxon, II Class, Bar-at-Law.
4. Mr. T. Mangesa Rao ..	Headmaster, Secondary and Training Department, Government College, Mangalore.	B.A., English, III Class, Kanarese, II Class, Physics, II Class, L.T.

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Number and name.	Present officiating appointment.	Qualifications.
5. Mr. D. Samuel	Headmaster, Secondary and Training Department, Government Brennen College, Tellicherry.	M.A., L.T. (I Class).
6. Mr. I. Narayana Menon.	Professor of Philosophy, Presidency College, Madras.	M.A., I Class, Madras, B. Litt. (Oxon).
7. Mr. M. R. Rajagopala Ayyangar.	Lecturer in English, Government College, Kumbakonam.	M.A., III Class, L.T.
9. Dr. M. Karamchand ..	Lecturer in English, Government Victoria College, Palghat.	B.A. (Hons.), Panjab, M.A. (English), Ph.D., London.
9. Mr. K. Venkata Rao ..	Lecturer in English, Ceded Districts College, Anantapur.	M.A., II Class, L.T.
10. Mr. V. R. Ranganathan.	Senior Lecturer, Government Brennen College, Tellicherry.	B.A. (Hons.), Philosophy, II Class, B. Litt. (Oxford), a term's course in Theory and Practice of Education, Oxford.
11. Mr. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar	Lecturer in Mathematics, Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	M.A., III Class, L.T.
12. Mr. L. Venkataratnam Nayudu.	Superintendent of Sanskrit Schools.	M.A., III Class, L.T.
13. Mr. K. Satyanarayana ..	Lecturer in Mathematics, Arts College, Rajahmundry.	B.A. (Hons.), I Class, L.T.
14. Mr. G. Damodara Mudaliyar.	District Educational Officer, East Godavari.	B.A., Lang. Division, II Class, Science Division, III Class, L.T., I Class.
15. Mr. P. Badrayya ..	Lecturer in History, Arts College, Rajahmundry.	M.A. (Hons.), II Class, L.T.
16. Dr. S. G. Manavalaramanujam.	Professor of Zoology, Presidency College, Madras.	M.A., III Class, Madras, Ph. D., London, D.I.C., London.
17. Mr. K. I. Verghese ..	District Educational Officer, Cuddapah.	M.A., Madras II Class, B.A. (Hons.), Oxford, III Class, Diploma in Education (Oxford).
18. Mr. T. V. Apparasundaram Mudaliyar.	Lecturer, Teachers' College, Suidapet.	B.A. (Hons.), Madras, III Class, L.T., III Class, M.Ed., (Leeds), London.
19. Mr. P. A. Narayana Ayyar.	Lecturer in Chemistry, Government College, Kumbakonam.	M.A., III Class, L.T.
20. Mr. E. J. Jacques ..	District Educational Officer, West Godavari.	B.A. (Madras), I Class, B.A. (Hons.), London, II Class.
21. Mr. Muhammad Abbas Salam.	District Educational Officer, Anantapur.	B.A., English and Zoology, III Class, Telugu, II Class, M.A. III Class, L.T.
22. Mr. U. Kannappa ..	Headmaster, Secondary Training Department, Government College, Coimbatore.	
23. Mr. A. S. Vaidyanatha Ayyar.	Lecturer in History, Government College, Kumbakonam.	M.A., III Class, L.T.
24. Mr. K. Muhammad ..	District Educational Officer, North Malabar.	M.A. (Hons.), III Class.
25. Mr. H. Perayya Sastri.	District Educational Officer, Kurnool.	B.A. English, III Class, Telugu, II Class, T.T.C. Secondary Grade, Collegiate.
26. Mr. M. Suryanarayana ..	Lecturer in English, Arts College, Rajahmundry.	M.A. II Class, L.T.
27. Mr. D. Namasivayan ..	Professor of Technical Chemistry, College of Engineering, Guindy.	M.A. (Hons.), II Class, L.T.
28. Mr. T. M. Margasabayam Chetti.	Lecturer in Physics, Government College, Kumbakonam.	B.A. (Hons.), II Class, L.T., B.L.
29. Mr. P. P. Sankaran Nambiyar.	Lecturer in Mathematics, Ceded Districts College, Anantapur.	B.A. (Hons.), II Class, L.T.
30. Mr. R. Gopala Ayyar ..	Additional Professor of Zoology, Presidency College, Madras.	M.A., III Class, L.T.
31. Mr. V. Jagannatha Rao.	Lecturer in Geography, Training College, Rajahmundry.	M.A., III Class, L.T.

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Number and name.	Present officiating appointment.	Qualifications.
32. Mr. K. Sankaran Unni Nayar.	Lecturer, Government Victoria College, Palghat.	B.A. (Madras). B.A. (Hons.), Oxon, II Class.
33. Dr. P. P. Kallukaren ..	Lecturer, Government Muham- madan College, Madras.	B.A. (Hons.), Madras, III Class. B.Sc., London } Economics. P. Hd., London }
34. Mr. T. Hanumantha Rao.	Headmaster, Government Seco- ndary Training School, Guntur.	B.A., English and Telugu, III Class. Philosophy, II Class, L.T., II Class.
35. Mr. Muhammad Abdul Ali.	Headmaster, Government Seco- ndary Training School, Dindigul.	B.A., English, III Class, Urdu—I Class, Physical Science—II Class, L.T.
36. Mr. C. P. Venkatarama Ayyar.	Headmaster, Government Seco- ndary Training School, Tanjore.	M.A., III Class, L.T.
37. Mr. J. Venkatasubba Rao.	Headmaster, Government Seco- ndary Training School, Nellore.	B.A., III Class, L.T.
38. Mr. T. Tirumala Rao Nayudu.	Headmaster, Government Seco- ndary Training School, Bellary.	B.A., Language, III Class, History—II Class, L.T.
39. Mr. Shaik Dawood ..	Headmaster, Government Seco- ndary Training School, Chittoor.	B.A., English—III Class, Persian—II Class, Philosophy—III Class, L.T.
40. Mr. S. Vedamuthu Balraj.	Headmaster, Government Seco- ndary Training School, Tinne- vely.	B.A., Language—III Class, Science Division—II Class, L.T.
41. Mr. S. Anwaruddin ..	Headmaster, Government Madrasa-i-Azam.	B.A., Language—III Class, Zoology—III Class, L.T.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1108 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st January 1930, page 185 supra.]

Statement of persons granted scholarships outside the Presidency.

Name.	Community.	Present employment.
Mr. K. Muhammad ..	Mappilla ..	District Educational Officer, North Malabar.
Miss S. Koman ..	Non-Brahman ..	School Assistant, Government Secondary and Training School, Coimbatore.
M.R.Ry. R. Vaidyanatha- swami.	Brahman ..	Reader, Department of Mathematics, University of Madras.
Mrs. Hilda Gnanadurai ..	Indian Christian ..	Assistant Lecturer, Queen Mary's College, Madras.
M.R.Ry. V. E. Adige ..	Brahman ..	Reader in Economics, Annamalai Univer- sity.
.. V. Ramaswami ..	Non-Brahman ..	Still studying.
.. K. Krishnamurti ..	Brahmo-Samajist ..	
.. M. Damodaran ..	Non-Brahman ..	
Miss A. Vasundhara ..	Brahman ..	
Dr. K. Rangadhama Rao ..	Do. ..	
Miss Anna K. Joshua ..	Indian Christian ..	Do.
Miss Mary John ..	Do. ..	

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APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1109 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st January 1930, page 185 supra.]

College of Engineering, Guindy.

List showing

- (i) the number of candidates who applied for admission,
(ii) the number that were selected, and
(iii) the number that were admitted
distributed among the several communities.

Year.	Brahmans.	Non-Brah- mans.	Indian Christ- ians.	Muham- medans.	Anglo- Indians.	Others.	Total.
<i>Engineer Class.</i>							
1924—							
Number that applied ..	46	13	7	10	4	..	80
.. were selected ..	21	6	3	3	2	..	35
.. were admitted ..	16	5	4	7	3	..	35
1925—							
Number that applied ..	47	23	15	6	2	..	93
.. were selected ..	21	12	6	4	1	..	45
.. were admitted ..	24	14	4	5	1	..	48
1926—							
Number that applied ..	96	31	23	9	1	1	155
.. were selected ..	25	15	5	3	..	1	49
.. were admitted ..	29	13	6	1	..	1	50
1927—							
Number that applied ..	168	54	14	11	3	..	250
.. were selected ..	29	20	5	4	2	..	60
.. were admitted ..	34	18	5	4	1	..	62
1928—							
Number that applied ..	214	68	25	2	..	..	309
.. were selected ..	29	27	2	2	..	..	60
.. were admitted ..	31	25	4	1	..	..	61
1929—							
Number that applied ..	209	69	17	4	..	..	299
.. were selected ..	34	19	4	3	..	..	60
.. were admitted ..	29	23	4	4	..	..	60

Probationary Subordinate Class—1924—1927—Nil, as no classes were held in the college.

1928—							
Number that applied ..	78	40	4	1	1	..	124
.. were selected ..	32	12	3	..	..	..	47
.. were admitted ..	32	12	3	..	..	..	47
1929—							
Number that applied ..	109	46	6	..	..	..	161
.. were selected ..	41	11	..	..	..	..	52
.. were admitted ..	41	11	..	..	..	..	52

Draftsman Class—1924—1927—Nil, as no classes were held in the college.

1928—							
Number that applied ..	49	17	5	1	1	..	73
.. were selected ..	39	11	5	..	..	..	55
.. were admitted ..	39	11	5	..	..	..	55
1929—							
Number that applied ..	89	29	11	..	1	..	130
.. were selected ..	37	13	4	..	..	..	54
.. were admitted ..	37	13	4	..	..	..	54

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APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 1112 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st January 1930, page 188 supra.]

(a) *Model By-law No. 7—Public slaughter-houses.*—Every person employed in the slaughtering of animals shall use such instruments and appliances and shall adopt such methods of slaughtering and otherwise take such precautions as may be requisite to secure the infliction of as little pain or suffering as practicable.

Model By-law No. 26—Private slaughter-houses.—Every person employed in the slaughtering of animals in any private slaughter-house shall use such instruments and appliances and shall adopt such methods of slaughtering and otherwise take such precautions as may be requisite to secure the infliction of as little pain or suffering as practicable.

(b) *Model By-laws Nos. 9 and 27—Slaughter-houses—Public and private.*—All carcasses and meat from a public private slaughter-house shall be removed in suitable covered carts or baskets set apart for the purpose so as to conceal the same from public view and to completely protect them from dust and flies; and such carts or baskets shall at all times be kept in a clean and sanitary condition and in good order and repair.

APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to question No. 1121 asked by Mr. J. Kuppuswami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st January 1930, page 191 supra.]

Statement showing the distribution of the allotment for 1928-29 under "Advances to Cultivators" among the several districts.

District.	Allotment as finally revised.	District.	Allotment as finally revised.
	RS.		RS.
Ganjam ...	54,500	Salem ...	1,29,260
Vizagapatam ...	80,000	Coimbatore ...	2,79,680
East Godavari ...	2,975	Trichinopoly ...	1,35,590
West Godavari ...	8,150	Tanjore ...	11,640
Kistna ...	15,000	Madura ...	1,18,500
Guntur ...	46,825	Ramnad ...	30,000
Kurnool ...	35,775	Tinnevely ...	50,000
Bellary ...	24,000	Malabar ...	38,000
Anantapur ...	37,000	South Kanara ...	5,000
Cuddapah ...	22,185	The Nilgiris ...	38,000
Nellore ...	46,000		
Madras ...	Nil.	Total ...	15,50,115
Chingleput ...	1,38,425		
South Arcot ...	48,650	Board's reserve ...	9,885
Chittoor ...	37,960		
North Arcot ...	1,22,000	Total ...	15,60,000

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APPENDIX XI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1125 asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st January 1930, page 194 supra.]

Statement of vacancies in the posts of Superintendents and upper division clerks in the Secretariat from 6th September 1925 to 8th October 1929 and the number of Muslims appointed to them.

Name of the department.	Number of vacancies.				Number of Muslims appointed.			
	Superintendents.		Upper division clerks.		Superintendents.		Upper division clerks.	
	Permanent.	Acting or temporary.	Permanent.	Acting or temporary.	Permanent.	Acting or temporary.	Permanent.	Acting or temporary.
The Chief Secretariat	1	5	1	6	..	..	..	..
Finance Department	..	6	1	14	..	..	..	..
Revenue Department	1	6	1	7	..	..	..	..
Development Department ..	..	3	..	16	..	..	..	..
Law and Education Department ..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..
Local Self-Government Department ..	1	9	..	24	..	..	..	..
Public Works and Labour Department ..	2	3	4	11	1	..	..	..
Total ..	5	34	7	81	1	..	..	7

[21st January 1930]

APPENDIX XII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1126 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st January 1930, page 195 supra.]

Year.	Clause (a). Number of suits filed for depositing Aliyasantana family yejamans.	Clause (b). Number of suits filed for depositing Marumakkattayam family yejamans.	Clause (c). Number of suits filed for maintenance by Aliyasantana family.	Clause (d). Number of suits filed for maintenance by Marumakkattayam people.	Clause (e). Number of suits filed for setting aside alienations made by Aliyasantana family yejamans.	Clause (f). Number of suits filed by Marumakkattayam people for depositing (1) the karnavan, (2) for maintenance and (3) for setting aside alienations.
	South Kanara district.	Malabar district.	South Kanara district.	Malabar district.	South Kanara district.	South Kanara district.
		South Malabar. North Malabar.		South Malabar. North Malabar.		(1) (2) (3)
1923	19	9 + 6 = 15	27	60 + 63 = 123	15	1 1 12
1924	8	8 + 2 = 10	30	73 + 50 = 123	11	2 13 9
1925	13	6 + 11 = 17	36	64 + 49 = 113	21	2 7 16
1926	8	5 + 6 = 11	33	69 + 48 = 117	20	2 3 10
1927	16	9 + 5 = 14	21	61 + 69 = 130	25	3 9 12
1928	10	9 + 12 = 21	41	64 + 67 = 131	20	2 9 10

* A statement of the number of suits filed in each of the courts is appended.

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APPENDIX.

Year.	(a) No. of suits for depositing Aliyasantana family yejamans.	(e) For maintenance by Aliyasantana family members.	(e) For setting aside alienations made by family yejamans.	No. of suits filed by Marumakkattayam people for those shown in (a), (e) and (e).		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(a)	(e)
<i>Sub-Court, Mangalore.</i>						
1923	7	3	1	1	..	1
1924	1	..	..	1	..	..
1925	3	2	2	1	..	..
1926	1	..	..	1	..	..
1927	6	2	1	2	1	..
1928	3	7	1	..	2	..
<i>District Munsif's Court, Mangalore.</i>						
1923	..	2	1	..	..	..
1924	1	4	1	..	..	..
1925	2	7	7	..	..	..
1926	1	5	7	..	..	..
1927	1	9	4	..	..	..
1928	1	8	8	..	..	..
<i>District Munsif's Court, Kavaragod.</i>						
1923	..	..	2	..	1	11
1924	..	2	..	1	13	9
1925	1	2	1	1	7	16
1926	1	1	1	1	3	10
1927	1	..	1	1	8	12
1928	..	2	..	2	7	10
<i>District Munsif's Court, Udipi.</i>						
1923	1	8	3	} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
1924	..	3	3			
1925	2	4	1			
1926	1	2	4			
1927	1	..	5			
1928	..	5	3			
<i>District Munsif's Court, Coondagoor.</i>						
1923	4	2	5	} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
1924	4	4	3			
1925	..	2	3			
1926	1	1	3			
1927	2	2	3			
1928	1	1	7			
<i>District Munsif's Court, Markal.</i>						
1923	4	3	3	} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
1924	1	7	3			
1925	5	3	2			
1926	1	..	3			
1927	3	..	4			
1928	4	8	1			
<i>District Munsif's Court, Puttur.</i>						
1923	3	9	..	} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
1924	1	10	1			
1925	..	10	..			
1926	2	20	2			
1927	1	8	2			
1928	1	10	..			

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APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1127 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st January 1930, page 195 supra.]

Proceedings of a meeting of the Bunts, Billavars, Mogaveeras, etc., residing in and about Mangalore held in Mangalore on 17th September 1929 in connexion with the Aliyasantana Bill proposed to be introduced into the Legislative Council by Mr K. R. Karant, M.L.C.

P R E S E N T :

1. Rao Bahadur B. Mahabala Hegde, B.A., B.L., President, District Board, Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor.
2. Mr. P. R. Ranganatha Punja, B.A., B.L., Advocate, President of the District Temple Committee.
3. „ N. N. Suvarna, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Vice-President, District Board, Secretary, District Billavar Union, and President, Co-operative Bank.
4. Dr. K. Vittal Shetty, Vice-Chairman, Mangalore Municipality.
5. „ H. V. Adappa, Municipal Councillor, Mangalore.
6. Mr. N. M. Shetty, Kaviraj, Kaviratna Bhisagratna.
7. „ B. Ramayya Punja, B.A., B.L., Vakil and Secretary, Bunt alias Nadavara Sangha, South Kanara.
8. „ M. R. Punja, Landholder and President, District Temperance Committee.
9. „ T. Narayana Bhandary, B.A., B.L., Vakil and Secretary of the Bunt Advancement Association, South Kanara.
10. „ B. M. Thingalaya, Secretary, District Mogaveera Sangha, and Honorary Bench Magistrate.
11. „ M. K. Basappa, Merchant, Landholder and Vice-President of the District Mogaveera Mahajana Sangha.
12. „ P. R. T. Punja, Coffee Planter and M.L.C. (Coorg).
13. Dr. K. S. Hegde, Medical Practitioner.
14. Mr. A. Santha Alva, Landholder.
15. „ K. Appaya Bhandary, Tile Factory Owner.
16. „ M. Ramanna Shetty, Karkal Taluk Board Member.
17. „ K. Jarappa Melanta, Landholder, Kulavoor.
18. „ K. Muthayya Shetty, Taluk and District Board Member.
19. „ Subba Shetty, Landholder.
20. „ U. Appaya, Huzur Treasurer.
21. „ A. Shankar Alva, B.A., B.L., Vakil.
22. „ M. N. Chouta, B.A., B.L., Vakil.
23. „ H. Dasanna Alva, B.A., B.L., Vakil.
24. „ K. Krishnappa Melanta, Pottail and Landholder.
25. „ M. Subbaya Shetty, Landholder.
26. „ Nagappa Hegde, Landholder.
27. „ P. Mahabala Rai, Proprietor, Tile Factory.
28. „ P. Mahabala Bhandary, Landholder.
29. „ A. B. Shetty, M.L.C., and others.

Proposed by Mr. N. N. Suvarna and seconded by Mr. B. R. Punja that Rao Bahadur B. Mahabala Hegde be elected Chairman of the meeting.

Carried unanimously.

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The principles of the Bill were explained to the audience by Mr. A. B. Shetty, M.L.C.

Proposed by Mr. N. N. Suvarna, seconded by Mr. A. Santha Alva and supported by Mr. B. M. Thingalaya "That this meeting, besides being unanimously opposed to the principles underlying the Bill, condemns the action of Mr. Karant, M.L.C., in seeking to introduce a Bill for Partition among Aliyasantana families regarding which he has not obtained the opinion of the affected communities in the district."

Resolved also "that, as Mr. Karant has not been asked by the concerned communities to undertake such legislation and as it appears that he is trying to force his Bill on an unwilling people, the Madras Legislative Council be requested not to take the Bill into consideration at all."

Proposed by Dr. Vittal Shetty and seconded by Mr. Mulki Basappa and Mr. Krishnappa Melanta that copies of the Proceedings of this meeting be sent to His Excellency the Governor, the hon. the Revenue Member, and other members of the Cabinet, to the Leaders of the different parties in the Madras Council and to all members of the Council.

Carried unanimously.

B. M. HEGDE,
Chairman.

Resolution passed at the District Conference of the Bunts alias Nadavas of South Kanara held at Udipi on the 15th of May 1929.

"This conference unanimously condemns the action of M.R.Ry. K. R. Karant Avargal, M.L.C., in seeking to introduce into the Madras Legislative Council his proposed Bill for partition in Aliyasantana families inasmuch as he has neither obtained the previous consent of the people affected by the Bill nor taken their opinion about it and he himself is a person who is not governed by the Aliyasantana law and has not the necessary experience of the working of the system."

B. RAMAYYA PUNJA,
Honorary Secretary, The South Kanara Bunt
alias Nadava Sangha.

Proceedings of the meeting held in Puttur on 19th September 1929.

The meeting was convened for the purpose of considering Mr. Karant's Aliyasantana Partition Bill. Besides a large number of leading gentlemen following the Aliyasantana system in Puttur taluk, several leading Vakils and prominent gentlemen of Puttur were present—

M.R.Ry. Baindur Rama Rao Avargal, Vakil, presided.

Mr. A. B. Shetty, M.L.C., explained the object of the meeting and invited discussion on the provisions of the Bill.

[21st January 1930]

The following gentlemen addressed the gathering :—

1. Mr. K. Poovani Hegde, Jain Landlord.
2. Mr. Rama Nambiar, B.A., L.T.
3. Mr. N. Marappa Shetty.
4. Mr. P. R. R. Punja, B.A., B.L.
5. Mr. Padmaraja Ariga, Jain, B.A., B.L.

Mr. Ariyadka Subbaya Rai proposed, Mr. Bellipadi Pakeera Rai seconded, and Messrs. B. Dassa Rai, B.A., B.L., K. Uggappa Shetty, B.A., B.L., and Dr. K. Dasappa Rai supported the following resolution which was unanimously passed, the above mentioned two Jain gentlemen remaining neutral :—

“Resolved that the principle of Mr. Karant's Bill providing for partition as a remedy for all the evils of the Aliyasantana system being not acceptable to us, we the followers of Aliyasantana Law desire our representative Mr. A. B. Shetty, M.L.C., to oppose the introduction of the Bill in the Council.”

B. RAMA RAO,
Chairman.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Wednesday, the 22nd January 1930.

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

PRESENT :

Usman Sahib Bahadur, Kt., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.	Mahmud Schammud Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.	Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.	Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib T. M.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.	Muniswami Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur B.
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.	Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.	Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara alias Kumaran Raman.
Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib K.	Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Abdul Razaek Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.). S.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.	Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.	Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.	Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Cottrell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Davis, O.B.E., Mr. J. A.	Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.	Ramaoandra Padayaohi, Mr. K.
Eilappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.	Ramaoandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Ramamurti, I.C.S., Mr. S. V.
Foulkes, Mr. R.	Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.	Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Rao Sahib P. J.	Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Govindan Nayar, Mr. C.	Retnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Gray, O.B.E., I.C.S., Mr. J.	Robertson, Mr. R. J. C.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.	Rutherford, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. T. G.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.	Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Hilton Brown, I.C.S., Mr.	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
James, Mr. F. E.	Siva Raj, Mr. N.
John, Mr. V. Ch.	Siva Rao, Mr. P.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.	Soundarapandian, Mr. W. P. A.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Subrahmanya Mooppanar, Mr. S.
Krishnan, Mr. K.	Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib Syed.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.	Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Uppl Sahib Bahadur, K.
Kuppuswami, Mr. J.	Vanavudaiya Goundar, Mr. S. V.
Leach, I.C.S., Mr. A. G.	Venkiah, Mr. S.
Leach, Mr. A. J.	Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Maharaja of Pithapuram, C.B.E.	Wood, Mr. C. E.
	Zamindar of Singampatti.

[22nd January 1930]

I
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

European Education

Passing of Vernacular tests by the present Inspector of European Schools.

* 1132 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) why the present Inspector of European Schools is not required to pass the remaining test in one of the vernaculars;

(b) the date within which he should have passed the test; and

(c) the action taken by the Government on his failure to pass the test within that date?

A.—(a) Because his work is confined to European schools and he has a working knowledge of a second vernacular.

(b) July 1913.

(c) He was exempted from passing the test.

Labour

Inspection of plantations by the Labour Commissioner.

* 1133 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of plantations inspected by the Commissioner of Labour during the last five years;

(b) whether he noted in his inspection notes by him that the medical and other needs of labour are being adequately provided; and

(c) whether any action has been taken by the Government to insist on plantations providing the ordinary needs of labour employed on these plantations such as medical comforts, houses, latrines, etc.?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The hon. Member is referred to the answers given to question No. 30 in September 1928. The Government have no further information.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I enquire whether the Government have deputed any officer to enquire into the amenities, comforts, etc., of the plantation labourers?"

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

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I know whether the Government are certain that things are as they ought to be?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"As far as I know, they are in proper condition."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"From what source did they find that they are in proper condition? I am told that there are places where conditions are not at all good."

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The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is giving information; he may put his supplementary question."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I enquire whether conditions are not bad in some places?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"My information is that it is not so; if the hon. Member will bring to my notice any case in which conditions are not satisfactory, I shall enquire into the matter."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"There is something wrong somewhere; will Government enquire into the matter?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"If the hon. Member would bring particular cases to the notice of the hon. the Home Member, he says he will enquire into them."

Licences for recruiting labourers to Coorg and Mysore plantations.

* 1134 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: With reference to the answer to question No. 456 answered on 25th September 1929, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether licences are granted for recruiting labour for the plantations in Coorg and Mysore and by whom they are granted; and

(b) whether before licences are granted the Government satisfy themselves that the conditions on these plantations are satisfactory?

A.—(a) & (b) So far as the Government are aware no licences are granted for recruiting labour for plantations in Coorg and Mysore.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I enquire why the Government do not think it desirable to have some control over the migration of labour to these places?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The Government do not feel any necessity for doing so."

Legislative

Deputation of the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Council, to study Parliamentary practice.

* 1135 Q.—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the resolution regarding the affording of facilities to the Assistant Secretary to learn Parliamentary practice and procedure elsewhere has been accepted and acted upon;

(b) whether the Government propose to obtain the sanction of the Council for the expenditure of definite sums of money in this behalf;

(c) whether the Government have passed orders on the allowances and other expenses to be granted in that behalf; if so, what they are; and

(d) when the deputation is to commence, the places to which the Assistant Secretary is to be sent and the duration of the deputation on the whole?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No, not further or otherwise than the resolution already passed by the Council.

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- (c) & (d) A copy of G.O. No. 476, Law (Legislative), dated 15th October 1929,^a is laid on the table. Mr. D. K. Venkata-
raghava Varma was relieved of his duties as Assistant Secre-
tary to the Council on the afternoon of the 30th October
1929 in pursuance of the above order.

Police

Reservation of posts of Deputy Superintendents of Police for non-Asiatic Europeans.

* 1136 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) why, under the new Madras Police Service Rules recently passed by the Government, 15 per cent of the posts of Deputy Superintendents of Police have been reserved for non-Asiatic Europeans;

(b) whether it is a fact that this service has been purely Indian till now in pursuance of the recommendation of the Police Commission as early as 1904; and

(c) whether any such provision has been made for the recruitment of Europeans in the case of any other provincial service, or whether it is special to the Madras Police Service alone?

A.—(a) As a proportion of Europeans in the Madras Police Service is considered necessary by the Government, not more than 15 per cent of the posts in the service has been thrown open to British subjects of non-Asiatic domicile: this percentage is not 'reserved' for such persons as the question suggests.

(b) No.

(c) No such provision has been made in the case of any other Provincial Service.

Selection of Sub-Inspectors of Police in South Kanara.

* 1137 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the names of the candidates recently selected for the post of Sub-Inspectors of Police by the District Superintendent of Police and the Deputy Inspector-General in Mangalore, the communities to which they belong and their educational qualifications;

(b) the names of the candidates who were finally selected out of the above list; and

(c) who made the final selection and whether it was based on considerations of educational qualifications, communal justice or any other requirement?

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

^a Reprinted as Appendix I on page 346 infra.

[22nd January 1930]

Civil Justice

Abolition of imprisonment for debt.

* 1138 Q.—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with reference to paragraph 4 of Government Order No. 1912, Law (General), dated 9th June 1926—

(a) in what stage the question of abolishing the imprisonment for debt which was said to be under the consideration of the Government is; and

(b) whether the question was raised by the Government of India or by the Madras Government?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 1033.

(b) The question was first raised by the Madras Government in 1914 and later on by the Government of India.

Accommodation for jurors and assessors.

* 1139 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to my question No. 927, answered on the 16th October 1929, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any action has been taken on the report made by Government to the High Court to arrange for the accommodation of the jurors and assessors in the existing buildings as far as possible, and where such accommodation is not available to call for proposals for provision of additional accommodation;

(b) whether any such proposals have been received from any District and Sessions Judge; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes; from the District and Sessions Judges of East Godavari and South Kanara.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"With reference to answer (c), may I enquire what the difficulty is that prevents the Government from coming to a decision on the matter?"

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Detailed plans and estimates have to be received."

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS:—"May I know from the hon. the Law Member whether the scheme is being considered only with reference to the East Godavari and South Kanara districts?"

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Not for all districts; the High Court consulted the District Judges; the District Judges of these two districts alone wanted additional accommodation; others reported that they did not want additional accommodation."

Recruitment of Sub-Judges.

* 1140-A Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have recently considered

(1) the desirability of deviating from the present practice of appointing sub-judges by promoting munsifs taking into consideration seniority and fitness,

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(2) the question of direct recruitment from the bar,
 (3) the question of appointing the sub-judges by promoting them according to the principles of communal rotation recently adopted in some other services;

(b) whether any decision has been arrived at and to what effect;

(c) whether the Government have received several memorials from a large number of district munsifs who would be affected prejudicially by deviation from the existing practice and if so, whether those memorials also were duly considered by the Government before arriving at such a decision;

(d) whether the hon. Judges of the High Court were asked to give their opinion on the matter and if so, what their view was;

(e) if not, whether the Government propose to consult the hon. the Judges before arriving at any final conclusion; and

(f) whether the whole subordinate judicial services comprising of sub-judges and district munsifs is being treated by the Government as one service known in this Presidency as the Madras Judicial Service?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have had these matters under consideration and have decided to make no change in the present practice.

(c) Yes. The memorials were duly considered by the Government before they came to their conclusion.

(d) No. They were not asked.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The Madras Civil Service to which the question presumably refers consists of Sub-Judges, Deputy Collectors and District Munsifs. Sub-Judges and District Munsifs do not constitute a separate service by themselves.

Recruitment of Sub-Judges.

* 1140-B Q.—Mr. P. SIVA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal of direct recruitment of the Sub-Judges and whether it has been considered by the Government and final orders passed thereon;

(b) whether the practice hitherto has been to fill up Sub-Judges' posts by promotion from the District Munsifs;

(c) if so, what are the reasons why this practice is sought to be deviated from; and

(d) whether protests have been received from the District Munsifs against such a step?

A.—(a), (c) & (d) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 1140-A.

(b) Not invariably.

Direct recruitment of Subordinate Judges.

* 1140-C Q.—Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether Government have any scheme on hand for the recruitment of Subordinate Judges directly from the bar?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 1140-A.

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Kazis Act

Alleged inefficiency of the Government Kazi.

* 1141 Q.—K. UPPI SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether complaints were made to the Chief Secretary to Government against the incompetence of the Government Kazi and about the inconvenience and trouble caused to the Muslim community on the alleged ground that he failed to intimate to the Muslim public the correct dates of the festivals of Ramzan, Bakrid and Shahadath?

A.—No.

Marine

Progress regarding the Tuticorin Harbour Works.

* 1142 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to place on the table of the House the latest resolution passed by the Tuticorin Port Trust as to the Harbour Works and the orders of Government thereon and to state what progress has been made and is being made in the Harbour Works?

A.—A copy of resolution No. 312^a passed by the Tuticorin Port Trust at the meeting held on 9th November 1929 is placed on the table. The resolution has been forwarded to the Government of India for orders. The press communiqué issued on 7th March 1928 gives a brief summary of the steps taken from time to time for the development of the Tuticorin Harbour. As stated in the answers given at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 28th January 1929 to question No. 1027 and supplemental questions thereon, all capital works at Hare Island were stopped in November 1927. Since then only maintenance works are being carried on.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I know with what recommendation this Government have submitted proposals to the Government of India?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"It is not in the public interest to reveal the contents of this Government's letter to the Government of India."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I ask whether the Government are in favour of the proposal?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"It is not in the public interest to state what the recommendation of this Government to the Government of India is."

Legislation regarding conservancy boards and shipping and landing fees committees.

* 1143 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have any legislation in view to place conservancy boards and shipping and landing fees committees at ports where there are no port trusts on an efficient basis;

(b) if so, what the nature of it is;

(c) whether it is contemplated to place them on an electoral basis; and

(d) when the Government propose to introduce legislation into this Council?

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A.—The Government have under consideration the question of replacing the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act, 1885 (III of 1885), by an Act which will constitute local bodies of a lower degree than a Port Trust to be in charge of the smaller ports in the Presidency. The details of the legislation to be introduced have not yet been settled. It is not possible to say when the Bill can be brought before the Council.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I ask what the difficulty the Government feel in framing a Bill is ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" There is no difficulty at all; the Government have already framed a draft Bill. "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" What is the reason for the delay ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It has been sent to the Presidency Port Officer for remarks. "

Formation of the Cochin Port Trust.

* 1144 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what the difficulties are in the way of the formation of the Cochin Port Trust; and

(b) when and how it is proposed to get over them ?

A.—(a) As stated in the answer to question No. 1766 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 16th March 1928, the Cochin Port Trust cannot be constituted until the Cochin Port Trust Act, 1925, is brought into force; this Act cannot be brought into force until certain arrangements to be made with the Cochin Darbar are complete.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know what those arrangements are that are referred to in clause (a) ? "

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" There are various arrangements that have to be completed. Some of these are: there are disputes between this Government and the Cochin Darbar regarding certain boundaries; there are many other complicated questions to be settled. "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I ask why these difficulties as to territories and boundaries should come in the way of the constitution of the Port Trust which is composed of men and not things. "

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" My hon. friend is entirely mistaken. The Port Trust has supervision over certain limits and not over men. "

Publication of the Port Trust Administration Reports.

* 1145 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to place before the Council a report of the administration of ports other than those whose administration is conducted by port trusts during the years 1927-28, 1928-29 and to state why the report is not placed on the Editors' Table and why it is not forwarded to the Members of the Legislative Council ?

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A.—The following Government Orders contain the administration reports for 1927-28 and 1928-29 of the ports in the Presidency under the control of the Madras Government which are not administered through Port Trusts :—

(i) G.O. No. 576, Finance (Marine), dated 15th November 1928.

(ii) G.O. No. 604, Finance (Marine), dated 18th November 1929.

The orders have been placed at the disposal of the Press and copies thereof have been supplied to the non-official members of the Legislative Council.

Land Revenue

Revised edition of the Board's Standing Orders.

* 1146 Q.—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that correction slips to Board's Standing Orders volumes are not available for sale;

(b) how many correction slips have been issued so far as the present edition of Board's Standing Orders, Volumes I and II, printed in 1920;

(c) the policy adopted by the Government in ordering issue of reprint or fresh edition of Board's Standing Orders periodically;

(d) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government by the officers or outsiders or any member of the Legislative Council that the volumes are heavily loaded with correction slips and that the volumes have been rendered unwieldy and unserviceable for the purposes of reference;

(e) whether the Government have considered the question of issuing a revised edition; and if so, why it was dropped;

(f) what are the number of correction slips that are not available for sale;

(g) why when copies of the books are available, the correction slips are said to be out of stock;

(h) whether it was not a fact that at least as many correction slips were printed as would be equivalent to the number of copies to Board's Standing Orders issued originally; and

(i) whether the Government propose to issue a reprint or revised edition ?

A.—(a) & (f) All correction slips to Board's Standing Orders, Volumes I and II, are available for sale, except No. 6 of Volume I which recently ran out of stock and is being reprinted.

(b) Board's Standing Orders, Volume I—354 correction slips.

Board's Standing Orders, Volume II—215 correction slips.

(c) The Board's Standing Orders, Volumes I and II, are generally reprinted as soon as the correction slips become so numerous as to render the volumes inconvenient for reference.

(d), (e) & (i) In November 1927, the Board of Revenue pointed out the desirability of reprinting its standing orders and asked for a clerk to attend to this work. The Government have sanctioned the Board's proposal. The reprint is in an advanced stage and will be completed as early as possible.

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- (g) & (h) Correction slips are usually printed in excess of the number of copies of the volumes, as spare copies are frequently called for. If any correction slip is out of stock, the reason must be that the demand for it has outrun the supply.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know when the revised edition is likely to be issued ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" It will be issued as early as possible."

Secretariat

Distribution of business in the departments of the Secretariat.

* 1147 Q.—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) when the distribution of subjects Provincial and Central (Agency) to be dealt with in different departments of the Government Secretariat, was last revised ;

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table of the House a copy of the distribution list corrected up to 1st September 1929 ; and

(c) if there is none, whether he will be pleased to place on the table of the House a list showing such distribution in each Secretariat, the names of the different sections dealing with the single subject or a group of subjects and the names of the Under Secretaries or Assistant Secretaries or Deputy Secretaries, who are in immediate charge of such subject and sections ?

A.—(a) In June 1926.

(b) & (c) A copy of the distribution list * corrected up to 1st September 1929 is laid on the table.

Corporation of Madras

Insanitary condition of the Cooum river.

* 1148 Q.—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether a petition from the residents of Komaleswarapur, Madras, dated 24th August 1929, addressed to the Government, Public Works Department and Local Self-Government, relating to mosquito nuisance on account of the insanitary condition of the Cooum river margins and stoppage of pumping sea water into the 'river' has been received by the Government ; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by them on the petition ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) A copy of the petition was forwarded to the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, for disposal in regard to the alleged insanitary condition of the river margin.

In regard to the pumping of sea water into the river, it has been found that the maintenance of the level of the water at plus

* Printed as Appendix III on pages 247—253 infra.

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21.50 is enough to obviate the smell arising out of the insanitary shoals in the river and arrangements have been made for this level to be maintained. These involve the pumping of sea water into the river only during the hot months of April, May and June and on such other occasions as are found to be necessary to keep up the level of the water at the required height.

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether the Government consider that the present condition of the Cooum is satisfactory ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" No, Sir."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know what proposals have been made to combat the mosquito nuisance ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Several proposals have been made, but the Government have not come to any conclusion because all these proposals involve the expenditure of a large amount of money and the Government know the attitude of this House with regard to demands for large sums of money."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask whether the Government have carried out any proposals for making the Cooum more sanitary ? Are they considering any such proposals ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I want notice."

Education

Collection of school-fees from Muslim pupils in Salem district.

* 1149 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that until recently no school-fees were levied from Muslim pupils in the schools maintained by local boards and municipal bodies in the district of Salem ;

(b) whether it is a fact that now full school-fees are levied from Muslim boys in the schools maintained by the local boards and municipalities in the district of Salem especially in the taluk of Krishnagiri ;

(c) whether such fees are levied in pursuance of any orders issued by Government in this direction or any resolutions passed by the local boards and municipal councils ; and

(d) if so, whether the same will be placed on the table of the House and state the reasons for the orders or resolutions as the case may be ?

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

(c) & (d) Government have not issued any orders in the matter nor are they aware if any resolutions have been passed by the local boards and municipal councils in the Salem district on the subject.

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Admissions to the Model school at Saidapet.

* 1150 Q.—MR. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of boys studying in the various forms of the model school attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet;

(b) the number of boys who sought admission in the school in the beginning of the academic year and the number of those who were refused admission and the general grounds on which they were refused admission;

(c) whether there is any other High School in the Saidapet taluk and if not, whether the Government propose to make suitable arrangements for admission of more boys in the model school;

(d) whether the Government have received any application from any Missionary Society for permission to open a new High School in Saidapet; and

(e) if so, whether permission has been granted to them and if not, why not?

A.—(a) On 16th October 1929, the strength in the various forms was as follows:—

Form I	...	...	...	...	...	90
" II	...	...	...	...	...	82
" III	...	...	...	...	...	70
" IV	...	...	...	...	...	70
" V	...	...	...	...	...	52
" VI	...	...	...	...	...	54

(b) The information is not available.

(c) There is another high school in the taluk, viz., the National High School, Adyar. In addition, the Wesleyan Mission maintain a middle school at St. Thomas Mount.

(d) No.

Recognition of degrees given by the Andhra University.

* 1151 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state when the representation from the Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, that the degrees of his University should be declared equivalent to degrees of the Madras University for purposes of admission into Colleges recognized by or affiliated to the Madras University and was received by the Government and what orders, if any, have been passed by the Government thereon?

A.—A representation was received in August last. It was not necessary to pass any orders as the Syndicate of the Madras University agreed

(i) to admit to the professional colleges in the area under its jurisdiction students of the Andhra University irrespective of the rank obtained by them at the qualifying examination;

(ii) to admit to its Honours (post-graduate) courses Andhra University graduates till the end of the academic year 1932-33; and

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(iii) to exempt Andhra University students admitted to courses of study in the Madras University which were not provided for in the Andhra University area from the liability to pay the recognition fee, up to the end of the academic year 1932-33 or till corresponding courses of study were organized in the Andhra University area, if earlier.

The Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University has been apprised of the above decision.

MR. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"May I know why this recognition was delayed so long?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"It was a matter concerning two Universities."

Separate Government schools for Muhammadans.

* 1152 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased—

(1) to state the reasons for which separate schools are provided by the Government for Muhammadans; and

(2) to place before the Council a statement showing

(a) the number of schools exclusively provided for Muhammadans by Government, local boards and municipalities in South Kanara, Malabar and Coimbatore districts,

(b) the vernacular taught in those schools, and

(c) the second language taught in those schools for the purpose of giving religious instruction?

A.—(1) The reasons for providing separate schools for Muhammadans are—

(a) there are many districts in the Presidency in which the mother-tongue of the Muhammadans is Urdu and not a South Indian vernacular,

(b) it is difficult for Muhammadan pupils to adjust themselves to the general public holidays observed in non-sectarian or Hindu schools, and

(c) the provision for religious instruction of Muhammadan pupils in the general schools would not be regarded by the Muhammadan community as in any way adequate provision. While other communities without religious instruction would still be progressing as regards secular education, in large areas the same is not true as regards the Muslim community.

(2) (a)—

	Government.	Local boards.	Municipalities.
South Kanara	...	Nil.	72
Malabar	...	Do.	479
Coimbatore	...	Do.	84
			4
			39
			10

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(b) In Mappilla schools the local vernacular is the usual medium of instruction. In other Muhammadan schools Urdu is generally the medium.

(c) Arabic and occasionally Urdu are the second languages taught for the purpose of giving religious instruction.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I ask what steps are taken for teaching Urdu in those schools which are provided for Muhammadans ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" In cases where the vernacular of such schools is not Urdu it is not necessary. "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know whether Urdu is not claimed as a second language by all Muhammadans ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Evidently the hon. Member is of a different opinion on this question ; as far as I know, there are Muslims who want that Arabic should be taught in order to enable them to learn Koran and not Urdu as a second language. "

Report of the committee on introduction of agriculture in elementary schools.

* 1153 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : With reference to the answer to question No. 685 answered on 1st October 1929, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to place on the table of the House a copy of the Report of the Committee on the introduction of agriculture in elementary schools after it is received by Government ?

A.—The suggestion will be considered.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know whether a decision has been arrived at with regard to the introduction of agriculture in elementary schools ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As I said, the report of this Committee is expected and till that report is received, no decision will be arrived at. "

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" How soon ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I cannot give an undertaking as to time. "

Number of villages provided with elementary schools.

* 1154 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state how many of the villages have been provided with elementary schools (the number of boys' and girls' schools to be shown separately) ?

A.—The number of villages with a population of 500 and above provided with elementary schools for boys is 17,023 in 1928-29, and the number of villages with a population of less than 500 provided with such schools is 8,799. The Government have no information regarding the number of villages provided with girls' schools.

Estimated expenditure on account of compulsory elementary education.

* 1155 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether any definite estimate has been made of the amount required for making elementary education compulsory in this province ?

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A.—Yes. The cost of universal free and compulsory elementary education in the Madras Presidency has been roughly estimated at Rs. 10.52 crores recurring and Rs. 17.46 crores non-recurring.

Qualifications of the staff in the Government Training School for Girls, Mangalore.

* 1156 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what the qualifications and the second language of the members of the staff employed in the Government Training School for Girls, Mangalore, are ;

(b) whether there are men teachers employed in the school ; and

(c) whether qualified women teachers are not available to occupy the places now held by men teachers ?

A.—(a) The following statement furnishes the information :—

Name of the teacher.	Qualifications.	Second language of the teacher.
Mrs. B. Kalyani Amma, Superintendent.	B.A. (Philosophy), L.T.	Malayalam.
Miss Marie Noronha, Assistant ..	B.A. (History), L.T.	Kanarese.
" E. Sritto ..	B.A. (History), L.T.	"
" S. Goger ..	B.A. (Mathematics), L.T.	"
" V. P. Lakshmikutti, Assistant.	B.A. (History), L.T.	Malayalam.
M.R.Ry. M. Narayanan, Assistant.	B.A. (Natural Science), L.T.	"

(b) & (c) There is one male teacher in the school. No qualified woman teacher is reported to be available to take his place.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I ask whether it is the policy of the Government that male teachers should not be employed in girls' schools ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That is so, Sir. But in cases where we are not able to get female teachers to teach particular subjects as happened in this case in Natural Science, we have got to employ male teachers till we find women capable of teaching those subjects. "

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know if any steps are taken to see that there are no male teachers in girls' schools ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I do not know what the hon. Member means. I have already answered his question. "

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Is he sure that there are no male teachers at all in girls' schools ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I have not got that information in my memory. "

Arabic schools in the province.

* 1157 Q.—K. UPPI SAHIB Bahadur : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Arabic schools both elementary and advanced in this Presidency ;

(b) how many of them are recognized ;

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- (c) whether any grants-in-aid are given to them ;
 (d) if so, which are the Arabic schools that receive such grants and how much each school receives ;
 (e) whether an advanced Arabic Madrassa called Madrassathul Asariya of Kasaragod in South Kanara applied to the Director of Public Instruction for recognition ;
 (f) whether the recognition was granted to it ; and
 (g) whether any grant-in-aid has been allowed to the said Madrassathul Asariya ; and, if not, why not ?

A.—(a) The total number of Arabic schools on 31st March 1929 was as follows :—

Advanced	...	...	...	...	433
Elementary	...	...	...	...	217

- (b) Only one—the advanced school at Angadimogru, South Kanara.
 (c) No.
 (d) In view of the answer to clause (c), this does not require an answer.
 (e) & (f) It is presumed that the hon. Member refers to the school at Angadimogru. If so, the answer is in the affirmative.
 (g) The question of grants to Arabic schools and the conditions on which they should be given is under consideration.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ With reference to answer (c) may I ask why no grant-in-aid is given to Arabic schools ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Because they are not recognized by the department.”

Libraries

Preparation of a catalogue for the Saraswathi Mahal Library at Tanjore.

* 1158 Q.—Mr. C. VENKATARAM NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) when the work of cataloguing in the Saraswathi Mahal Library at Tanjore has been commenced, and when the Government hope to complete the work ;
 (b) what the total amount is which the Government propose to spend for the purpose ;
 (c) whether Mr. P. P. S. Sastri has been appointed the Editor of the catalogue, and whether any remuneration has been fixed or is proposed to be fixed by the Government to be given to him for the work, and if so how much ;
 (d) whether Mr. P. P. S. Sastri has continued as Editor even after he was transferred from Tanjore to Madras ;
 (e) whether Mr. P. P. S. Sastri is paid his travelling expenses for visiting Tanjore every week ; and if so, the average expenses incurred on this account every month ; and
 (f) if answer to (e) be in the affirmative why Mr. P. P. S. Sastri is still continued as Editor causing additional expenditure ?

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- A.—(a) In June 1927 ; the work is expected to be completed by 1933.
 (b) So far, the Government have undertaken to pay a grant of Rs. 21,560. The question of a further grant is under consideration.
 (c) & (f) The work has hitherto been done under the supervision of Mr. P. P. S. Sastri. His transfer to the Presidency College at the beginning of the current college year has rendered it necessary to consider other arrangements for the work of supervision. There is at present no proposal for the grant of an honorarium to Mr. Sastri.
 (d) Yes.
 (e) Mr. P. P. S. Sastri does not visit Tanjore every week. He pays periodical visits for which he is paid travelling allowance. The average expenditure on account of his travelling allowance since July 1929 when he was transferred to the Presidency College has been Rs. 71-8-0 a month.

Local Boards

Eligibility of Upper Subordinates for appointment as Local Fund Assistant Engineers.

* 1159 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have issued a rule that, in the Local Fund Department, Upper Subordinates of the College of Engineering even with a practical experience of ten years and over are not to be appointed as Local Fund Assistant Engineers when men of the B.E. degree or C.E. diploma of the Engineering College are available ;

(b) whether there is no such rule in the Public Works Department ; and

(c) the reasons for the variation ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) No such rule has been laid down in respect of the Public Works Department. But in practice no Upper Subordinate is appointed in that department as an Assistant Engineer until he has had 15 to 20 years service in the subordinate establishment in temporary and permanent vacancies.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know why the rule that is applicable to the Local Fund Department is different from that applicable to the Public Works Department ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Since a large number of highly qualified candidates are available, the Government thought that in the case of Assistant Engineers, B.E. qualification should be insisted upon except in exceptional circumstances.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know if men with lower qualifications are not appointed in the Public Works Department ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I am not concerned with the Public Works Department.”

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Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether the Government are willing to consider the desirability of setting apart a certain number of vacancies for Upper Subordinates who have put in a sufficient number of years of approved service, as is done in the Public Works Department ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" In cases where the Government are satisfied that exemption should be given, such exemptions have been given in cases of men who have got good experience."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask how many exemptions have been granted during the past three years ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I do not carry these things in my memory."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether men with lower qualifications have been appointed as Assistant Engineers in certain local bodies ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am not sure; evidently the hon. Member refers to his own district where he managed to get somebody."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Will the hon. Minister get the information and furnish it to the House as to the number of Upper Subordinates that have been appointed as Assistant Engineers ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" If the hon. Member will put down a separate question on this point, I shall have it answered."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask whether the hon. Member will change the rule if there are men with lower qualifications fit to take these places ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The Government will give exemptions in cases where they are satisfied with the qualifications of the gentlemen concerned."

Municipal Councils

Government grants to the Coonoor municipality.

* 1160 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Coonoor municipality has received any grants from the Government during the last three years and, if so, how much and for what purpose; and

(b) whether the Government have received any information that the municipal chairman has under-assessed several buildings and, if so, whether the Government called for a report thereon by the Collector or ordered any other enquiry to be made and, if not, why not ?

A.—(a) Yes; a statement * is appended.

(b) An allegation to this effect was made to Government who obtained a report in the matter as a result of which they saw no reason to interfere.

* Printed as Appendix IV on page 269 infra.

[22nd January 1980]

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know in how many cases there was under-assessment ? "

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

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to give more particulars in view of the fact that house numbers were furnished in the under-assessed cases ? "

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

Excise

Management of Bellary distillery.

* 1161 Q.—Mr. K. ABDUL HYE : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bellary distillery has been under the management of one particular person for the last twenty years or more ;

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative, why it has been allowed under his management for so long a time ;

(c) whether the Government propose to sell the rights of manufacturing arrack in the Bellary district either by tender or by public auction once in three or five years ; and

(d) for what period the distillery has been leased out to the present distiller and when his lease expires ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The present system of licensing the privilege of manufacture and supply of arrack was introduced in 1901. In that year a contract was given to the Bellary distillery for a period of three years, after tenders had been called for in the open market. Thereafter no tenders were called for. The contract was renewed to the same holder every three years up to the end of 1918-19, and every year from 1919-20, after a careful scrutiny of the accounts maintained by him and with reference to the price of raw materials and working charges. In 1922 the Government examined the question of reviving the tender system but found that on account of the large variations in the price of jaggery and other uncertain factors the practice of annual contracts to the existing contractors was the more expedient course.

(d) For one year from 1st April 1929.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know, Sir, with reference to clauses (b) and (c), why no tenders were called for after 1901 ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" There was a different system before that."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know what that system is ? "

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

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know why the Government are not calling for tenders now and giving it to people who are willing to take up the management of this distillery ? "

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* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" If the hon. Member knew what the cost of having a distillery is, this question would not have been put. If you will allow me to explain how a distillery works, I will be able to answer that question.

11-15
a.m.

" A distillery will cost at least from about Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 60,000 to build and that capital has to be invested. If a person is to build a distillery at that cost and if he is to have only one year's contract, the contractor for the next year will also have to build another distillery. If however the second man has not got to build a distillery, that will be another matter. One man may offer a particular amount while another may take it for something less, with the result that some years hence there may be no distillery at all, if we have this auction system as everybody will have to invest a good amount of capital for contract for only one year. The Government will then be forced to maintain a distillery themselves."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I take it, Sir, that Government have practically abrogated the old rule of calling for tenders and are now giving the monopoly to the same man for ever and ever ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The answer is : ' Thereafter no tenders were called for. The contract was renewed to the same holder every three years up to the end of 1918-19, and every year from 1919-20.' But if the Government on looking into the accounts consider it necessary, they will call for tenders and regulate the price."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know what the objection is to the Government building a factory themselves and auctioning the right to work it every year ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The difficulty will be that Government will find in the course of a few years the machinery installed going to ruin and they will have to replace it."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know if the Government are aware that a similar system obtains in Mysore ? "

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Whether Mysore will continue its own system or whether it will adopt our system, I do not know."

* Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" May I know whether this system which is in vogue in the Bellary and Kurnool districts is prevailing in the other districts of the Presidency, in regard to distilleries ? "

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

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know if the Government propose to take over the management themselves, Sir ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Not for the present, Sir."

Opening of distilleries in Bellary district.

* 1162 Q.—Mr. K. ABDUL HYE : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that twenty years ago there were two distilleries for the Bellary district ;

[22nd January 1930]

(b) what was the consumption of arrack in those days when two distilleries were in existence ; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider the desirability of opening another distillery for the district ?

A.—(a) & (b) The contract distillery system was extended to the Bellary district with effect from 1901-02. Since that year there has been only one distillery for that district. The quantity of arrack issued from the distillery in 1908-09 was 39,685 proof gallons.

(c) The Government do not consider that another distillery is necessary for the district.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire whether Government still consider it is enough to have only one distillery ? Why not have two instead of one ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" When one will suffice, why should we have two ? "

* Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—" May I ask the Minister whether it is only an ordinary distillery or whether it is a cashew arrack distillery ? "

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I do not know what the hon. Member refers to."

Opening of a separate distillery for Kurnool district.

* 1163 Q.—Mr. K. ABDUL HYE : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no distillery in the Kurnool district for the manufacture of arrack and all arrack required for the Kurnool district is supplied by the distillery at Tadpatri ; and

(b) whether the Government propose to open a separate distillery for the use of the Kurnool district ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No such proposal is under the consideration of Government.

Medical

Prohibition of officers in the Medical College from private practice.

* 1164 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether medical officers employed in the Madras Medical College are prohibited from having private practice ;

(b) if so, whether the Government are aware that one on the staff of the Medical College has a dispensary in Saidapet ; and

(c) whether the Government will call for and place on the table a report of all cases where medical men on the staff of the Medical College prohibited from having private practice are maintaining private dispensaries ?

A.—(a) Some of the medical officers employed in the Madras Medical College are debarred from private practice.

(b) No.

(c) The Government understand that there is no such case.

[22nd January 1930]

Appointment of a new lecturer in the Government School of Indian Medicine.

* 1165 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

- (a) what are the duties attached to the new lecturer's post recently created in the Government School of Indian Medicine;
- (b) in what grade has the appointment been placed;
- (c) whether the selection of the candidates for this post was made on the recommendation of a Selection Committee;
- (d) whether the person actually appointed was recommended by the committee or possessed the qualifications laid down in the advertisement for the post;
- (e) if not, why he was appointed and why the committee's recommendation was not accepted; and
- (f) whether the person appointed was himself undergoing instruction in Ayurvedic medicine in the Government School of Indian Medicine at the time of his appointment?

A.—(a) No new post of a lecturer was recently created in the School of Indian Medicine. Apparently the hon. Member refers to the appointment of the second lecturer made in the place of one who resigned. The duties of this lecturer are to lecture in surgery, midwifery and to be in charge of the surgical and midwifery sections in in-patient department.

(b) Rs. 120—10—250.

(c) Yes.

(d) & (e) Yes.

(f) Yes.

Public Health

Expenditure on Leper Asylums in the Presidency.

* 1166 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to place on the table of the House a statement giving information on the following points:—

- (a) the number of lepers now taken care of in each of the Leper Asylums in the Presidency;
- (b) the amount of recurring and non-recurring expenditure of each Asylum;
- (c) the amount of non-recurring and recurring grants paid by the Government since each Asylum was organized;
- (d) the rules governing the recurring grants paid to each Asylum; and
- (e) the nature of the treatment followed in each Asylum?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement* showing the number of lepers in each of the Leper Asylums on 15th September 1929 and the recurring and non-recurring charges of these institutions during the year 1928 is appended.

(c) The information as far as available is given in the statement* appended.

(d) A copy of the rules* on the subject is appended.

(e) A copy of the Surgeon-General's letter* regarding the drugs used in the treatment of leprosy in this Presidency is appended. Detailed information in regard to each institution is not available.

* Printed as Appendix V on pages 354–358 infra.

[22nd January 1930]

Admission and discharge of patients in the Tirumani Leper Settlement.

* 1167 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased—

(i) to place before the Council a statement showing the number of patients admitted into the Tirumani Settlement and left it as a result of dismissal for misconduct or of their own accord or were discharged on a certificate or leave or on cure, or died in the settlement in each year since the settlement was established until the close of the year 1928–29 and during six months from 1st April 1929; and

(ii) to state

(a) whether any beds have been provided for Government servants suffering from leprosy,

(b) how many patients during their stay committed suicide,

(c) what was the average period of stay of the patients during the period mentioned above, and

(d) what are the reasons for their short stay, if any?

A.—(i) A statement* containing the information is appended.

(ii) (a) No beds are reserved for Government servants but a considerable number of Government servants are being treated at the settlement.

(b) None. One out-patient was killed on the railway line near the settlement in 1925 before a fence was put up between the settlement and the railway line. It is not known whether it was a case of accident or suicide but the patient was mentally unsound.

(c) The average period of stay of the patients is five months and four days.

(d) No record is kept in the settlement of the reasons for the short stay of patients. It is reported that they generally leave the settlement on account of family sickness, domestic affairs, religious and ceremonial rites, land or property transactions or civil court cases. Some take discharge because of marked improvement in health. Those of the beggar class leave the settlement as they find their disease to be a decided asset in securing alms.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“In the appendix it is stated that in 1925, the number of admission was 292 while the number discharged of own accord was 213; in 1926, number of admission was 866, while the number discharged of own accord was 763; in 1927, number of admission was 679, while number discharged of own accord was 608; and in 1928, number of admission was 364, number discharged of own accord was 277. Will the hon. the Minister kindly explain why there have been so many discharges ‘of their own accord’?”

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“The cure for leprosy is a tedious process and it will take one, two, three and even five years sometimes. Some patients generally do not have the patience to undergo the treatment for a sufficiently long time and to stay there till they are discharged by the settlement authorities.”

* Printed as Appendix VI on page 358 infra.

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Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Is it true, Sir, that some of these people discharge themselves, not because they are not patient enough to undergo the treatment, but because of the very unsatisfactory diet given there?"

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

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Or is it not due to some of the cruel practices on the part of the subordinate officials there?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Absolutely wrong."

Allowances to sub-assistant surgeons for special duties.

* 1168 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of special duties and their periods the sub-assistant surgeons have to do during their service;
- (b) the amount of allowances paid to them;
- (c) if no allowances are paid now, when and why they were abolished;
- (d) the period they have to serve in jails; and
- (e) the allowances, if any, paid for the same during the period and if no allowance is paid, the reason why no allowance is paid?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement^a furnishing the information is laid on the table.

(c) The allowances paid to sub-assistant surgeons for plague, cholera, epidemic, festival, famine and hookworm duties and for charge of itinerating dispensaries were abolished in 1923 on the recommendation of the Medical and Public Health Retrenchment Committee.

(d) Three years.

(e) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 386 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 13th August 1929.

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"May I ask whether the sub-assistant surgeons doing jail work are given any special allowance and whether they are allowed to have private practice?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The cases in which special allowances are given are shown in the appendix."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"I am referring to the sub-assistant surgeons on jail duty."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"If private practice is debarred, they will get allowance."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"May I ask whether every sub-assistant surgeon during his service has got to do jail duty?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Yes, for three years."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"May I know whether, as compensation for the loss of private practice, these sub-assistant surgeons are given any allowance?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"If private practice is debarred, they might be given an allowance."

^a Printed as Appendix VII on page 359 infra.

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Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"Is it not a fact that private practice is now debarred in their case?"

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

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"In view of the facts that the term of jail duty for every sub-assistant surgeon is three years and that only a few sub-assistant surgeons get such term of jail duty, may I ask the hon. the Minister whether the term may not be reduced to one year, so that more sub-assistant surgeons may do that duty during their service?"

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"If jail duty is considered to be an advantage professionally to the sub-assistant surgeons themselves, then that course will be adopted; but I think it is not with reference to the advantage of the sub-assistant surgeons that this period was fixed."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"It is seen from the appendix that the officers deputed for plague and cholera duties get no allowance, whereas those on Agency duty get an allowance. Is it because those engaged in cholera and plague duty are exposed to less danger than those working in the Agency tracts?"

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

Formation of District Temperance Committees.

* 1169 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased—

(i) to place before the Council a statement showing the branches of the temperance league formed by the Government or under the Government auspices and the names with religion, castes and status of members of the league in Madras and of the branches in the districts of South Kanara, Malabar, Coimbatore, Salem and the Nilgiris; and

(ii) to state

(a) if there are no Indian Christians therein, what the reasons are for their omission,

(b) the sums allotted to the several districts,

(c) whether the members of the league and its branches are tee-totalers or pledged to temperance, and

(d) whether the hon. the Minister will be pleased to place before the House or in the Legislative Council Library specimens of the literature published by the league and its branches?

A.—(i) & (ii) (a) Government have formed no leagues. There is a Central Propaganda Board in Madras and Committees for each district. The names of the members of the Central Propaganda Board and of the District Committees for South Kanara, Malabar, Coimbatore, Salem and the Nilgiris are given in the appended statement.^a Government are not in possession of complete details as to their religion, caste and status.

^a Printed as Appendix VIII on pages 359-362 infra.

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	RS.
(ii) (b) South Kanara	6,120
Malabar	6,120
Coimbatore	3,810
Salem	6,120
The Nilgiris	6,060

(ii) (c) Government have no information.

(ii) (d) The Publicity Committee of the Central Propaganda Board alone can prepare and issue leaflets. So far it has not issued any.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire with reference to clause (ii) (b) of the question how the sums allotted are spent or are proposed to be spent, and for what purpose ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I am afraid the hon. Member has to look into the Government Order which was placed on the table of the House long ago. "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" But what I want to know is whether they are carrying out that Government Order ? "

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The money will be spent for the purpose for which it is intended. "

Passing of language tests by the District Health Officers.

* 1170 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : With reference to the answer to question No. 960 given on the 16th October 1929, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the District Health Officers are required to pass any language test ?

A.—Yes.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" In how many languages please ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Only in one language. "

Co-operative Societies

Appointment of Muslims as Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies.

* 1171 Q.—Mr. BASHIR AHMAD SAYEED : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether any advertisement was published by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, in April last, inviting applications for appointment of Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies, and if so, what was the text of the advertisement ;

(b) how many Muslim candidates offered themselves for the above appointment in response to the advertisement, how many were interviewed by the appointing officer and what were their qualifications ;

(c) how many of the Muslim candidates that were interviewed have been appointed as Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies ; and

(d) what is the total number of appointments as Assistant Registrars that were made with reference to the above advertisement and in view of the new appointments sanctioned by Government ?

[22nd January 1930]

A.—(a) Yes. The text of the advertisement that appeared in the newspapers was as follows :—

Applications are invited before April 30th for post of Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies from graduates (Honours or first or second class pass only). Preference will be given to those holding special qualifications in Agriculture, Commerce and Economics and to those with experience in Government service.

Applications are particularly required from Muhammadans and members of depressed classes.

(b) Thirty-nine applications from Muslim candidates were received and fourteen of these were interviewed. The qualifications of these were :

Four B.A. (Hons.).

Five B.A.

Five B.A., B.L.

(c) None.

(d) No appointments of Assistant Registrars have yet been made with reference to the advertisement except that of a Sub-Deputy Registrar in the vacancy caused by the appointment of a Deputy Registrar as Instructor in the Central School in Madras.

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—" May I know why after an advertisement was published and all these candidates were interviewed, no appointment was made ? "

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Because the appointments were not made before the Madras Services Commission was constituted recently, and now after its constitution, the appointments have to be made by the Commission. "

Khan Bahadur S. K. ABDUL RAZACK SAHIB Bahadur :—" May I know if the Public Services Commission will make the appointments according to the communal principle or will deviate from that principle ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Of course according to the communal rotation. "

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—" May I know whether this advertisement was published before the Government created the Public Services Commission ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" There was a technical difficulty. Although the posts were sanctioned by the Legislative Council previously, owing to the late formation of the Central Land Mortgage Bank, the appointments could not be made earlier. "

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" From the answer given I find it was stated in the advertisement that preference will be given to those holding special qualifications in Agriculture, Commerce and Economics and to those with experience in Government service. Does it mean that those possessing qualifications in agriculture, etc., should in addition possess experience in Government service, or is it an alternative qualification ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" An alternative qualification ; but it would be better if they have qualifications and experience in service. "

[22nd January 1930]

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"It is said that candidates with experience in Government service will be selected. I should like to know in what departments of Government service experience is necessary, to entitle them to this preference?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"In the departments dealing with Agriculture, Commerce and Economics, etc."

Khan Bahadur S. K. ABDUL RAZACK SAHIB Bahadur:—"Applications were invited from Muhammadans and members of the depressed classes; how will it be possible for the Minister to apply the communal rule when so many applications have been received from those communities?"

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"As I already said, the whole question has to be referred to the Madras Services Commission and after they select the candidates, the Government will take care to see that the communal rotation is applied."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask how service in the Registration department, for instance, qualifies a man to be treated preferentially for appointment to the Co-operative department?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"I cannot say."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"May I know why these appointments have not been hitherto made? Are there any practical difficulties?"

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Yes, Sir. The appointments could not be made because the Council only recently sanctioned the creation of the Central Land Mortgage Bank."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"May I know whether these appointments would be referred to the Public Services Commission which was newly constituted?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"It is under consideration whether that or any other arrangement should be made."

Khan Bahadur S. K. ABDUL RAZACK SAHIB Bahadur:—"When applications have been received and applicants have been interviewed, is it necessary to send the applicants again to the Public Services Commission for selection?"

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"We propose to abide by the selection to be made by the Commission which has been newly constituted."

Khan Bahadur S. K. ABDUL RAZACK SAHIB Bahadur:—"But the selection itself was made before the creation of the Public Services Commission. Are even those who have been already selected to be asked to go before the Commission again?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"But appointments could be made only after the Commission was constituted."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"With reference to clause (b), may I know why only 14 out of 39 applicants have been interviewed and not all of them?"

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Perhaps because of their possession of better academic qualifications or because of their being within the age-limit."

[22nd January 1930]

Promotion of certain Senior Inspectors as Assistant Registrars.

* 1172 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the following senior inspectors were promoted as Assistant Registrars:—

(1) P. V. Krishna Ayyar, (2) K. F. Madhavan Pillai, (3) M. G. Padmanabha Mudaliyar and (4) V. Krishna Ayyangar;

(b) whether in the case of the above promotions the claims of seniors were overlooked, and if so, for what reasons;

(c) whether (1) and (2) have passed the book-keeping test prescribed for senior inspectors;

(d) if not, why the test was not insisted on in these cases; and

(e) the date on which the above four entered the Co-operative department, the date of their appointment as senior inspectors and the date of their promotion as Assistant Registrars?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The appointments in question are definitely selection posts. There was no question of supersession in regard to P. V. Krishna Ayyar and K. P. Madhavan Pillai as they had been selected by the Staff Selection Board for direct appointment as Sub-Deputy Registrars. M. G. Padmanabha Mudaliyar and V. Krishna Ayyangar were selected for their high academic qualifications and as both of them had passed the book-keeping test (higher grade). Their seniors were considered to be not so good in point of qualifications or did not have the requisite knowledge of the language of the area or were already tried and found not satisfactory.

(c) No.

(d) The book-keeping test has not been prescribed for Sub-Deputy Registrars and as both Madhavan Pillai and Krishna Ayyar had been selected by the Staff Selection Board as fit for the post, they were not treated as on the same footing as other senior inspectors.

(e) The information * is appended.

Appointment of Assistant Registrars in the Co-operative Department.

* 1173 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the following persons employed in the Co-operative department were promoted as Assistant Registrars in 1928:—

1. Mr. M. Rajagopalan,
2. Mr. T. V. K. Bahu Rao,
3. Mr. B. S. Baindoor,
4. Mr. K. Nagarathnam Ayyar,
5. Mr. N. Narasimhachari,
6. Mr. C. M. Bhimaraja Mudaliyar,
7. Mr. Kotiswara Rao;

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- (b) on what dates had these persons been promoted as senior inspectors ;
- (c) whether Mr. Baindoor and Mr. Kotiswara Rao were made Assistant Registrars within six months of their being made senior inspectors ;
- (d) whether Mr. Babu Rao, Mr. Bhimaraja Mudaliyar and Mr. Narasimhachari were almost at the bottom of the list of Junior Inspectors when they were promoted as Assistant Registrars ;
- (e) whether in the case of the above promotions the claims of many seniors were overlooked and if so, the reasons therefor ; and
- (f) how many of the persons referred to in (a) have not passed the prescribed tests and why that fact was not considered in making promotions ?

A.—(a) Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 7 were appointed Assistant Registrars in 1928 and Nos. 4, 5 and 6 in 1929.

(b) The officers were promoted as senior inspectors on the dates noted against each in the following statement :—

Mr. M. Rajagopalan	...	...	10th May 1926.
Mr. T. V. K. Babu Rao	...	...	20th August 1925.
Mr. B. S. Baindoor	...	...	14th February 1928.
Mr. K. Nagaratnam Ayyar	...	...	26th April 1926.
Mr. N. Narasimhachari	...	...	1st January 1928.
Mr. C. M. Bhimaraja Mudaliyar.	...	...	1st May 1926.
Mr. Kotiswara Rao	...	...	1st August 1925.

- (c) No.
- (d) No.
- (e) Officers who were considered to be best qualified were appointed.
- (f) Messrs. Baindoor, K. Nagaratnam Ayyar, N. Narasimhachari and Kotiswara Rao have not passed the Account test. Their failure to pass the test will be considered at the time of their confirmation.

Promotion of certain Inspectors of Co-operative Societies as Senior Inspectors.

* 1174 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Balasundara Mudaliyar, Mr. S. Agneswaram Pillai, Mr. Iridyaswami, Mr. K. S. Sundararamiah, Mr. R. Srinivasagopala Ayyangar and Mr. Shanmughasundaram have been promoted as Senior Inspectors ;

(b) whether they have passed the test prescribed for the appointment of senior inspectors ; and

(c) whether in promoting these persons the claims of nearly 200 seniors with equal and better qualifications were overlooked and if so, what were the special reasons therefor ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) No.

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Promotion of Mr. Devadasan as Senior Inspector.

* 1175 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. W. A. Devadasan, a permanent clerk in the Accountant-General's office and who has not passed the prescribed test was taken into the Co-operative department as Senior Inspector on Rs. 80 in February 1928 ;

(b) whether there were at the time several Junior Inspectors qualified for promotion ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that this Mr. Devadasan is under suspension for temporary misappropriation of Government funds ?

A.—(a) Yes. He was taken as Head Accountant of the Registrar's office. He had passed the Account test.

(b) Yes. There were junior inspectors technically qualified to be promoted as senior inspector, but they had not the experience necessary to enable them to hold the post of Head Accountant.

(c) He was so. He was subsequently reverted to the Accountant-General's office.

Promotion of Mr. Shanmughasundaram as Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies.

* 1176 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state why Mr. Shanmughasundaram was promoted as acting Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies overlooking the claims of 245 seniors ?

A.—It is usual to fill acting vacancies in the cadre of Senior Inspectors by promotions in the Circle. Shanmughasundaram was appointed to act as Senior Inspector as he had passed the Book-keeping test (Higher grade) and as no other Inspector in the Circle had passed that test.

Appointment of natives of Tinnevely district in the Co-operative Department.

* 1177 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) how many appointments were made in the Co-operative department in the fourth, fifth and seventh circles, as clerks, as inspectors and as Senior Inspectors, since 1925 ;

(b) how many of these places were filled by natives of Tinnevely district ; and

(c) whether Tinnevely district is the native place of the Deputy Registrars in these three circles ?

A.—(a) & (b) The Registrar of Co-operative Societies reports that a large number of appointments in the classes of officers referred to were made in these circles during the last five years, that several of those appointed resigned subsequently, and that

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many were appointed in short vacancies. The Government consider that the labour involved in collecting the information required is not commensurate with its value.

- (c) The Deputy Registrars of the V and VII Circles are natives of Tinnevely district. The present Deputy Registrar of the IV Circle is not.

Appointment of Senior Inspectors by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

* 1178 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) how many appointments of Senior Inspectors were made by the Registrar since January 1928;

(b) how many of these were direct appointments and how many were made by promotion of existing departmental men;

(c) how many of those persons directly appointed had passed the prescribed test and how many of them became subsequently qualified; and

(d) how many graduates who had passed the prescribed Book-keeping test were available in the department at the time when these persons were directly recruited?

A.—(a) Forty-four.

(b) Seventeen and 27 respectively.

(c) Five and 1 respectively.

(d) Three.

Introduction of the system of confidential reports by Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies.

* 1179 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. H. M. Hood, the present Registrar of Co-operative Societies, has inaugurated a system of half-yearly "confidential" reports about subordinates by Deputy Registrars to be submitted to himself;

(b) what are the safeguards imposed by him against the display of communal or personal likes and dislikes in these confidential reports by the Deputy Registrars;

(c) whether the persons adversely reported by the Deputy Registrars are given a chance to prove their innocence or capacity and worth;

(d) whether it is a fact that the present Registrar acts on these "confidential" reports without giving a chance to those reported against and without satisfying himself by independent enquiry or information that they are true; and

(e) whether Government have received any representation that the introduction of this system of confidential reports has given rise to the impression that some Deputy Registrars levy black-mail from their subordinates?

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Integrity and truthfulness of the officers submitting the report.

(c) The persons adversely reported upon have always got a chance to improve their work and thereby prove their capacity and worth. In the course of time there will be reports from a variety of officers on each subordinate.

(d) It is not clear what exactly is meant by 'acts on these confidential reports'. The reports are intended to assist the Registrar to obtain information on the real worth of individual inspectors and no specific action is taken on them.

(e) No such representations have been received by Government.

Industries

Prescription of standard strength test of yarn supplied by Indian mills.

* 1180 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Director of Industries has submitted the report contemplated in paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 509, Development, dated 22nd March 1929;

(b) if so, what it is; and

(c) whether the Director of Industries has taken the opinion of the local mills on questions raised in regard to prescription of standard strength test of yarn supplied by Indian mills, and with what result?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) It is to the effect that, taking the imports of yarn as a whole, the duty does not appear to have had any great effect in reducing imports. Even were the duty on yarns of counts 40s and above removed as suggested by the conference, it is not anticipated that it will have any widespread effect on the industry since only less than 10 per cent of yarn consumed, pertain to counts above 40s and the production of fine cloth could not afford occupation to more than a section of the weaving classes.

(c) Yes; there is a consensus of opinion among the mill-owners consulted that the fixing of a standard strength is neither practicable nor fair.

Veterinary

Appointment of veterinary assistant surgeons.

* 1181 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of vacancies in the sanctioned strength of veterinary assistant surgeons at the end of 1928-29;

(b) how long they had been so vacant;

(c) whether they have been filled up since and when; and

(d) whether any have not yet been filled up and the reasons for the same?

A.—(a) Ten.

(b) Since 21st June 1928.

(c) Yes; on 10th August 1929.

(d) All have been filled up.

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Note: An asterisk at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the member.

II

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1920.

Clause 11.

Section 12.

-30
m.

The discussion on the Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, was then resumed.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I move the following amendment :—

‘ In clause 11, section 12, sub-section (1), in line 3, for the words “ the vice-chairman is absent from jurisdiction ” substitute the words “ the vice-chairman has been continuously absent from jurisdiction for more than fifteen days. ” ’

“ This is intended to bring this Bill in accordance with the amendment accepted by the select committee on the Local Boards Bill relating to the absence from jurisdiction of the president.”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ I second the motion, Sir.”

The amendment was put and adopted.

Clause 11 as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clauses 12, 13, 14 and 14-A.

Clauses 12, 13, 14 and 14-A were put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 15.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I move that

For the first paragraph of sub-section (2) of section 18, the following be substituted :—

‘ If the chairman has been continuously absent from jurisdiction for more than fifteen days or if he is incapacitated, his functions except those of promoting, withholding promotion from, reducing, removing or dismissing any municipal officer or servant shall, during such absence or incapacity, devolve on the vice-chairman. ’

“ This is to bring this into line with the amendment adopted by the select committee on the Local Boards Bill.”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ I second the amendment.”

The amendment was put and adopted.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I move that in line 1 of the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 18, the word ‘ temporary ’ be omitted.

“ This is also to bring about similar results as before.”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ I second it, Sir.”

The amendment was put and adopted.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I move, Sir, that

In lines 1 and 2 of sub-section (3) of section 18, for the words ‘ is absent from jurisdiction ’ the words ‘ has been continuously absent from jurisdiction for more than fifteen days ’ shall be substituted.

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[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

“ This is to bring this into line with the amendment we have carried with regard to the vice-chairman.”

The amendment was put and adopted.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I move that after sub-section (5), the following sub-section be inserted in section 18, namely :—

‘ (6) If the chairman has made no delegation of his functions to any councillor under sub-section (3), the chairman’s functions shall, during the absence from jurisdiction or incapacity of both the chairman and the vice-chairman, devolve on the revenue divisional officer, who shall be deemed, during the said period, to be ex-officio member and chairman of the council. ’

“ This is to get over the difficulty of both the chairman and vice-chairman being absent from jurisdiction and the work of the municipality not being carried on. This is found in the original Bill as introduced. I therefore propose it now.”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ I second the amendment.”

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Mr. President, I should like to know from the hon. Minister what effect this will have on the constitution of the municipality. I take it that the strength of the municipality is fixed by a proper notification; would the constitution be not altered if the Revenue Divisional Officer is made an ex-officio member? I want to know whether we have got the power to do that.”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ As far as I know, we can do that.”

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I object to this amendment on principle. This idea was put forward in the draft Bill and it was rejected by the select committee. The idea is that there is no chairman or vice-chairman or if they are incapacitated in any way, the chairman’s functions should devolve upon one of the members of the municipal council in order that the work of the municipal council may be carried on. Throughout the discussion in the select committee, it was contended that as little official element as possible should be introduced in the administration of the municipal councils. This proposal is introducing the thin end of the wedge when you bring the revenue divisional officer again into the municipal administration. If the principles underlying the amending Bill are consistently carried out, I do not see why this should be brought in. I, therefore, on principle, object to the amendment proposed by the hon. the Chief Minister.”

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—“ Mr. President, I also oppose this amendment. We find no such provision in the old Act. I do not know why the Minister wants this provision, will he tell us whether during the last ten years, there has been even a single case of a chairman having been absent from jurisdiction and the administration coming to a stand-still or a dead-lock being created. We have no doubt introduced provisions allowing the revenue divisional officers, in certain cases, to function for the purpose of holding elections and for seeing that the elections are held properly. But to allow the revenue divisional officer to carry on the administration itself on the ground that the chairman or vice-chairman is absent, would be to introduce an official element in a place where we do not want it.”

[Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu] [22nd January 1930]

Therefore, I think, that unless a strong case is made out, through experience of the working of the Act itself during the last ten years that such a provision is necessary, I should think that the introduction of the official element for the purpose of carrying on the administration of a municipal council, is absolutely unwarranted. It may be that circumstances may arise when the council may authorize one of its members to function as chairman during the interim period, but to introduce an official element is hardly consistent with a democratic Bill of this nature."

* Khan Bahadur S. K. ABDUL RAZACK SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, Sir, I also rise to oppose this amendment on principle. This is highly objectionable. When a chairman fails to delegate his functions to any of the members of the council, any councillor may be asked to perform the functions of the chairman in the absence of the chairman or vice-chairman. This point was also discussed at the meeting of the select committee and all of us unanimously came to the conclusion that no official element should be brought in."

* Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Mr. President, Sir, I equally vehemently oppose this amendment. I do not see any reason whatever why the revenue divisional officer should be thrust again into the administration of the municipal councils, when it has been wisely resolved many years ago to dispense with all official control or official influence in the carrying on of local and municipal work. Now, Sir, this amendment provides for a contingency which may never happen, and it has never happened. I do not know whether the contingency has ever arisen when both the chairman and the vice-chairman were incapacitated from performing their functions. I do not think that such an impossible state of things will ever arise, and I therefore do not consider it desirable to legislate for conditions which may never come into existence. In any view, I object to the presence of the revenue divisional officer even as a member of the municipal council."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"In view of the general consensus of opinion against this official element, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment."

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

Clause 15, as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clauses 16 to 28.

Clauses 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28 were put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 29.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar has given notice of an amendment similar to that of the hon. the Chief Minister. The difference between the two amendments is that Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar wants that even in the case of 'notice' the Collector should be given the power of suspending. Is it the wish of the Chief Minister to allow Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar to move his amendment? I prefer Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar's amendment."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Yes, Sir, let him move it."

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* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"Mr. President, I move that after the proviso to section 36, the following be inserted:—

'If, in the opinion of the District Collector, immediate action is necessary in the public interests, he may suspend the resolution, order, notice, licence, permission or act, as the case may be, and report to the Local Government who may thereupon either rescind the Collector's order or after giving the authority or person concerned a reasonable opportunity of explanation, direct that it continue in force with or without modification permanently or for such period as they think fit.'

My object in requiring this to be inserted in the Act is that cases may arise where an officer on the spot will be better able to deal with the difficulties arising than any other. Immediate action may have to be taken without waiting for orders from the Local Government. The circumstances under which this amendment was introduced by the select committee was that it was thought that no difficulties would arise, and that things would function normally; but I know by experience that cases have arisen in the past necessitating prompt and immediate action being taken, under powers conferred by this Act. In such cases, the officer on the spot, the District Collector, may cope with the situation in the interests of the public and avert anything harmful or injurious without waiting for orders from the Local Government. For these reasons, I press upon the attention of the House the need that this be inserted in the Act."

The amendment was duly seconded.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"If the hon. the Chief Minister wants to move the omission of the word 'notice' he may make move for it."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Sir, I move that the word 'notice' 11-45 in the amendment of Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar be omitted, since the matter ^{am.} of notice is not an essential or necessary one for the Collector in discharging his functions. Without the word 'notice' I am in favour of the motion."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that in the amendment of Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar the word 'notice' be omitted."

The amendment was adopted.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The amendment of Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar as amended is for the consideration of the House."

* Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Sir, I rise to oppose this amendment. This provision exists in the present Act, and the select committee after a good deal of deliberation chose to omit it for the obvious reason that it is absolutely necessary in the interests of the municipality that the District Collector should have no power of dealing with the municipality in his district. Now Sir, this amendment gives the District Collector power to suspend any resolution or order, or licence, etc., in the interests of the public. What is meant by 'public interests' is not quite clear. Further, I do not think the heavens would fall if there is no provision like the present one in the Act. In these days of rapid locomotion and swift means of communication, by means of telegrams it will not be very long before the Collector gets the sanction of the Government, should any such emergency arise as contemplated by this amendment. In any case I do not think the municipal council should be subservient to the Collector. It is certainly humiliating to the

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municipal council if certain resolutions which it passed after much discussion and solemn consideration were to be suspended by one stroke of the official pen on an imaginary plea that they, if given effect to, would be endangering public interests. Further, it is needless to say, such action on the part of the Collector would lower the prestige and the dignity of the chairman of the municipal council in the eyes of the public. When there is power vested in the central authority, with whom the Collector can communicate very easily nowadays, I don't see any reason why the Collector should be given the power of interfering with the council's decisions. For these reasons I oppose the amendment."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Mr. President, I entirely join with my friend, Mr. Siva Rao, in opposing this amendment of Mr. Arpudawami Udayar supported by the Chief Minister. I do not wish to repeat the arguments urged by those who spoke before me, but I wish to point out to the House that in the original Act there is no provision of this kind at all."

Khan Bahadur S. K. ABDUL RAZACK SAHIB Bahadur :—" There is provision."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Section 37 provides for this in the present Act."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I mean there is no provision like the one now sought to be introduced. I speak subject to correction, I have in my hand the original Act and the Act as amended, and I don't see any provision like the present amendment in the old Act."

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—" Section 36 (2) contains this clause."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I stand corrected. But Sir, though the old Act contains a provision like the present amendment I do not see any reason why, when the select committee has after mature consideration decided that such a provision should not find a place in the Act, we should go back on that decision. The old Act was evidently passed in 1920, that is, ten years back when there were not so many facilities for communication between the various parts of the Presidency and between the Presidency town and the mufassal towns. Now even though the Collector may be in the remotest part of the Presidency he will be able to communicate with the central authority in no time and hence there is no necessity for a provision like the present amendment in the Act. May I know whether during the last ten years any emergency of this kind arose, in how many cases the Collector of a place thought it necessary to suspend the resolution of a municipal council and in how many cases he had to act without obtaining the previous sanction of the Government? Another reason I wish to urge against the amendment is that by this provision it is very easy to get the Collector prejudiced against one side or the other in the municipal council and thus force him to resort to the use of this section very frequently. Sir, the select committee of 50 members decided that this provision should be omitted. (A voice : "The strength of the select committee was 53.") At least 50 sat continuously and decided for the omission of the provision, and that is a strong reason against the present amendment. Neither Mr. Arpudawami Udayar nor the hon. the Chief Minister has quoted even a single instance where this power was used in the past in justification of the retention of this clause. I do not think any such case arose in Trichinopoly or in Tanjore during the last ten years. I challenge the hon. Member for Trichinopoly and the hon.

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[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

the Chief Minister to quote a single instance. In the absence of any instance, I urge that, in the interests of local self-government for which we stand here to-day, such a reactionary provision as this, which was voted down by the select committee, should not find a place in the Act."

* Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Sir, I rise to support the motion. In doing so let me say that one of the reasons which influenced the select committee in rejecting this clause was that when really a case arose for the immediate intervention of the Collector he had ample powers to do so under the Criminal Procedure Code. We have heard it said just now that it would be very humiliating to a council to have its resolution suspended by a Collector. But I dare say that the humiliation to which the chairman and his council will be put, when the Collector uses the sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, will be greater than when he acts under the District Municipalities Act. I hope Mr. Saldanha will agree with me when I say that chairmen of municipal councils will like to be subjected to action, under the sections of the District Municipalities Act than those of the Criminal Procedure Code. (Mr. Nagan Gowda : "Question.") (Laughter.) If my friend, Mr. Nagan Gowda, prefers to be served with an order under the Criminal Procedure Code than under the District Municipalities Act, then I have no quarrel with him. Sir, I do not see why any serious objection should be raised against this clause; for after all, the Collector is only temporarily suspending the resolution. The final authority rests with the Government. Again when the question goes to Government for final order, they will naturally ask for the opinion of the Collector, the man on the spot, and his opinion will have much weight in shaping the decision of the Government. Occasions for the use of this emergency power have been and will continue to be rare and I don't think any harm will arise from vesting the Collector with such a power. If the Collector is not invested with such a power, the temptation will be great for him to invoke the aid of the sections of the Criminal Procedure Code even in cases which do not come within their purview. For these reasons I support the motion."

* Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON :—" Well, Sir, the select committee decided after deliberate consideration over this matter that the provision must go. So that we may infer that there are weighty reasons to omit this provision from the Bill. Now Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar led us into the secret as to why the select committee omitted this. He says that the select committee thought that the Collectors having power under the Criminal Procedure Code would be more derogatory to the dignity of the council than the power given under the provisions of this clause. But, may I point out that the District Magistrate would think twice before he launches proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code on a municipal council. He knows that he is hedged in by restrictions and that his authority will be questioned by higher authorities like the High Court and probably elsewhere. So that the District Magistrate is not such a man as to be led into that trap to use the Criminal Procedure Code in this matter. Then Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar said that it is possible that when emergency arises demanding prompt action, section 36 would be less derogatory than the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code. I certainly do not think so. There are persons who think that it is an honour to be served with a notice under the Criminal Procedure Code under certain circumstances. If it is a matter of principle on which a

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[Mr. K. P. Raman Menon] 22nd January 1930

man fights it does not matter whether he is served with notice under the Criminal Procedure Code or any other law. If righteousness is on his side whatever may be the code or law the magistrate invokes the person would stand it. That would be the attitude of the man who takes upon himself to advance or advocate any particular cause. To a man with such mental stamina the terrors of the Criminal Procedure Code will not be a deterrent. Now coming to the merits, what is the necessity for arming the District Collector with this residual power? Are not these local bodies going to be let out from being led by leading strings? Are they not to be independent bodies? Are we to perpetuate the authority of the District Collector? Are we to be for ever in a state of perpetual tutelage? That must appeal to the members of this House. With reference to the amendment as it stands it is a very large order as it says any resolution, or licence or permission or act, as the case may be, is subject to be called in question by the District Collector. We may divide that amendment under two heads, firstly they strike at the resolutions and secondly they are aimed at heterogeneous other matters like permissions, licence, acts, etc. With reference to the resolutions I must consider that they stand on a much more higher footing than any other act of the council. Resolutions are arrived at after discussion in the council itself and when a matter has been discussed in the council and decided by the vote of the council, to say that the District Collector may put his foot down on it is, I submit, absolutely absurd and is derogatory to the position of any municipal council. Then again with reference to the other things such as licence, permission or other acts, is it not quite possible that the District Collector who is in authority might be easily guided by an office-note of a petty clerk especially when he has not followed the discussion and the various ramifications on the question? Is it not quite possible that without knowing the full state of affairs he might pass an order which would stultify any activity of the council? I submit there is nothing more derogatory to a municipal council than to be subsidiary to or being only a sort of second fiddle to the District Collector. I submit that although Government with its enormous votes especially in the absence of the Congress members may pass this amendment, this amendment is one which ought not to commend itself to any right-thinking person."

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"I agree that it is not right to give the power to the District Collector as suggested. When the committee considered this clause they said that any action should not be taken without giving the person or authority concerned an opportunity to offer explanation under clause 36 (ii) (a) and (b). That is in the case of a resolution or act which is tried to be interfered with. Clause (c) says 'when the execution of such resolution or order, the continuance in force of such licence or permission or the doing of such act is likely to cause danger to human life, health or safety, or is likely to lead to a riot or an affray, the Local Government may take action without any previous notice.' So that, Sir, in a case where possibly public safety is involved some authority may be vested in the Collector. The amendment as it is proposed vests in the Collector extraordinary powers. What exactly would constitute 'public interests' is a question which is rather difficult to determine. It may lead to Collectors resorting to it even in cases where public interests are not involved. If power is vested in the Collector it is absolutely necessary that cases where such power can be used should be defined. One method of doing it is to say

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'where it would lead to an affray.' I therefore submit, Sir, that if the power to the District Collector is to be retained I move for leave to amend the amendment in the following form: "For the words 'in the public interests' substitute the words 'in any of the cases referred to in clause (c)'."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"I second it."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I think the Collector must have some immediate power to interfere in case where the circumstances would lead to an imminent danger which will have to be put an end to. It will also meet the objections put forward by Mr. Siva Rao and Mr. Raman Menon that no special power should be given to the Collector to interfere except in cases mentioned by Mr. Muniswami Nayudu."

* Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"I welcome this amendment. Even as it is the Collector as the District Magistrate will have the power to act under Criminal Procedure Code in those cases. Instead of anybody invoking his help under the Criminal Procedure Code we shall rather have this restricted power even in this Act. I support the amendment."

* Mr. J. A. SALDHANA :—"I think this provision is a very reactionary and retrograde measure. Already we have got this power under the Criminal Procedure Code, and as the Leader of the Justice Party said, it is exercised with some care. It would be better that we should appear in a court of justice, and submit to a court of law than submit ourselves to the Collector in his executive capacity. We have to bear in mind, that a Collector is an executive officer, and a District Magistrate is a judge. These are two distinct functions. I think it is more honourable to submit oneself to the orders of a judge than to the orders of an executive officer, especially when the orders are issued without any notice. No pleader can appear before an executive officer. Orders will be passed in the chamber of the Collector without giving the municipality any opportunity to explain. Let us bear in mind the distinction. Bearing in mind this distinction I hope the House will oppose this amendment."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"May I also beg to oppose the amendment suggested by the hon. Member from Chittoor? In opposing the amendment Sir, I wish to say that section 36, provides ample opportunity for the local Government to take action in respect of a resolution or licence, permission, or order if it is found to cause danger to human life or is likely to lead to an affray. Sir, it is stated that this power is to be given to the Collector as he is the man on the spot to take immediate action to prevent putting into execution any resolution or licence or order issued by the municipal chairman. I do not understand the necessity for such authority being given to the Collector. Resolutions are usually passed by a deliberate decision of a group of elected councillors; and now here comes the Collector, with the authority given to him by the Legislative Council to stop such a resolution being put into force."

"If a resolution is found to be of real harm and danger to public life and health, then there is the Criminal Procedure Code to which the Collector can resort, just as he would in the case of or against any private individual, and I think the municipality should not have any objection to being given notice and asked to defend itself. Therefore I oppose the amendment of Mr. Muniswami Nayudu."

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* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"On deep consideration, I think the hon. Mr. Saldanha is right in opposing the amendment of Mr. Muniswami Nayudu. The amendment as first put forward by my Friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar and the Chief Minister was utterly unnecessary and unwarranted for this reason: whereas the amendment proposed by the select committee always insisted that the authority must be given an opportunity to explain its action before it was set aside, the hon. the Minister wanted to take away even that opportunity from the authority concerned and give absolute discretion and freedom to the District Collector to do a thing which even the Government would not do in the first instance. In regard to (i) and (ii) he the Collector has nothing to do. But he is given large powers in regard to cases under class (c). What are these cases? The doing of such acts as are likely to cause danger to human life, health or safety, or is likely to lead to a riot or an affray. Is there not in the existing law sufficient safeguards to prevent such a catastrophe happening? If as a District Magistrate he can take action, what is the necessity for giving him special powers as District Collector to act in his executive capacity? It will take away from the municipal chairman the right to defend himself or challenge the decision or order of the District Collector. I was willing to agree at first, but after consideration I concluded that it is against the principle of the Bill."

* The ZAMINDAR OF SINGAMPATTI:—"Sir, there is a very strong opinion in favour of the Collector being given more power in some municipalities. (Voices: 'Question.') I think in the interests of the public it is far better that the Collector is empowered with some powers like this."

* Mr. DANIEL THOMAS:—"After hearing my Friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, I am sorry I am not convinced of the soundness of his position. We find that according to clause (c) of section 36 powers are vested in the Government for suspending any resolution or order the continuance in force of such licence or permission or the doing of such act as is likely to cause danger to human life, health or safety, or is likely to lead to a riot or an affray. It appears to me that if this clause is to have its full effect, then the corresponding power should be vested in the local Collector also. For, we know that the local Government is far away; in urgent cases there will be no time for communicating to the local Government and getting its orders. Therefore if we agree that the local Government should have power to suspend the execution of the resolution or order of a municipal council which is likely to cause danger to human life, health or safety, etc., then it is necessary that some authority on the spot should be vested with the power to suspend or keep the order temporarily in abeyance to enable orders to be passed by the local Government. Otherwise there may arise cases in which such action may really be necessary but at the same time there may not be time for the local Government to get information and take the necessary action thereupon. I think that the power which is vested in the Collector follows as a natural and effective corollary to the power which is vested in the local Government under clause (c) of 36. I am therefore in entire support of the amendment of Mr. Muniswami Nayudu."

* Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"After mature consideration, I am disposed to agree with Mr. Muniswami Nayudu for this reason and for nothing else. As we are at present constituted in the absence of the Swarajist members, I am sure this noxious amendment introduced by the Chief Minister will be

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carried with the enormous votes on the side of the Government, and it is sought to be mitigated by Mr. Muniswami Nayudu. It is better that, if the evil cannot be removed, it is at least mitigated to a certain extent. In that view, I am prepared to accept this amendment."

* Mr. M. V. GANGADHARA SIVA:—"In the interests of the public the interference of the Collector seems to me to be very necessary, in some matters. In my own district, a municipal council passed a resolution on one occasion saying that a certain circus should not give any performance. This resolution was passed simply because a certain councillor in the opposition party was in favour of the circus giving the performance. As a result the poor animals, the proprietor, the acrobats and also other people living on the income of the company had to starve for some days. Then the Collector's interference saved them. We also know such things happen in other municipalities thereby causing heavy loss and trouble to people by having to go to courts of law to get relief. I think as it is the amendment is quite in order. In the interests of the public I think the interference of the Collector is necessary and important."

Mr. Muniswami Nayudu's amendment was put to the House and adopted.

The following amended amendment of Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar was then put to the House and adopted:—

Insert the following new sub-clause after the proviso:—

"If in the opinion of the District Collector, immediate action is necessary in any of the cases referred to in clause (c), he may suspend the resolution, order, licence, permission or act, as the case may be, and report to the Local Government who may thereupon either rescind the Collector's order or after giving the authority or person concerned a reasonable opportunity of explanation, direct that it continue in force with or without modification permanently or for such period as they think fit."

Clause 29 as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 30.

Clause 30 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 31.

* Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"I move—
'that the words "in their opinion" in lines 2 and 3 of sub-section (1) of section 40 be omitted.'

"The removal of a chairman or vice-chairman is really a serious matter. Provision has been made for a no-confidence motion against a chairman, and also there is sufficient provision for surcharge against any waste of money sanctioned by a chairman. I admit, Sir, that any chairman who omits or refuses to carry out the provisions of this Act, or rules, etc., should be removed from office. But such chairman should have recourse to court of law to set aside the order of his removal passed by the Government. But if the words 'in their opinion' are allowed to continue, the courts hold that the Government have passed such an order and that they could not interfere with their discretion. The chairman is thus placed at the mercy of the Government and has to submit to the order even though it may be a mistaken order. So, I propose that the words 'in their opinion' be omitted."

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The amendment was duly seconded.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"As would be seen from the Bill as amended by the select committee, this phrase was put in by the select committee itself. I think it is necessary that we should retain it. Otherwise doubts would arise. So I am not for the deletion. These words occur in the old Act, section 40."

The motion was put and negatived.

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"I move—

After sub-section 4 (b) of the proposed section 40-A add the following new sub-section:—

'(c) If a motion of no-confidence in the chairman or vice-chairman is not carried as stated in sub-section (a) or (b), no fresh motion in that behalf shall be discussed for a period of one year from the date of such motion or during the remaining period of the term of such chairman or vice-chairman whichever is shorter.'

"Sir, such a provision found a place in the Bill originally introduced by the hon. the Minister. It must have been put in there for good reasons. The object of the amendment is to prevent motions of no-confidence being brought up repeatedly and at short intervals. It does not seem desirable in the interests of municipal administration that this Sword of Damocles should be kept hanging over the head of the chairman or vice-chairman."

Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI:—"I second it."

12-30 p.m. The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Sir, I have considered this amendment very carefully and I think the remedy suggested by my hon. Friend Mr. Shetty is worse than the disease itself. Sir, if the chairman has really lost the confidence of the council, by accepting his amendment, we will be allowing him to stay on for a year. I fear that this will lead to deadlocks in the municipal council and so I am not in a position to accept the amendment."

The motion was put and negatived.

Clause 31 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clauses 32 and 33.

Clauses 32 and 33 were put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 34.

Section 43.

Mr. C. E. WOOD:—"Sir, I beg to move—"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will please resume his seat. Before he moves his amendment I wish to inform the hon. Member that from the dissenting minute of Mr. James, I notice that he wanted to introduce separate electorates in case adult franchise was done away with and I find in the agenda that the hon. Minister has tabled a motion for abolishing adult franchise and adopting restricted franchise. I wish to know from the hon. Member whether it is his intention, whatever be the fate of the hon. Minister's amendment, to go on with his amendment for separate electorates?"

Mr. C. E. WOOD:—"Yes, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"In that case, the hon. Member may move his amendment."

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Mr. C. E. WOOD:—"Sir, I move—"

For sub-sections (1) to (3) of the proposed section 43, substitute the following and re-number the remaining sub-sections:—

'43. (1) For the purposes of election of councillors to the seats, if any, reserved in a municipal council for the representation of women or any of the communities referred to in sub-section (3) of section 7, the Local Government may, after consulting the municipal council, by a notification, declare the whole municipality to be a ward or divide the municipality into two or more wards. Each such ward, hereinafter referred to as a special ward, shall return one member.

(2) There shall be a separate electoral roll for women and a separate electoral roll for each of the communities for whose representation seats have been reserved under sub-section (3) of section 7 and only persons whose names are entered in the electoral roll of each special ward shall be entitled to vote at an election to that ward.

(3) For the purpose of election of councillors to the non-reserved seats in a municipal council, the Local Government after consulting the municipal council, may, by notification, divide the municipality into wards (hereinafter called general wards) and there shall be not more than one councillor to represent each general ward.

(4) All the electors of a general ward irrespective of community or sex shall be entitled to vote at an election to that ward.'

"Sir, this amendment takes the place of old section 43 and contains all the provisions contained in 43 excepting that it introduces a new principle, viz., separate electorates in the place of the joint electorate provided in the Bill.

"Mr. James has already discoursed at some length upon the meaning of separate electorates and the House, I am sure, is perfectly alive to the situation. Sir Patro unfortunately misunderstood the object of the remarks made by Mr. James. His remarks were intended to clarify the issues and it is unfortunate that Sir Patro took it as a personal lecture. I can assure him that nothing of the sort was intended. He would be a bold man indeed who would try to teach Sir A. P. Patro anything about political terminologies or political expedients.

"Sir, in connexion with another amendment already discussed I have already said what I have to say on this subject. In my humble opinion unless separate electorate is granted these reserved seats cannot be filled properly. The communities concerned are the best judges of the person best qualified to represent them. I think that is only logical. They have inside knowledge of their own communities. Another system by which the communal electorate would elect two persons for each seat, leaving them to come through the general electorate is rather a roundabout way of doing things but it introduces the element of election by the whole body of electors which seems to be desired, and I would have no objection to this system. I leave it to those who are personally interested in this question of separate electorates for minority communities to say whether in their opinion it is right to leave their representation almost entirely to individuals who would come through the general electorates."

* Mr. DANIEL THOMAS:—"Sir, I second the amendment. I may first of all say that all the members of this House representing minority sections are

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deeply grateful to my hon. Friend Mr. Wood. (Mr. J. A. Saldanha: Not at all.) I am sorry, Sir, then for the hon. Member. Most of the representatives belonging to the minority communities in this House are grateful to my hon. Friend Mr. Wood for bringing in this amendment before the House. The fact that he has fathered this amendment before this House will show that it is not only people who are interested in these various minority communities that desire to bring up this matter before the Council but that there is an enlightened and disinterested body of members in this House which sees the soundness of and the necessity for this proposition.

"I would submit, in the first place, Sir, that there are two points to be considered in connexion with this matter. The first is as to who are to be the representatives of the minority communities or sections for whom seats are to be reserved and the second point is what is to be the electorate which is to return these candidates for the reserved seats. It is obvious, Sir, that only a person belonging to the minority community concerned can have real interest in his community and can properly represent it. The position now in the Bill sent up by the select committee is that these special seats will be reserved in certain wards of the municipalities, but that for these wards the electoral roll would consist of members belonging to all communities who reside within that ward and who are competent to be on the roll. By another provision in the Bill, every member whose name appears in the electoral roll of the municipality is made eligible to stand as a candidate for any seat in the municipality. Sir, the combined effect of these is that, if in any particular municipality a seat for a certain minority community is reserved in a certain ward, not only will members belonging to that particular community be entitled to contest that seat, but any member belonging to any community residing anywhere within the limits of the municipality will be competent to come forward and stand as a candidate and as a special representative of the minority community in that reserved ward. I think that that position will be anomalous. It will also lead to very great difficulties and temptations in the actual working of it. For instance, if a certain seat is reserved in a certain constituency for the Adi-Dravida community, it is just possible that some rich landlord or some well-to-do citizen of the municipality residing far away from the ward in which the seat is reserved and possessing influence, either through his wealth or otherwise, may get himself returned as a candidate representing this special constituency. I believe that would be defeating the very purpose for which this special reservation is made. It would be practically taking away with one hand what is given with the other. I would submit that if that were to be the result of the present Bill, as it must be if the present provision is to be left as it is, then I would rather have the existing Act in preference to the provision in the amending Bill."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think it would be better if I intervene at this stage and request the hon. Member to point out the provisions of the Bill which lead to that interpretation of his."

* Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—"Sir, I am referring to clause 36 which says :

'No person shall be included in the electoral roll as qualified to vote unless
(a) he is a British subject or a subject of a State in India ;
Provided that the Local Government may exclude from the scope of this restriction any alien or class of aliens ;
(b) he has attained the age of twenty-one years in the year preceding that in which the electoral roll is published ;
(c) he has resided in the municipality for one hundred and twenty days in the aggregate in such preceding year.'

"Then there are qualifications laid down for municipal councillors."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will refer to clause 34, 12-45 sub-section (iii). It is section 43 (2) in the present Act." p.m.

* Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—"This is how the section reads :

'43. (2) Wards referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (1) shall return in addition to members for such reserved seats, one or more members for non-reserved seats. The number of such members shall be notified by the Local Government. All other wards shall be entitled to elect only one Councillor.'

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

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—"Yes, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I may assure the hon. Member that there is no possibility of such a construction as the hon. Member makes."

* Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—"I would submit, Sir, that there is nothing in this sub-clause (2) of clause 34 which restricts the member to be returned for the reserved seats to belong to a particular community for which the seats are reserved. All that the clause says is that the wards referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (1) shall return, in addition to members for such reserved seats, one or more members for non-reserved seats."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It is stated there 'the Local Government shall declare for whom such seats are reserved'."

* Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—"Supposing some seats are reserved for Muhammadans in a particular ward. It may be that a Member belonging to any other community may be returned by the Muhammadans as their representative."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"He must be a Muhammadan."

* Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—"Not necessarily, because in clause 6, sub-clause (3) it is stated 'In any municipality, the Local Government may in their discretion by notification from time to time reserve seats for Muslims, Indian Christians, Adi-Dravidas or Adi-Andhras, Europeans, Anglo-Indians, etc.'"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I will have the question examined by the Advocate-General. On the basis that the Member of that particular community is to be returned the debate may proceed."

* Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—"Very well, Sir, in view of your assurance I shall drop that aspect of the matter."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am only clarifying what the intentions of the select committee were."

* Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—"I wish, Sir, that the present Bill contained such a provision or that necessary provision will be made in future that the member to be returned as representing a special constituency will be a member belonging to the particular community for which the special constituency or ward has been allotted. On that basis I proceed further."

"I suggest, Sir, that it is not only necessary that the member representing a minority community should belong to that community, but it is also necessary that such a member should be returned by that minority community. My submission is that the object of the Bill in giving special representation is that the interests of the minority communities should be represented, and should be watched in the administration of municipal affairs. If, however,

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it is not provided that the member who represents a particular community should be returned only by that community, the result will be this: a minority community for which a member of that community has to be returned may be numerically far less than other non-communal voters in that ward; in that case, the result would be that a member who is to be returned for representing a particular community will not be a member who obtains the majority of suffrages of the particular community to which he belongs, but will be a member who is able to win or satisfy or obtains the largest number of votes, though it may be that he gets them from the non-communal elements. Supposing in a ward one-third of the electors belong to a particular community for which a member belonging to that community has to be returned and two-thirds belong to other non-communal elements. In that ward if election were to take place for the particular community, the member belonging to that community may be returned without at the same time obtaining a single vote from the community to which he belongs. If such a clause is allowed, I think the position would be anomalous. It would simply mean that a member of a particular community who is prepared to maintain the interests of his community will not be returned but one who is prepared to cringe and bow to the majority of the voters in that ward, I mean the majority of the non-communal elements, will be returned as the representative of that particular community."

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON :—"So you want a man to cringe only to his own community and none else."

* Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—"I am sorry the hon. Member does not understand me properly. I do not want anybody to cringe. But what I am saying is that if there is a candidate belonging to a particular community and if he is independent, he will not be able to come out successfully in the election, whereas a man who is able to secure the votes of the non-communal elements will be returned. I think if the provision stands as it is, it would be far from desirable. It would defeat the very object for which special representation is made in the present Bill. I appeal to the House that, for the purpose of carrying out the object for which this special representation is given and for the purpose of making that representation really effective and useful, it is indispensable that the electorate by which that member is returned should be a communal electorate."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Sir, this question of separate electorates for communities was raised in the select committee and was fully considered, but it was thrown out. I do not wish to be understood as saying that on that account it should not be considered again. I am putting it forward merely to show that this point was not overlooked in the select committee. As you yourself pointed out, Sir, from Mr. James' dissenting minute I thought that the community which he represented wanted separate electorate only if adult franchise was carried. It will be seen from his dissenting minute that if a provision for adult franchise was introduced, he would not stand for separate electorates. Evidently better counsel or worse counsel has since prevailed and now it seems they are determined to fight this question of having separate electorates and settle it. I am sure that in their attempt they will be helped by some members of the minority communities in this House. I know that communities in this country are jealous of their own position and feel that their interests will not

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be safe if their members are to be returned by the general electorate. Personally I would prefer to have done away with all sorts of communal representation in local bodies altogether, because we feel there can be no question of communal interests at least in local bodies, though there may be such instances in the case of the Legislative Council. As long as communal acerbities remain in this country it is perhaps right that we should not ride a coach and pair through these interests, but should provide special representation for our minorities so that they may feel that the majority is not taking away their rights. At the same time, I appeal to the hon. Members representing minority communities that at least in local bodies we should try this question of having general electorate with reserved seats, and see how communal interests are safeguarded in the local bodies concerned. I hope hon. Members will bear with me if I read certain passages from the Montagu-Chelmsford Report on this question of communal electorates. It has been fully dealt with in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"That is old history."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"It may be old history, but it still holds good. I hope I may be allowed to read the passage. This is what Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford said as far back as 1918 :—

'The crucial test to which, as we conceive, all proposals should be brought is whether they will or will not help to carry India towards responsible government.'

"I hope, Sir, that all members of this House are agreed practically that this country wants responsible government. (Hear, hear.) Then, Sir, they say :

'Some persons hold that for a people, such as they deem those of India to be, so divided by race, religion and caste as to be unable to consider the interests of any but their own section, a system of communal and class representation is not merely inevitable but is actually best. They maintain that it evokes and applies the principle of democracy over the widest range over which it is actually alive at all, by appealing to the instincts which are strongest and that we must hope to develop the finer, which are also at present the weaker, instincts by using the forces that really count. According to this theory, communal representation is an inevitable and even a healthy stage in the development of a non-political people. We find indeed that those who take this view are prepared to apply this principle on a scale previously unknown and to devise elaborate systems of class or religious electorates into which all possible interests will be deftly fitted.'

"In other words, to have a communal museum. . .

"Mr. President, I am quoting the whole thing so that I may not be accused that I am leaving out things which are in favour of communal representation and only reading things which are suitable to my own particular proposition.

'But when we consider what responsible government implies and how it was developed in the world we cannot take this view. We find it in its earliest beginnings resting on an effective sense of the common interests, a bond compounded of community of race, religion and language.'

"This I am sure hon. Members will admit is at least the case in regard to municipalities. It is not a question of one community against another but it is a question of the interests of all communities that has to be considered in the case of local bodies.

"They say again—

'In the earlier form which it assumed in Europe it appeared only when the territorial principle had vanquished the tribal principle and blood and religion had ceased to assert a rival claim with the State to a citizen's allegiance.'

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"I hope we in India are looking forward to a state in which we want to pay allegiance to the State and not to any religion or community.

"Then the report goes on to say :

"And throughout its development in western countries, even in cases where special reasons to the contrary were present, it has rested consistently on the same root principle. The solitary examples that we can discover of the opposing principle are those of Austria, a few of the smaller German states. In Austria and German states this has long ago been given up. It is hardly necessary to explain why we dismiss these as irrelevant or unconvincing. We conclude unhesitatingly that the history of self-Government among the nations who developed it and spread it through the world is decisively against the admission by the State of any divided allegiance, against the State's arranging its members in any way which encourages them to think of themselves primarily as citizens of any smaller unit than itself."

"That is the danger which we shall be exposed to if, in the administration of local bodies at least, we are not able to get ourselves elected by the general electorate and learn to trust other communities.

"They again say :

"Indian lovers of their country would be the first to admit that India generally has not yet acquired the citizen spirit, and, if we are really to lead her to self-Government, we must do all that we possibly can to call it forth in her people."

1 p.m.

"I hope these last ten years that have passed when we have worked the system of responsible Government as devised by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford have at least led us to feel that we are citizens of the same country and not to think ourselves as belonging to different races and religions.

"The report says :

"Division by creeds and classes means the creation of political camps organized against each other and teaches men to think as partisans and not as citizens; and it is difficult to see how the change from this system to rational representation is ever to occur."

"Those words, I feel, Mr. President, express what I feel better than I can put them in my own words. If we agree to communal representation in municipal councils, we shall certainly be organizing communal and hostile camps which will lead to division among ourselves and not to the unity which hon. Members of this House will, I am sure, hope for the New India which is going to have Dominion Status as its immediate object.

"I would also like to appeal to my depressed classes brethren that they would be really doing their community great harm if they accept this principle of communal electorates. I would put it this way; if they accept this principle of communal electorates, they would be accepting the idea, which I am sure is not acceptable to them, of debasement; if they get themselves into the camp of the depressed classes, there would be no incentive to that community to come forward and raise themselves to the level of the other communities. If the depressed classes representative is to be elected by all the electorates, the high-caste people may think still that it is up to them to go and canvass votes for their depressed classes brethren and that they have to be nice to these people. On the other hand, if these people are segregated into a separate electorate, that inducement would go altogether and the caste Hindus will begin to feel that their superiority has been recognized by the grant of separate electorates. That is the real danger which I hope my depressed classes brethren will take note of before they decide to cast their lot with Mr. Wood's alluring amendment.

"Mr. President, I would also like to point out to my Muhammadan and Christian brethren that it is in their own interest that they should fight for reservation and not for separate electorates. I would put it this way; if separate electorates are granted, I am sure there would be a demand that they

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should only be entitled to stand for the separate electorate and not for seats not so reserved. On the other hand, the Bill provides that they should not only be allowed to stand for reserved seats but for other seats also if they can persuade other communities to vote for them. I am sure the hon. Member representing the Muslim constituency of North Arcot and Chingleput will bear me out on this question; even though the number of Muslims in Saidapet is small, still for a long time now he has managed to get himself elected as the Chairman of that Municipal Council simply because he has thrown away communal ideas and is willing to work for the common good of the community as a whole. I am sure that will be the result of being elected by the general electorate and not by communal electorates. The Muslims, Christians, Depressed Classes and Europeans who want to live in this country as citizens of India and not of any particular community in a communal museum, will, I hope, be the first people to admit that this question of communal electorates is not one which should be raised at least in the case of municipalities and local boards. I hope, therefore, Mr. President, that this amendment of Mr. Wood would be rejected by the House."

Mr. N. SIVA RAJ :—"Sir, if I rise to speak on this amendment, it is not because I have anything new or to add much to what has been said by both the mover and seconder of the amendment. We, on our part, depressed classes members welcome this motion of Mr. Wood for the reason that it confers upon us a decided advantage which we do not enjoy either under the present system or under the proposed Bill. We welcome it because it confers upon us the advantage of competing with the general electorates as well as sending our own men who will represent our views from the separate electorates which have been mentioned in the amendment of Mr. Wood. It is no doubt, Sir, interesting to listen to the long extract that has been read by hon. the Chief Minister from the Montagu-Chelmsford report. I know that people who are theorists in politics will admire those sentiments. But we have got to face facts and I may be allowed to quote a certain statement, which I remember just now, made by a Bishop: 'Things are what they are and the consequences of them will be what they will be.' Unfortunately in this country, with all our political theories and with a very fine exposition of them by able men, we still find that facts do not warrant our adopting those political theories wholesale. My hon. Friend, Mr. Daniel Thomas, has pointed out to us very clearly the advantage that we get from this particular amendment. The very fact that the people who are generally against communal representation, viz., the European group, bring forward such an amendment, shows that it must receive the support of people who are interested in the welfare of the minority communities. It is no doubt necessary that this kind of provision ought to be made at the present moment. After all, we are passing through a transitory period of nomination and during this period it is necessary that we must have a system like that which is proposed by Mr. Wood. While we are anxious to secure seats for those persons who will voice our feelings in the various local bodies, we are also anxious to compete in the general election and these advantages will be secured by the adoption of the amendment of Mr. Wood. I have great pleasure, therefore, to give my support to this amendment not only on behalf of myself but also on behalf of the members of the depressed classes in this Council."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I oppose the amendment of my hon. Friend Mr. Wood. Because, the provisions of the District Municipalities Bill—Section 43 are really liberal. I use the word

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'liberal' advisedly, liberal in the sense that members of minority communities for whom seats are reserved, have not only the right of contesting those seats but they are also allowed to stand for non-reserved seats. I should repudiate the sentiments to which my hon. Friend, Mr. Daniel Thomas, has given expression. He said that there was the danger of a candidate representing a minority community in a non-reserved ward being influenced by some big zamindar or a rich man. I may assure the House that even now although nomination has been resorted to by the hon. Minister for giving representation to minority communities, there are municipalities in which many members of these minority communities have been returned to the council by electorates preponderatingly Hindu or Muhammadan. I give the example of my own municipality of Trichinopoly: there are two Indian Christians who have entered the council through nomination. In addition to these nominated councillors there are three Indian Christians who have entered the council through election and the wards which have returned them contain a preponderatingly strong Hindu element. I think that in the municipality of South Kanara—I speak subject to correction—there are seven Indian Christians who have been returned to the council through election. So, as matters do stand at present, there is no fear of the members of the Hindu or Muslim communities being unjust or unfair to the aspirations of the members of the minority communities.

"Again, Sir, I would ask my Muslim friends to consider this matter very carefully. In my own municipality I found, two months ago, three Muslims nominated to the council; in addition to these three members, I found five Muslim members returned through election and all the wards which have returned these Muslim gentlemen are wards where the majority of the electorates are Hindus. It was possible for these Muslim gentlemen to enter the council because they represent very large commercial interests and they are known to be leading persons in those respective wards.

"I would draw the attention of the House to the statement made by the hon. the Chief Minister. He said that inasmuch as members of minority communities are allowed to stand for reserved seats, they should not be allowed to stand for non-reserved seats. But the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Wood, says that the whole municipality is to be divided into one or two wards for these reserved seats and all the members of the Indian Christian, Adi-Dravida, Muslim and Anglo-Indian communities should be entered in one electoral roll. I would ask hon. Members to see what obtains now. There are certain seats set apart for Indian Christians admission to which is by separate electorate. I can stand only for one of those seats. I cannot contest for the seat of my hon. Friend, Mr. Narayanaswami Pillai, or of my hon. Friend, the Minister for Development. If we are going to have separate electorates, there is the great and positive danger, which the hon. the Chief Minister pointed out, of these people being allowed to stand only for one of the wards which have been set apart for election through separate electorate. (A voice: No, no.) Anyhow I ask my friends to consider that point carefully and fully. In small municipalities consisting of 16 members, only four seats will be reserved and there are six minority communities to be represented; the Muslims and the Indian Christians may get only one seat. In large municipalities, as is the case with Trichinopoly, where we have 32 seats, eight seats will be reserved; and there is the chance of only one or two Muslims and Indian Christians being allowed to be in the council through the separate electorate.

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Whereas now, as I have pointed out, there is the possibility of more than 3 or 4 Muslims and Indian Christians being returned to very many municipalities. Why should we discard the provisions in the Bill which are so liberal in favour of these separate electorates which are not going to improve the status of these minority communities? The trend of political opinion is to discard separate electorate. This was conceded to Muslims and Europeans and to Indian Christians only in this Presidency. An extension of this to municipal and local bodies will render general what was intended to be exceptional and special and create a prejudice against separate electorate even for provincial legislature.

"My friends here seem to think that this kind of separate electorate will be more beneficial to them. I know in many large municipalities there are large numbers of Adi-Dravida gentlemen who are merchants, possessing great influence over and having a great hold on the electorate. During the past ten or twelve years, the Labour Department has done much for them and in the next ten years I am sure they will have become more influential in the country than even the Indian Christians, Muhammadans or Europeans. Why should they support this separate electorate and follow a suicidal policy? I should also repudiate the sentiments given expression to by my hon. Friend with regard to the relationship actually subsisting between these minority communities and the major communities. I have clearly shown, Sir, by submission of facts and figures, that the majority communities are in no way influenced by religious or other considerations. Whenever they see that a man possesses merit and capacity, they do really elect him. Otherwise, they would not have elected three Indian Christians to the Trichinopoly municipality, or four or five Indian Christians to the Tuticorin municipality or elected an Indian Christian to be the chairman of the Tuticorin municipality. Therefore, I would earnestly exhort the members of the minority communities not to be carried away by this kind of hope that, even in spite of the separate electorate, they will be allowed to stand for the general seats. The prejudice created against them will diminish their chances of being returned through general electorates. The only alternative for the joint electorate is that the reserved seats only will be filled by representatives of these communities, while they will find it extremely difficult to get elected to any seat through the general electorate. Therefore, considering the fact that Muslims and Indian Christians who have in a large measure been hitherto successful are likely to run the risk of losing the present privileged position, in the real and true interests of these minority communities, I do oppose this amendment, and I do hope that my friends on both sides would throw it out."

* Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, in supporting Mr. Wood, I should like to say only a few words, and I don't propose to go into the question whether a representative returned by a general electorate will be a real representative or not. It may be that a member elected by a mixed electorate may not represent the views of the minority communities although he himself belongs to that community. But the state of things cannot continue for long. With the development of democratic institutions, I do not think such representatives returned by mixed electorates will fail in their duties.

"There is one thing which I want to say. The hon. the Chief Minister said that according to the present proposal, the Muhammadans and other minority communities besides getting one or two seats by reservation, will

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also be able to stand for the general electorates in large numbers. Yes; that is true. They will be able to stand as candidates for the general electorates, in large numbers, but they will be able only to stand as candidates and not to sit in the councils as members (laughter). This state of affairs can continue only for a short time and there may be a change very soon. My Friend, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, said that in some municipalities Muhammadans have been returned in large numbers by general electorates which are predominantly Hindu and not Muhammadan. He also said that because they are all commercial people, therefore they have been returned. That only means that they have not been returned because they are people fit to represent the general electorate but simply because they had much influence over the electorate on account of their commercial importance. I think he was confused over one point. He thinks that with separate electorates Muhammadans and other minority communities will be able to secure only one or two seats, whereas according to the provision in the Bill allowing minority communities to stand for mixed electorates, they will be able to secure more seats. He thinks that in a municipality of about sixteen seats, only one or two seats might be reserved for the Muslim community. He is wrong. We want that in separate electorates for minority communities the seats set apart for those communities should be proportionate to the strength of the population of the community. In the case of the elections to the Legislative Councils and the Legislative Assembly, the seats are fixed in proportion to the strength of the population of that community. Thus, they are able to have as many seats as the strength of the population of the community warrants. Therefore, Sir, for some time at least I think that separate electorates are necessary."

* MR. P. SIVA RAO :—“MR. PRESIDENT, Sir, I regret very much I have to oppose this amendment. I regret also that some of my friends of the depressed classes are strongly in favour of it. Sir, the gist of the amendment is that there should be separate electorates for the minority communities referred to in the Bill. Sir, some of us feel that it is bad enough to have introduced the reservation at all. Whatever may be said in favour of the depressed classes, to my mind there is no reason whatever why reservation should be given in the case of Muhammadans, Indian Christians and Anglo-Indians and Europeans. I may say, Sir, from past experience, so far as the municipality of Bellary is concerned, there are no less than six Muhammadan representatives returned by the general electorate. Turning now to the sister district of Anantapur, the chairmanship of that municipality has been very successfully and popularly held by a Muhammadan for several years past. So far as the Indian Christians are concerned, there is absolutely no difficulty in the way of their approaching the general electorate and seeking suffrage at their hands. It is a settled fact that the Select Committee have, after great deliberation, decided to fix some reserved seats for certain communities and I do not want to rake up that settled question. But to go further and say that they should have separate or communal electorates so that their representatives may be returned only by members of those communities is I think, quite far-fetched. As has been already pointed out, the present Bill very graciously concedes the right to these communities of contesting the general seats in addition to being returned for the reserved seats. Sir, this is surely a rare privilege. In the case of the Legislative Councils, we have, for the present, communal electorates, but the communities have not got the right of contesting seats in the general electorate. I would ask my hon. friends belonging to the minority communities whether they would have both

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the reservation and the right to contest the general seats as well or only the separate electorates. It may be that if you once decide upon having separate electorates, as in the case of the Legislative Council elections, you will have only the communal electorates, and you will be deprived of the right to contest other seats. I ask the members of the minority communities here, would you face such a contingency? Now, in the case of the communal electorates obtaining in respect of elections to the Legislative Councils, the members of the minority communities have no right or voice whatever in the return of the other candidates. For instance, a Muhammadan under the present scheme of things in regard to the Legislative Council elections, has no voice in the return of a Hindu brother to the Legislative Council. I would again ask the members belonging to the minority communities whether they would not like to exercise a voice in the election of members of other communities, Hindus and others, but would like to be deprived of that power.

“Sir, there is another question that arises in a matter like this. One of the most important reasons that has been strongly urged for the perpetuation of the separate electorates is this: It may so happen in a particular case that the members of a particular community may not care to help a particular member of their own community even though he may be returned by a large majority of the electorate. In my opinion, what the Select Committee voted for was that any member of any community should be returned by the general body of ratepayers and should be the representative of the whole electorate instead of being a representative of only a particular community. The principle the Select Committee had in view was that any member returned, be he a Muhammadan, or a Christian or a European or Anglo-Indian, must not think as a Muhammadan, or a Christian, or a European or an Anglo-Indian, but as a citizen elected by the people to improve the civic interests. If, as a result of this Bill, such an object is to be achieved, we cannot but be thankful for it.

“Sir, this is not the first time this question has been considered. It was fully considered by the All-Parties Conference, and it was unanimously resolved in that conference held under the auspices of the Congress that, in order to solve the communal problem, the system of joint electorates should be established in the country. We all know the grand reception given to those recommendations of the All-Parties Conference by the country and the great satisfaction expressed by the people—at any rate at that time. I say, that is the principle voted for by the Select Committee and that is a very salutary principle in my opinion. It is very necessary that the members of minority communities should take a keen interest in exercising their franchise in the case of election of members belonging to other communities.

“But, taking into consideration the past history of the working of these communal electorates in the field of legislatures one has to come to the conclusion that they have everywhere led to friction. For instance, a Muhammadan who is returned by a Muhammadan electorate alone will always think of his sectarian interests and not think of the interests of the country or the nation at large, and will not care a bit what his Hindu brethren think about him. After all what are the interests of these Muslim communities that are going to arise in the deliberations of these local bodies? It is only a vague fear that their interests, if any, will suffer. I would advise my hon. Friends to remember that trust begets trust. If you give up this policy of suspicion the other communities will respond and will be glad to safeguard the interests of the minority communities and I am fully confident about it.”

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

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

* Mr. F. E. JAMES:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the amendment of Mr. Wood. I am sorry that the hon. the Chief Minister has not been able to support this particular amendment. He referred in the first place to the minute of dissent signed by Mr. Hearson and by myself in which we said that we agreed to joint electorates on two conditions. The first was, that the wards selected for the reserved seat constituencies should be those in which the majority of the community for which seats were reserved reside; and the second was, that there should be no extension of the franchise beyond that provided in the original Bill. He did not refer to the rest of the minute in which we stated that 'the Committee has left the determination of the first condition, to the local Government'; it should however be made explicit in the Bill. With regard to the second, the Select Committee subsequently decided on adult franchise. Under no circumstances can we agree to joint electorates on this basis.

"It is therefore clear that, as the Bill stands, it is our bounden duty to move an amendment for separate electorates. The second document to which the hon. the Chief Minister referred was the document of two distinguished Englishmen written in 1918, some 12 years ago, in which they pointed out the desirability of a system of joint electorate and that separate electorate is not necessary. But, I would point out to the Chief Minister that, as a result of deliberations subsequent to the issue of that report, separate electorates were introduced. I, however, would like to refer him to a report which was recently written by seven distinguished Indians and one distinguished European. I refer to the report of the Indian Central Committee, which met under the presidency of a distinguished South Indian. You will find in the body of that report, that they recommend the abolition of communal electorates. I understand that decision was arrived at by a majority of one only, but in the same body of the report you will find the committee unanimously recommended a separate electorate for Europeans. I do not think that the Chief Minister would oppose that view. Whatever he may think of the other communities, he must admit that it is quite different in the case of the European community. In discussing this point, I would, however, like to point out that in the minute of dissent which was written by Sir Arthur Froom, who was representing the European and the Anglo-Indian communities on that particular body, he stated quite definitely that, 'however desirable in theory general electorates for all may be, to be successful they must rest on the willing consent of all concerned. That consent is not at present forthcoming, and it would be impracticable and a danger to progress to force upon minorities totalling together nearly half the population of British India a system which they are not prepared to adopt.' Individually, we may feel that it will be a good day when we can abolish separate electorates altogether. But we hold and feel very strongly that it is contrary to the interest of the country at large to attempt to abolish these separate electorates unless the communities themselves are willing to have them abolished. That is the whole gravamen of our position.

"I am surprised to find the hon. the Chief Minister taking the position he is taking to-day with regard to separate electorates, because I understood from his past political associations that he was on the whole in favour of separate electorates. Perhaps the House will remember, not very long ago, that the Government of Madras, of which the hon. the Chief Minister is a distinguished member, sent a memorandum to the Simon Commission in which

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the adoption of separate electorates for all communities is unanimously recommended. Has the Chief Minister changed his position since that time? I have also here a document, which is a memorandum on the constitutional reforms presented to the Indian Statutory Commission by the South Indian Liberal Federation, of which our friend the hon. Diwan Bahadur Muniswami Nayudu is the President. I find in this document, which was presented by two representatives of that body, that separate electorates are recommended. I understood the Chief Minister held views very similar to those of the South Indian Liberal Federation. Does he now say that he has changed his position? I do not want to press that point, but merely to indicate that there is a certain feeling of surprise, certainly among the European community that the Chief Minister should now take this position.

"Coming to the actual provisions of the Bill, there is a general misapprehension as to the nature of the Bill which was originally introduced. The original Bill provides for the reservation of seats for certain communities and for joint electorates. In section 6, sub-section (5), you will find these words—

'Nothing contained in sub-section (3) shall be deemed to prevent members of any community or women, for whom seats have been reserved thereunder in any municipal council, from standing for election to the non-reserved seats in the council.'

"Now, the amendment moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Wood does not intend to delete that sub-section. That sub-section still stands, but the only alteration in the Bill which this amendment professes to make is that instead of joint electorates, there should be separate electorates. But still we have these words, even if Mr. Wood's amendment is carried, that nothing contained in sub-section (3) shall be deemed to prevent members of any community for whom seats have been reserved, from standing for election to the general constituency. So that, the apprehensions mentioned by one or two members of this House have no foundation. As the amendment stands, the introduction of separate electorates does not take away the right of any member of any particular community to stand for a general constituency. I would go further and say—if I had my way—that if the House accepts this amendment, we should be willing to accept the principle that any member can stand for election to a reserved seat. That is to say, if a distinguished Indian wished to stand for the European constituency, there should be nothing in the constitution to prevent him from standing, if the European community wished it.

"Now, turning to the general principle of the separate electorates, I would like to address two remarks to this House. The hon. Member who spoke last, ended with a note of appeal for trust on both sides of the House. No constitution in the world can succeed unless it is based on the trust of one community for another. That is a principle which we all accept. But, is it not for the majority community to trust the minority communities? Why do the majority communities fear that if the minority communities have a separate electorate, their representatives would be less zealous in the advancement of the national interests. I am quite prepared to admit that one of the corollaries of the separate electorate is that the members of that community should be prepared to throw their all into the general national development and advancement of the country. Cannot we ask the majority to trust us in

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that regard? It is true that we have our communal interests, but after all national interests always take the first place. When we are speaking of trust, I request the majority communities to extend to the minorities that trust which they are demanding. And, in the second place, I do urge upon the House to take the position, whatever their views may be, that it is not desirable to force upon any community a particular system of election for any particular body, if that community does not like it or if that community does not feel that it gives the desired method of representation.

"Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru recently stated in a very able address that one of the biggest problems, or rather the biggest problem confronting all nationalists in this country to-day, is the problem of the minorities; and that the nationalists would be well-advised to treat the minority communities generously and to give them what they want. Satisfaction of the claims of minorities and the satisfaction of their needs and desires will be one of the greatest steps towards the growth and achievement of complete responsible government in this country. And, when we are looking forward to the efforts of the Round Table Conference, I would appeal to every member of this House to face the realities of the situation. It is not a bit of good going to any Round Table Conference with any pre-conceived ideas with regard to the question of separate electorates. It may be said with fair accuracy, I think, that the majority of all the communities in this country desire separate electorates. I do not think that any member of this House can contradict that statement and confirm his contradiction by facts. I am quite sure that you will find that the majority of Muhammadans, the majority of the Indian Christians, the majority of Europeans and the majority of Anglo-Indians and, I would venture to add, the majority of the depressed classes desire representation which, if not exactly separate electorate, would be something akin to it.

2-45 P.M. "A Round Table Conference aims at agreement on certain points. If that is not possible then it can result in no good to the country. Unless you get the other communities, i.e., the smaller or rather the minority communities to accept what the majority want in this matter there will be no peace in the country. If the majorities want peace, then let them sacrifice to achieve that peace. I tell this House in all seriousness that peace will never come until and unless the other communities are met fairly, generously and justly on this particular question. I am well aware that the argument will be cast in my teeth that I am talking about the larger question of local self-Government, and that unless we begin by adopting a general electorate in municipalities how can we attain self-government. I am glad the hon. the Chief Minister has made that point clearly, and I am sure it commands the general approval of the House. But I think it will be unfair and unwise, in view of the larger issues that are looming large before this House, to impose upon these minority communities and make them accept things which they are not willing to accept. If those minority communities are willing to accept joint electorates, well and good; but unless they accept them wholeheartedly no good will result. Therefore I say to this House, it is dangerous to impose a joint electorate on minorities who are not willing to accept it. For these reasons I support the motion."

* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—"Sir, I rise to whole-heartedly support the motion of Mr. Wood, which was supported by Mr. Daniel Thomas and others. Sir, we in the south of the Presidency occupy a peculiar

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position socially, politically and economically. If a separate electorate is not thought of at this moment the progress of our community will be shaken to the very root. Sir, according to the present Act, there is a certain amount of certainty that the depressed classes will be returned to the municipal councils. As it is now drafted, there is reservation of seats; and under this arrangement there is no certainty that in every municipal council there will be a representative of the Adi-Dravidas or the depressed classes. Now to force us to face a general electorate is a very serious step; for it is a very expensive one, for which the depressed classes have no sufficient money. Further there is no certainty of the depressed classes being represented in the municipal councils at all. One chief reason advanced by the hon. the Chief Minister was that the advanced communities do not like to see the depressed classes segregated; he wanted to see them mixing freely with other communities and working together with them in the political field. I don't see how it is possible in a municipal area. According to the draft of the Select Committee each ward will return a single member. Suppose we divide the whole municipal area into 16 wards, and therein either the Local Government or the municipal council with the advice of the Collector will choose a ward, which should return a depressed class man. Now the depressed class man comes into contact with the general electorate, consisting of various communities in that particular ward at that particular moment. And after three years it may be that that same ward is selected for the return of a depressed class man, or any, another ward, and thus to reach the whole municipal area of 16 wards it will take not less than a decade; and I do not see how it is possible for a depressed class candidate seeking election to come into contact with all the members of the other communities in the whole municipal area. I do not think it is possible at all. Sir, the recent report of the Simon Central Committee has clearly given its recommendation in favour of separate electorate, and it says that separate electorate is a progressive thing. Apart from that if we are to face the general electorate, there we have to come into contact with the influence of the men in power and that of the wealthy people, against which we are more than powerless. So, if there is separate electorate it will be a training ground for the people who had not hitherto the scope to keep in touch with the electorate. Sir, if you look at the history of this Presidency for the last 15 or 20 years you will see that it proves to the hilt that separate electorates have given advance to the non-Brahman and other communities. Sir, it is a well-known fact that the proportion of literate population among the depressed classes is very low, and if we are to seek the general electorate for our suffrage it will be making our matters worse. Apart from that the general economic condition of the depressed classes is so bad that they cannot afford to spend the money required for elections. So, for these reasons we claim that separate electorate be given to us for at least ten years.

"Another thing that stares the depressed classes in their face is custom. Recent events in Coimbatore and other places show that the depressed classes cannot enjoy the same freedom that other communities enjoy, i.e., the freedom of going to the various streets now occupied by the high caste Hindus; and consequently if we are forced to seek election in a general electorate it will be hitting us hard. Some of the previous speakers, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar and Mr. Siva Rao, spoke in this House that by general electorate the Muhammadans and the Indian Christians had the chance of being returned to the municipal councils in larger numbers. I do not know whether there was any instance where the depressed classes had come to be returned in large numbers

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by election in any municipal council. It may be there were a few cases where a depressed class man might have been returned by election; but that is due to the sincerity and earnestness on the part of some members of other communities to see the depressed class candidate returned. Such cases are very rare, and therefore they should not be taken into consideration. At present the depressed classes are like children in the political field. So to jump all at once from nomination to general electorate is dangerous and hitting us hard. For these reasons I support the amendment of Mr. Wood."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Mr. President, I must offer my hearty congratulations to the hon. the Chief Minister for the able and statesmanlike speech he has made. (Laughter.) He has embodied in this amendment a principle for which at least we on this side of the House stand for. I am glad he has not given up the principle of the party to which he belonged before he passed over to the other side of the House. And I hope he will stick to this principle in future also. Once more let me congratulate him for the bold way in which he has stood for the principle even though he is at present on the official benches. (Hear, hear.)

"Mr. Wood spoke on behalf of the European community. I can visualize fully the position of his community, for his is a community which stands alone in this country as hailing from the West with special interests and therefore I quite sympathize with him. Coming to the depressed classes I appreciate their contention that they cannot face the general electorate; though their fears are to some extent imaginary. But so far as the Muslim and Indian Christian communities are concerned I am sure they will not claim to be backward communities. In the former community there are several wealthy and powerful families and members. The latter community though not so rich as the former in point of literacy it is far ahead of the former, though not so literate as the Brahmans. In fact from the standpoint of literacy it stands second to the Brahmans in the Presidency. So neither of these communities can claim separate electorate. For both of them can distinguish and understand the real needs of the country; they are able to know who are the revolutionaries, who are the liberals, who are the moderates and so on. What else is wanted to enable them to vote at the time of elections?

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"Mr. James and others were talking of one community dragging another community. There is no one community dragging another community, but there is one party of the community dragging a similar party among the Christians and Muhammadans. There are Muhammadans among the Swarajists, there are Muhammadans among the Justicites and there are Muhammadans in the Ministerialist party, and so are there many Indian Christians. I want to stress this point. There are parties among the depressed class communities. It is not one community dragging another but the dragging by one party in a community of another corresponding party. What happens is this. At the time of elections there is a mutual joining together of the several national forces. If these parties combine there will be no such thing as one community being at the mercy of the majority community. There will be so many rival candidates among the Hindus, so many among the Muhammadans and so many in other communities; there will always be rivalry for seizing the votes of the other party. My friend on the other side said, are not candidates, elected by Europeans, Indian Christians or Muhammadans nationalist in their views. They always look back to the community, and there is always that communal outlook instead

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of the broader national outlook. Take the municipal administration. Ninety-nine per cent of the interests are common to all citizens. We shall look at the question not from the communal point of view but from the common point of view. I will not welcome communal representation even in joint electorates with reservation of seats. If I stand in a common electorate I am sure I shall be elected.

"I am sorry that my friend Mr. Schamnad has looked at the question from the communal and sectional point of view. In my own district, if the Muhammadans take a nationalists point of view they will be elected by other communities to the municipal or local board elections. I know of a Muhammadan gentleman who has been President of taluk board for years. He was elected by the majority. We have other instances of Christians being elected as chairman by a large population of Hindus. Because I am a Christian you cannot say I am not sympathetic to Hindus. Communal elections will only divide us. Therefore I very strongly urge that we should, so far as our community is concerned, entirely dissociate ourselves from the view of my hon. friend Mr. Thomas. It was a pleasant surprise to me that my friend Mr. Arpudawami Udayar, whole-heartedly supported the view of the Minister, taking a broad view of the situation and not from narrow communal point of view."

* Mr. K. KRISHNAN :—" With your permission, Sir, I may be allowed to move an amendment to Mr. Wood's amendment to clause 34, section 43. My amendment is :

For sub-clause (4) of Mr. Wood's amendment, substitute the following :—

' All the electors of a general ward except the electors whose names are on the electoral rolls of special wards shall be entitled to vote at an election to that ward.'

"Sir, I shall not take up the time of the House by making any long speech. You are aware that when Mr. Wood opened his speech he said that there was no use for minority communities being clubbed together with other communities in a joint electoral roll, because the person whom they would choose would not be the person who will be voicing the views of the particular community for which the candidate stands. Sir, there is the same feeling for the general constituency as well. If a particular community like the Indian Christian community or, for that matter, the European community, want to have their voice expressed through the persons who voice their views, I submit the other electors also would very much like to see that their views are put forward by men with whom they sympathise and not by persons in the special electoral roll which may have to be prepared in the case of these persons who claim special privileges. Therefore, I submit, Sir, that there is nothing violent or against common-sense in it. I assert that in a case where we reserve special seats, it is only fair that the persons for whom special seats are assigned, should not go and contest the seat in the general electorate. In the election to the Legislative Council, the same principle is followed. There is a non-Muhammadan constituency and there is the Muhammadan constituency, and the persons of the Muhammadan constituency are not allowed to contest seats in the non-Muhammadan constituency. So also in the case of the Christian community. At the same time I do not wish that they should be excluded from contesting seats in the other wards, if they are so broad in their outlook and have given up communalism, and to use the phrase of Mr. Saldanha, have nationalism in them. I am sure that

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such persons would be welcomed by the electors of the general ward, and they would only be too glad if their views are expressed by such persons of other communities. If this amendment is carried minority community will govern the majority community. It is against all principles of constitutionalism, if we incorporate the principle of minority governing the majority. That would be the practical result if Mr. Wood's amendment is carried without this particular amendment. Muhammadans may out-number the Hindus in a general electorate, and they may come in the general electorate and contest their seats. The practical result would be that members of the same community would be getting there through special wards and also through general wards where members of such community predominate. Under such circumstances, I believe this House will accept this modest amendment. I am not standing in the way of the depressed classes from contesting the general seat. I am only voicing the view that the general electorate should voice their opinions through the persons they elect. In such circumstances, I hope this House will accept this amendment."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"I second it."

* Mr. C. E. WOOD:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have to oppose the amendment. I think it is put before us on a misunderstanding of the situation. If the hon. Member who moved it would read carefully the Bill, he will see that a provision has been made for Government using its discretion with regard to reservation of seats. His speech makes us to suppose that Government is going to reserve seats in a municipality where already a large number of the community for which the seats are to be reserved are already being elected. If he goes on that supposition, and if that supposition is correct, then it is a supposition that the Local Government is going to act in a foolish manner. But I have sufficient faith in the wisdom of the Local Government to think that it would not introduce the system of reserving seats in places where they are not absolutely necessary."

3-16 p.m. * The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The amendment of Mr. Krishnan alone is now for discussion."

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB:—"May I know, Sir, whether the members who speak on this amendment will be permitted to speak on the main amendment afterwards?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"In a debate like this, it is better to dispose of this amendment first."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Sir, I quite see the underlying idea in Mr. Krishnan's amendment and I anticipated it, which seems to be that if the minority communities want special representation through special electorates, they should not come in and claim the vote in the ordinary general electorate. This is the case at present in the elections to the Legislative Council and I believe the members of the minority communities base their claim on this. But, I think that in these days when we want to carry the minority communities with us, they will feel that we are doing this in a spirit of revenge and are trying to prevent unity among us. Under these circumstances, I would ask Mr. Krishnan to withdraw his amendment. Sir, I feel that we must carry the minorities with us, but at the same time I would also appeal to the members belonging to the minority communities to treat us in the same generous manner as we treat them by allowing them to come in into the general electorate. ~~Really, the minority communities feel one with the majority~~

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community and feel that we should have a national state with the citizenship belonging to a nation and not citizenship on account of communal or religious interest, we should have no communal electorates at least in the local bodies. I know Mr. James twitted me by saying that the Memorandum of the Madras Government to the Simon Commission adopted communal electorates and communal representation. I am sure Mr. James would not have failed to notice the rule that these communities which get representation through special electorates should not vote at the ordinary general elections. That is conceded in the Memorandum itself. Again it must be remembered that that is a thing which deals with provincial questions and not with local questions. And, as Mr. James himself said, at least in the local bodies we should not carry this communal feeling. It is on that ground only that I opposed Mr. Wood's amendment. I have no communal feeling in me. I feel that we must carry the minorities with us. We have behaved in such an abominable fashion towards them during these last ten years that they press strongly for separate electorates. Sir, as a person who is interested in the national welfare and in the advancement of the Indian nation, I would appeal to my brethren belonging to other communities not to press this question of communal electorates for local bodies. Because if you do this, I feel certain that you would be digging a grave for Indian nationalism. The adoption of this amendment would mean that. (Cries of 'Hear, hear.') I would therefore plead whole-heartedly with the Members of this House that Mr. Krishnan should withdraw his amendment and that at the same time, we should not adopt Mr. Wood's amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I will now put the amendment of Mr. K. Krishnan to the vote of the House. He is not withdrawing it. He wants to test the vote of the House."

"The question is:

For sub-clause (4) in the amendment of Mr. Wood substitute the following:—

'All the electors of a general ward, except the electors whose names are on the electoral rolls of special wards, shall be entitled to vote at an election to that ward.'

Mr. K. KRISHNAN:—"I withdraw my amendment, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member must recognize that no Member will be justified in getting up when the President is addressing the House."

Mr. K. KRISHNAN:—"I am sorry, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Again, when once the President has begun to put the question, no withdrawal can be made at all. This elementary principle, I think, Mr. Krishnan who has been a Member of this House for more than three years, ought to have known."

Mr. K. KRISHNAN:—"I am very sorry, Sir."

The motion was negatived.

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I have very carefully listened to all the speeches bearing on this question and I cannot help regretting that Mr. Wood should have thrown this apple of discord among us."

"Sir, when I listened to the speech of Mr. Daniel Thomas I was put in mind of an advice tendered to me when as a young man I was entering the judicial career, that I should never accept the statement of a lawyer when he

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merely quoted decisions to support his case but must ask to be shown the authorities because actually there might be no decided cases at all bearing on the point. Sir, when Mr. Daniel Thomas began his speech to-day, he based it on the assumption that special electorates might return people not belonging to the communities concerned. We are indeed obliged to you, Sir, for having reminded him that it was not so and for giving the House the information it needed in that respect. He said, Sir, that there may be an electorate in which one-third of the number may belong to a particular community and yet it may not be able to get its own representative on a local body because the other two-thirds may return another candidate. Sir, it is assuming too much if I may say so. First of all, Sir, it is doubtful if even that one-third of the community will ever agree upon one candidate. I cannot easily conceive of such a situation. Where the Europeans and Anglo-Indians are concerned, their number is small and their interests are more or less identical. In that case they may agree on one candidate and no more, with the result that that candidate could not but be elected by the whole electorate. It is not so in the case of the Muhammadan and Adi-Dravida communities. These communities are so large and their interests are so divergent that you can never get them to agree upon one candidate. Therefore this argument that even if all the members of the particular community agree upon one candidate, he could not be returned is altogether wrong. Similar is the case of the other two-thirds of the community. They too can never agree upon one candidate and put all their strength on him. Again, even the minority community would very often be able to return the scale in favour of the candidate it prefers, because, it is conceivable, nay, it is very probable that the voting strength of the majority community would be so divided that even a small addition from the minority community will turn the scale in favour of the candidate which the minority community prefers.

"Sir, I think honestly that the members of the minority communities will stand to gain by this mixture in the general electorate. When two candidates stand for election, naturally each will be supported by one or the other of the parties interested and then there will be a tie between them and each will try to secure the support of the party whose help it wants by offering promises and trying to do one thing or another. Now, if you segregate all these people there will be no inducement for them to come together.

"Sir, my hon. Friend Mr. Schamnad said that the Muhammadans have no chance of coming through the general electorate but my hon. Friend behind me assures me that there are no less than 8 or 9 Mappilla members who have come in through the door of the general electorate. I feel, Sir, that those who object to joint electorates are overdoing it a little too much. I do not believe that there would be any difficulty experienced by our Muhammadan or depressed class members if they join a general electorate. Sir, if they feel that they cannot get true representatives through the door of general electorates, how comes it, I ask, that we have here 13 Muhammadan members, some Swarajists, some Justice members and some Ministerialists. To whatever party they belong, when a question affecting their community comes up for decision, they all unite and press forward their claims. After all, blood is thicker than water. I think they may trust the other communities also for satisfying their demands."

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am sorry I will have to oppose this motion for a separate electoral roll for women candidates. We do not want to form a separate caste and thereby create

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a sex barrier, because, in actuality, men and women have to co-operate in every detail of life, whether in the education of our children or in social reconstruction or in any change of our customary law or usages. Unless men and women co-operate, there cannot be any progress either for the individual or for the nation. As father and mother are to a family so are men and women in the administration of the country. As it is so well said by that immortal poet 'Man and woman rise or sink together'; but it may be asked why then do we want reservation of seats for women when men's and women's interests are identical. But we want women to represent the women's point of view and hence reservation for women is necessary. There should be division of labour also and many a problem concerning life such as health and moral reforms, child labour, care of pregnant and nursing women and medical relief to women and children would need the valuable advice of women. There are also other weighty reasons against this separate electorate for women; because, in the present stage of our existence, the majority of our women are not tax-payers and the educated women do not possess the franchise. Further the parda women are not conversant with the changes that are taking place in the world as they are not in touch with the moving world and therefore we will have to secure the good will of their men when we go in for their votes. Again, the majority of our women are illiterate, thereby I do not imply that they are lacking in intelligence and understanding and efficient management of their homes.

"I feel, Sir, that illiterate women will be more conservative than educated women. Now we need many changes. If we want to come on a level with the other progressive nations of the world, we do want radical changes in our society. We do want to get rid of many of the social evils that are keeping us down. So unless we have the sympathy and co-operation of our men in our struggle for our rightful place in society, we cannot come out successfully in the elections. Therefore, I oppose the motion for a separate electoral roll for women."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I should like to congratulate the hon. the Chief Minister on the enunciation of the policy that he has made and I hope that he will stick to his convictions in this matter. In his policy an important question of principle is involved—a principle which affects vitally the development of the future of the Indian nation. As he suggested in the proposed alteration of the Municipal Act we are trying to introduce a change that will have far-reaching effects. I share with him in the conviction that separate electorates are pernicious, not merely pernicious, but they are not at all beneficial to the minorities. That is the point on which I shall like to lay particular stress. I believe the minority communities are labouring under a very serious misapprehension when they claim that their salvation will come in the separate electorate. On the other hand it is my firm conviction based on experience that they have everything to lose and nothing to gain by having separate electorates. Let us see what happens in the case of Legislative Council. Now we have in this Council five members to represent the Indian Christian community. Well, Sir, what is exactly our position and what influence do we command as a body of Christians? In the first place we are divided into various groups. One member is in the Swarajists group, another in the Opposition and another in the Ministerialists group and so on. In that way we are divided. So that we as a body of Christians do not represent the Christian interests. What is the influence that we command? We a minority of five members sitting in this House, can do

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nothing in the face of the majority unless we are able to command their good will. If we do not command their support we can do nothing. The result is that each one of us or two or three of us have to group ourselves with any one of the big parties in the House. Unless we do that we can do nothing to benefit our community. Then, Sir, how can any minority community expect any good to be done unless they have the goodwill of the majority communities? Supposing through bitterness of communal feeling members are elected to local boards through separate electorates and not through the general electorates, the result would be that there will be no bond of contract between the members representing various communities. The members who come through general electorates owe nothing to the minority communities and they have nothing to lose if they do not espouse the interests of the minority communities. Let us consider how the system will work if we have a general electorate. Whereas a particular community which looks now only to a certain number of people to look after their interests, will then look to the whole body as their representatives, because they would have given their votes and they have a right to claim each member as a member of their community as well as that of the other community to which he belongs. That is the tremendous advantage which we will gain. Supposing a member belonging to a majority community goes and asks for a vote from the minority community the latter can ask him 'Well, we as Indian Christians want such and such a thing to be done for us; if you are prepared to do that we will give you our votes.' So that if a member is returned not only by the votes of a majority community but also by the votes of a minority community he will have an obligation to look after the interests of the minority community also. In that way it will be a matter of tremendous advantage to the minority communities. As I said the minority community members can do nothing unless they have the goodwill of the majority community members and the latter can very well afford to ignore them. I think I would be repeating the arguments of various other hon. Members who have spoken previously if I go on dilating on this point.

"There is one other point to which I would like to refer. I think there is a certain amount of confusion with reference to one point which has reference to the major issue raised by the hon. the Chief Minister. We are not to-day considering the great question of coming constitutional reforms. So the arguments that have been advanced by various bodies have only very remote connexion with the question we are discussing to-day here. The argument of the hon. the Chief Minister with which I entirely agree is that whatever may be the decision that may be come to ultimately with reference to the question of constitutional reforms, it is certainly desirable to make a beginning with these local bodies so as to encourage the idea of the growth of nationality and the growth of national feeling. If that is considered as an experimental measure, local bodies are the best places where we can make our experiments. Though there may be some people who may object to make a beginning, from the point of view of the solidarity of the province and from the point of view of the solidarity of the Indian Empire generally, such a beginning is quite essential. So that what I submit is the arguments of the previous speakers really confuse the issues, because here we are dealing with a small field.

"I think, Sir, from what I have said it will be obvious that the minority communities will have nothing to gain by having separate electorates. On the contrary they have everything to lose. For these reasons I very

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strongly support the speakers on this side of the House and oppose the amendment before the House."

* Mr. R. FOULKES:—"There remains very little for me to say in favour of Mr. Wood's motion as the previous speakers have already said so much. I very strongly favour Mr. Wood's amendment, not because I fear that the European community will suffer, but because the interests of other minority communities will suffer from the prejudices of the majority communities. I am firmly convinced that, as time goes on, the differences and misunderstandings between Indians and Europeans will disappear to such an extent that Europeans will have nothing to fear from the prejudices of Indians. But in the case of other minority communities that is not so. It is for the sake of those communities I think that Mr. Wood's amendment should be carefully considered by the members of this House.

"There is also another reason on which this amendment should be supported. The hon. the Chief Minister quoted extracts from the Montagu-Chelmsford report in order to show the ideals that we should have before us. Nobody can quarrel with those ideals, but the fact remains that the very people who enunciated them came to the conclusion that communal representation should be introduced at least for some time to come. If the hon. the Chief Minister thinks that the experiment of abolishing separate electorates be made, I think it should be tried first in the Legislative Council rather than in local bodies. In the Legislative Council we have got an electorate which is educated, whereas in the case of local bodies the electorate is quite uneducated and illiterate. Therefore the experiment in the case of local bodies would be much more dangerous than it would be in the case of the Legislative Council. No one has seriously proposed yet that communal representation should be abolished in the Legislative Council and therefore it is extremely dangerous to introduce this measure in local bodies. A good many of the members of this House were surprised that my hon. Friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar opposed this amendment and the arguments that he used were that in Trichinopoly and Mangalore the Indian Christian communities were sufficiently educated and therefore there was no danger in introducing a provision for the abolition of communal representation. But, Sir, I may inform the House that the Indian Christian community of South Kanara is a very remarkable one. Not only now, but for generations past, the standard of education of the Indian Christians of that district has been very high. They hold a high position independent of their religion.

"In the case of the Trichinopoly district also the position of the Indian Christians is a peculiar one. Many of the Christians of Trichinopoly are members of some of the higher castes; there again Christians hold a high position. They are men of standing and have nothing to fear from the majority communities. For these reasons I have great pleasure in supporting the amendment."

* Khan Bahadur S. K. ABDUL RAZACK SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, Sir, I was still now for supporting the amendment; but now I have changed my mind, for the reason that it is not worth the trouble to fight for separate electorates. The provision in the Bill says that only one-fourth will be reserved seats; and six minority communities have to be represented. One hon. Member had a weapon in his hand and he threatened us that he would move his amendment; fortunately the hon. the Chief Minister did not accept it.

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"If that had been accepted, the minority communities would have been placed in a very awkward position. He wanted joint electorates and separate electorates in the general constituency. I do not consider it worth while to have separate election for only one seat. Even when there is a majority of members of one particular community and a very small number in other communities, there may be more than only one seat. I, of course, agree that seats should be reserved for minority communities. As I said, I have changed my mind on this amendment, and I propose to vote against it."

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"Sir, considering the tension of the feeling in the House among those members of communities who want separate electorates I feel rather embarrassed to state my position. I wish that all these Members would understand me rightly when I say that I am in favour of the provision as it is in the Bill. I would urge only one argument in favour of my proposition. You will find that the proposal, according to the amendment, is that the whole municipality should be divided into one or two wards and a seat should be given to each ward. Take a concrete instance of a municipality with about sixteen members; one-fourth of them, i.e., four seats, will be reserved for various communities; suppose that there is only one seat for the Muhammadan community; then the whole of the municipal area will be his constituency for that one seat. The result will be this; while the gentleman who stands for a non-reserved seat will have a smaller area, the poor Mussalman gentleman who stands for a reserved seat will have to go about canvassing votes throughout the whole area, getting electors to come to the polling stations and arranging agents for the various polling stations. It will really be hard upon not only the Muslims but also upon the depressed class members to be put to the expense and difficulty of canvassing throughout the whole area, while the Hindu candidate will have a small area to canvass and so will be put to less expense. That makes me feel that the minority communities will suffer very much, because they will be made tools by members of other communities. Without the help of other communities it will be absolutely impossible to find the necessary money to canvass over a larger area. I request members of the depressed classes to consider that point. I put the point straight. Take a place like Saidapet; suppose two seats are reserved; a member of the minority community will have to canvass throughout the whole area, whereas a Hindu will have to canvass for a smaller area. What is the provision in the Bill? Some wards are reserved for minority communities. The result will be, you will have to canvass over a smaller area, you can canvass more intensively, you will be put to less expense and be better satisfied. The bogey of influence of other communities would not be so much felt when a smaller area has to be canvassed as it would be in the case of a larger area. The representatives of Indian Christians in this Council have to canvass votes in seven districts; one hon. Member says nine districts. They have to canvass in nine districts; each district will have 100 polling centres; the poor Christian representative has to arrange for 900 polling centres, whereas a Hindu representative has to arrange for only 100 polling centres in a district. The same will be the case with a depressed class representative; it will be very hard upon the representative who will be too poor to find the necessary money to go about canvassing over a large area. As provided in the Bill, I think it will be better for these depressed classes and other communities to have a smaller area to canvass votes. So far as seats are concerned, they will be reserved either on the basis of the whole district or part of the district. The fact that other communities will interfere

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or not interfere will still exist whether it is a small area or a big area. I am glad that an attempt to see that the right of these minority communities to stand also for general electorates is taken away, was defeated. Even if one-fourth of the number of seats is reserved for these communities, they would not have adequate representation considering their population. It is absolutely essential that, while a certain number of seats is reserved for them, they should have the right to stand for non-reserved seats and come in larger numbers. The remedy suggested by the present amendment is not a good one. I must thank my hon. Friend Mr. James, for reading from the memorandum of the S. I. L. Federation and quoting the policy of the Justice party. For these ten years we have been standing the missile and criticism from a large number of people that we are a communal party and that we should not ask for communal or separate electorates. I am glad to find Mr. James advocating and approving of our policy. We do not stand for communal electorates but for adequate representation of all communities based upon their population and their interests. The Bill provides for reservation of a certain number of seats for minority communities and also for members of these communities standing for non-reserved seats. For these reasons I support the provision in the Bill."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Sir, if I rise to speak on this motion, it is because of the note that I have appended to the report of the Select Committee. I have stated very clearly my views with regard to communal representation. In spite of the platitudes indulged in by several hon. Members against communal representation, I stand to and support the amendment though it may be unpopular or even may be said to be re-actionary. But I have always lived and outlived against all such criticisms. We of course welcome the provision in the Bill introduced by the hon. Minister, which does away with the system of nomination and the evils attendant thereupon; we are accustomed to hear very bad complaints in the matter of nominations; we are glad that such a system has been eliminated; but what has happened now? What is it that we find in the provisions of the Bill? Has communalism been actually killed? Has communalism disappeared? Or has communalism raised its head in another form? These are the questions which the House has to satisfy itself. I should welcome the day when communalism disappears. Communalism is opposed to all developments of nationalism."

"But we must face facts as they are. The social and economic basis and the structure of society must be taken into consideration; we cannot overlook facts; we must face facts as they are, the various social differences and customs that exist and the distrust and suspicion between the various communities. Is it possible for us to overlook those distinctions? A wise statesman has to provide remedies. What is the remedy that is provided in the Bill, after abolishing the system of nomination? We have provided a worse system in the Bill, viz., reservation of seats and all the evils attendant thereto. You must do away with reservation of seats, you must abolish separate electorates, take courage in both hands and have adult franchise and general electorate. I stand for that policy. I can understand the policy of the Government if they stand for adult franchise and if they do not reserve seats for minority communities. In that case there will be no communalism at all. You abolish the system of nomination and you introduce a very difficult system of reservation of seats in municipalities. How are you going to reserve seats? The

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general rule is that there should be single member wards; the municipality has to be divided into wards which would each return only one member. For the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the minority communities you should have plural constituencies also. Is it practical to find wards which will have to return two members and in which the number of one community will not be larger than that of other communities? Is it mere imagination? Is it based on practical facts and on the working of municipal institutions? Is it possible to have wards in which one community will not preponderate over other communities? The provision in the Bill is that two members have to stand for some of the wards. The preponderance of one community will be there; that preponderating community will like a certain person and give him all the support it can. Then will there be proper and adequate representation? You say that every community should have a proper representative who would advocate the cause of that community. Can you say that the person who has been elected by the preponderating community is a proper representative? The person who really sympathises and advocates the cause of the community may not be returned under the provision in the Bill. Therefore I say that there will be no proper and adequate representation of the minority communities at all. In the case of a ward for which five or six candidates stand, the first candidate may get 1,000 votes, the second candidate may get 900 votes, and the last man may get 50 votes. According to the system provided in the Bill the last man who gets 50 votes is to be declared elected for that ward. Therefore, reservation of seats is not the proper remedy for doing away with communalism. I am opposed to the system of reservation of seats.

"After all, Sir, the one important principle on which all nations are acting is that the majority should have the power and that the minority should have confidence in the majority. Here, Sir, you provide for a system of reservation of seats which goes totally against a principle like that. There is no use of having here phrases which seem to be complimentary, but which go against the very principle of nationalism.

"Now, Sir, there is another point referred to here, viz., that in the case of this reservation of seats, apart from its practical difficulties, it is not possible to divide the wards in such a manner as to have a preponderance of the particular communities in those wards. Secondly, it was stated that it was not consistent with the representative system of local self-government. In practical working, what will happen? If we are to see that these minority communities are properly and adequately represented, what is it that should be done? After all, these minority communities also form part of a nationalism, they are also units of the nation; and if you cannot satisfy the desires and aspirations of the various units of society, how can you have any nation at all? Therefore, you must see what is best for them, and advance their interests. You cannot ignore what they want, and unless you satisfy and obtain the agreement of the minority communities it seems to me that no union will be possible either for the present or in the future in India. Unless in the rural and urban areas, we satisfy reasonable aspirations of the minority communities and obtain their agreement also, we can never lay the foundation for the future advancement of this country. Believe me when I say that the whole world is looking at us as to how we are going to solve this problem of minorities. On the adequate solution of this problem depends the future of India. We must not be guided by theories. Theoretically we may do anything, but we must be careful to know what the practical result is.

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Are you not bound to satisfy the minority communities who look up to you for assistance and help in having their aspirations fulfilled, and are you not to take their aspirations into serious consideration? Therefore, if the communities want this protection temporarily, until they are able to stand on their own legs, till they are able to have greater confidence in the majority communities, it seems to me absolutely necessary that we should give such temporary protection not in the form in which the Bill gives them but in the form in which they want. I think Mr. Wood has done very great service to this House in prominently bringing this question to its notice at this juncture and I am glad that he has looked at the question purely from the national point of view, independently of any theoretical considerations. When we are dealing with this question, he has thought it fit, as a business man, to devise some means through this amendment, to satisfy the feelings of the minority communities. Mr. Abdul Razack told us: what is the use of having these reservations of seats and these separate electorates? We will only get one or two seats. Sir, I do not propose to answer him, because it is for him to see whether a separate electorate is beneficial to Muslims or not. It is not my business; but I say that on grounds of expediency, on grounds of practical experience, I must ask the House to consider this question from the point of view that I have put forward and see that if the minority communities want a particular form of protection to be given to them, such protection be given to them for the time."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Sir, I move that the question be now put."

* Mr. C. E. WOOD:—"Sir, I have listened with great interest to Sir Patro going into the practical politics of this scheme. His speech is of course based on reliable knowledge of the working conditions in the districts, and I am sure it will carry the weight that it deserves. But I should like to make my position clear in view of what Mr. Saldanha said that this amendment is put up by me from the European standpoint.

"That is not the case. I am looking at it mainly from the point of view of the depressed classes, though I admit that we Europeans to some extent come under that category.

"The hon. Mr. Abdul Razack has produced, so far as I can see, no arguments against the proposal contained in the amendment. It seems to me that if he applied a little bit of mathematics he would find that he was entirely wrong, and that he did not carry his community with him in what he said, is evident as Mr. Schamnad has spoken in support of this amendment, and I am sure there are many other Muhammadans who support it. What we are actually aiming at is to give a fair chance to the minority communities. We think this method of doing it is necessary, at any rate for the present; it may not be necessary a few years hence. It was suggested a few minutes ago to make a ten-year time limit and I should have accepted an amendment proposed to that effect. It appeared to be quite acceptable to the majority in the House to place a limit of ten years to this provision. It was to be moved, I think, by one of the leaders and the Chief Minister also seemed to be entirely for it. But for some reason or other he seems to have changed his mind.

"Mr. Siva Rao said that in certain municipalities Muhammadans were already being returned in good numbers and that this would not be the case under the new proposal. That is not so. In addition to their reserved seats, there are other provisions in the Bill under which they will be enabled to obtain more seats from the general electorate.

[Mr. C. E. Wood]

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"Then the hon. the Chief Minister in his speech told the House that those communities which provided candidates for the reserved seats would not be able to go to the general electorate for other seats. That is quite incorrect, and no doubt he has since realized it. This is quite a fair provision because there is no possibility of seats swamped by a particular community taking its reserved seats and also a large number of the unreserved seats because I am sure Government will not provide reserved seats in municipalities which are already returning members of the communities in question.

"My Friend Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar seemed to think that this is not good for some reason or other. His chief argument was that Indian Christians carry no weight in this House therefore reservation had proved useless. Well, I seem to remember a time when an Indian Christian rose to the position of a Minister. He seems to have forgotten that. He did not retain his seat for very long but I do not think Mr. Arogyaswami can blame the system for that or that he should have forgotten already the benefits resulting from reservation.

"The Chief Minister wanted to make a point when he said that under this provision of separate electorates, there would be no incentive to these minorities to raise themselves up and make themselves more agreeable. Our view is that we want them first to make themselves more powerful by means of the facilities which are now to be given to them under this Bill, and as a result of being elected, we think they would be more respected and would automatically be considered more agreeable people.

"In any case I would point out that the Local Government is the deciding authority as to where there shall be provision for special seats as suggested in this Bill. It is not a case of special electorates in each municipality; it is a case for examining each municipality on its merits and providing seats where it is thought they are necessary. What we are aiming at is that there should be some certainty that those reserved seats will be filled by the best representatives of the community, there should be no scope for persons to be returned to those seats who are not entirely representative of the community which they profess to represent. I would once more emphasize the fact that the Local Government is the deciding factor as to where these reserved seats should be introduced. I therefore recommend this amendment to the House in the interests of all minority communities."

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

"The question is—

For sub-sections (1) to (3) of the proposed section 43, substitute the following and re-number the remaining sub-sections :—

'43 (1) For the purposes of election of councillors to the seats, if any, reserved in a municipal council for the representation of women.

"I think the word 'special' may be omitted—

'or any of the communities referred to in sub-section (3) of section 7, the Local Government may, after consulting the municipal council by a notification, declare the whole municipality to be a ward or divide the municipality into two or more wards. Each such ward, hereinafter referred to as a special ward, shall return one member.

(2) There shall be a separate electoral roll for women and a separate electoral roll for each of the communities for whose representation—'

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[The President]

the word 'special' may be omitted here also—

'seats have been reserved under sub-section (3) of section 7 and only persons whose names are entered in the electoral roll of each special ward shall be entitled to vote at an election in that ward.

(3) For the purpose of election of councillors to the non-reserved seats in a municipal council, the Local Government after consulting the municipal council, may, by notification, divide the municipality into wards (hereinafter called general wards) and there shall be not more than one councillor to represent each general ward.

(4) All the electors of a general ward irrespective of community or sex shall be entitled to vote at an election in that ward.'

The amendment was declared lost.

A poll was demanded by Mr. C. E. Wood, which was taken with the following result :—

Ayes.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. | 13. Mr. A. J. Leech. |
| 2. Mr. C. D. Appavu Chettiyar. | 14. " R. J. C. Robertson. |
| 3. " J. Bheemayya. | 15. " H. F. P. Hearson. |
| 4. " R. Foulkes. | 16. " S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 5. " Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur. | 17. Khan Sahib K. Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur. |
| 6. The Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. | 18. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. |
| 7. Mr. N. Siva Raj. | 19. Mr. G. R. Premayya. |
| 8. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. | 20. " P. T. Rajan. |
| 9. " V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | 21. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar. |
| 10. Mr. Daniel Thomas. | 22. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 11. " C. E. Wood. | |
| 12. " F. E. James. | |

Noes.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 28. Mr. J. A. Saldanha. |
| 2. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 29. " K. Uppi Sahib. |
| 3. " Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. | 30. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 4. " Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. | 31. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 5. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 32. Mr. Ramanath Goenka. |
| 6. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 33. " K. P. Raman Menon. |
| 7. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi. | 34. " R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 8. Mr. Hilton Brown. | 35. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 9. " H. A. Watson. | 36. " P. Siva Rao. |
| 10. " A. G. Leach. | 37. " C. Gopala Menon. |
| 11. " J. Gray. | 38. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 12. " S. V. Ramamurti. | 39. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar. |
| 13. " C. B. Cotterell. | 40. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 14. " V. Ch. John. | 41. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar. |
| 15. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 42. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 16. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib. | 43. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| 17. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder. | 44. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar. |
| 18. Subadar Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. | 45. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razaack Sahib Bahadur. |
| 19. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. | 46. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 20. " K. Krishnan. | 47. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 21. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva. | 48. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur. |
| 22. " S. Subramanya Mooppanar. | 49. Mr. A. B. Shetty. |
| 23. " S. V. Vanavudaiya Gounder. | 50. " J. Kuppuswami. |
| 24. " S. Venkiah. | 51. " C. Govindan Nayar. |
| 25. " S. Arpudawami Udayar. | 52. " T. G. Rutherford. |
| 26. " K. Ramachandra Padayachi. | |
| 27. " V. Ramjee Rao. | |

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Neutral.

1. Mr. J. A. Davis.

2. Mr. W. P. A. Soundara Pandian.

Ayes 22. Noes 52. Neutral 2.

The amendment was negatived.

Clause 34 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 35.

4-15 The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, I move that for clause 35,
p.m. the following clause be substituted, namely :—

35. *In section 44 of the said Act—*(i) *Sub-section (2) shall be re-numbered as sub-section (5) and for sub-section (1), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely—*(1) *An electoral roll for every municipality showing the names of persons qualified to vote therein shall be prepared and published by the election authority in the manner prescribed before the end of June of the year in which the ordinary vacancies are to occur.*(2) *The roll so prepared and published shall be revised and a list of amendments and corrections thereto shall in like manner be prepared and published by the election authority before the end of June of every year; and*(ii) *In sub-section (4), the following words shall be inserted before the words 'shall remain':—**'as revised by the list of amendments and corrections, if any, from year to year.'*

"This amendment, Mr. President, brings section 44 of the District Municipalities Act into line with the corresponding section of the Local Boards Act which was adopted by the Select Committee. It was felt by the Select Committee that the spirit of the Local Boards Act in regard to the preparation of annual electoral rolls would lead to enormous expenditure, which the municipal finances may not be able to afford and they thought it will do if the electoral rolls are prepared when the general elections are about to take place. Besides, as all the seats are to be thrown open for election during the general elections, I do not think there is any point in having a communal electoral roll prepared every year. So, I recommend this amendment for adoption by the House."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second the amendment."

The amendment was put to the House and adopted.

Clause 35, as amended, was put to the House, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 36.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I propose to move the following amendment :—

Re-number section 45 as sub-section (1) of section 45 and in the section as so re-numbered re-letter clause (c) as clause (d) and insert the following as clause (c), namely :—

'(c) he has been assessed in such preceding year to any tax payable to the Government of India or to the Local Government or to any local authority in the Presidency of Madras or is a retired, pensioned or discharged officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's regular forces; and'

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[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

"Mr. President, this brings back the original provisions of the Bill as introduced in the Council by the Government. The select committee adopted a measure by which they put in adult franchise, but as I mentioned therein, adult franchise will be very difficult to work at the present juncture and this has been made clear in my minute of dissent. It will be very difficult for the election authorities to prepare these voluminous electoral rolls as a vast amount of work will be thrown on such authority and it may not be possible for such authority to undertake the work at the present moment. Leaving aside the question of principle itself, which of course, is not so apparently clear as hon. Members would make it, I think it is desirable that for the present when we are trying to widen the franchise, it will be best if we accept the amendment as the Government recommended, that is, if a person has paid any tax to any authority concerned, he is entitled to a vote. Under these circumstances, I would recommend this amendment to the House."

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

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I very strongly oppose this amendment and in doing so, I do not think I can congratulate the hon. the Chief Minister for the grounds he has taken. I know, there was a time when he was quite enthusiastic about adult franchise, at any rate, he was not against adult franchise being introduced in the municipalities. The difficulties pointed out by him against adult franchise are that it would throw an enormous burden on the office establishment of the municipalities for preparing the electoral rolls. We must all bear in mind that the electoral rolls are at present prepared by the municipalities, though in a careless manner. If the property qualifications are to be reduced, the electoral rolls have to be prepared accordingly on a much wider scale and the office establishment will be taxed to the utmost for preparing the rolls. Further, age certificates and property qualifications are very necessary and rolls will have to be carefully prepared as the names of all persons of age who have paid the smallest possible tax to any authority have to be entered. In this way, the work of the establishment will be increased very much. On the other hand, if there is no property qualification, the only other thing is the question of age. That is not a very difficult thing to decide, as it can be easily verified from the birth register or the horoscope. I doubt very much whether anybody's name would be included in the electoral roll, if he has not attained a certain age."

"Sir, I say the difficulty spoken of is a mere imaginary one. In fact 4-30 there is no difficulty experienced by the common folk in finding out who will p.m. be able to represent the municipal affairs adequately. For this no amount of literacy is required, as is trotted out by hon. Members opposite. In fact I say property qualification is a disqualification. For is it not a common day experience that those possessing property take very little interest in the affairs of those around them, not to say, that they take no interest at all? Hence we want a man who will be able to voice the grievances of the poor people adequately and fully. For this who else is the fit person but he chosen from their ranks? So the real qualification for a voter is not whether he pays a property tax or not. We want a man who will go to the slums and see the conditions prevailing there in person and try to ameliorate them. This the well-to-do do not do. Thus what I wanted is one who is a democrat of democrats, one who is the man of the people in the true sense of the term. And this we can get only by adult franchise."

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

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"Now it is put forward that we are not sufficiently cultured for adult franchise. Sir, in the times of the Roman Republic and the Greek Republic, when very few were literate, there was adult franchise. And in spite of illiteracy those Republics flourished for a very long time and the effects of their deeds are being felt even to-day. Then again how many persons were literate in the City States of Venice, Gona, Florence, and Mantua where adult franchise was prevalent? Of course there were factions. Factions there were and factions there will be, and out of them goodwill ultimately emerge.

"Another argument put forward by the opponents of adult suffrage is that it cannot be given until there is considerable advance in political institutions. Let me examine this contention. Take the case of England. May I know how many literate people there were in England when the Reform Act of 1832 was passed? Was there not a storm of opposition when those Acts were brought forward in Parliament? And yet in the teeth of opposition they were passed and they were worked successfully. I say there will be opposition to any measure of reform you may bring forward so long as the world lasts. Anybody who has read the novels of Lord Beaconsfield especially *'Sybil or The Tale of two Nations'* will be able to realize the number of classes into which the people of England were divided at the time of the Reform Act of 1832 and what great gulf there existed between them with the majority illiterate. And yet the reforms worked satisfactorily to a great extent. Thus you will see that for constitutional advance literacy is not a preliminary and necessary factor.

"Then coming to our country, what does our village life teach us? Those who have got experience of village life will know that from ancient times till the advent of the Muslims the whole system of village administration was carried by the whole village folk meeting together and discussing and voting. I would request my hon. friends to read the first volume of the Oxford History of India or Cambridge History of India where you will see a brilliant account of the village republics. There you will see democracy in the true sense: for every adult member in the village had a vote.

"Then again the difficulty of preparing the electoral roll was put forward. I say such a difficulty exists in having property qualification. For in adult suffrage we have only to look into the birth register and prepare the list; and this can be done in no time."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will not be justified in repeating his arguments."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Finally I will say this. I hope this House will not recede from the conclusion arrived at in the Select Committee after careful consideration and deep and anxious thought. Further on this subject the votes for adult suffrage came from all sides of the House and so I hope this Council will stand by that decision and not be carried away by the imaginary difficulties pointed out by the hon. the Chief Minister."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I also have given notice of this amendment. My hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha said that there was no reason that one should be literate for having adult franchise. May I point out to him, that literacy or illiteracy hardly enters here? The question is one of property qualification. He also said that much is made of the burden imposed upon the municipal authorities in the preparation of electoral

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[Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar]

rolls. Let me point out to him that in the preparation of electoral rolls, if we are to have adult franchise, we have to deal with three kinds of population. The first class is that part of the population who have no property, who do not own any house and who do not contribute even one anna in the shape of municipal tax. You may find them in one place to-day, and tomorrow you will see them in quite another place one mile off. They are simply attracted by places where they can eke out a living. Then there is the floating population, who stay under no roof, not even in choultries, but in open spaces. Lastly there is that part of the population which enter the municipal precincts in connexion with certain mercantile transactions. So to prepare an electoral roll on the basis of adult franchise is a sheer impossibility. Even now when there is property qualification we hear of so many complaints regarding the preparation of electoral rolls; and almost no day passes without a complaint that the registers are not up to date. Then my hon. Friend talked of the privilege enjoyed by the voters under property qualification, and he added that such a thing was absent in mediæval times. I think he is a student of history, and if there is one thing which is borne out by a reading of history of mediæval times it is the fact that society was based on a feudal basis. Even with regard to labour was not a great deal of influence exerted by the guilds? Were there not guilds of artisans, labourers, carpenters? Were there not corporate associations of working people, and were they not in possession of property?

"Therefore I do not think that the parallel referred to by my hon. Friend will help us very much. p.

"Then, Sir, it is fair, natural and equitable that people who have a stake should certainly be associated in a municipality, that the interests that they represent should not be ignored or merged to the extent of altogether being obliterated. They pay house tax, water tax and other taxes and help the municipal administration in the proper distribution of the various amenities. Such people have a right to be represented in a council whose decisions and resolutions affect them very profoundly and very seriously. My friend, Mr. Saldanha, wants both gentlemen from the slums and gutters to sit in councils. It is impossible to find gentlemen from slums and gutters. He also said that people who live in the slums will be in a position to voice the grievances of those who live in slums. It is the cultured class with refined feelings who can grapple with the problems of administration and who are naturally prone to sympathise with those men, not others. Therefore I think that adult suffrage will entail great hardship in the preparation of the electoral rolls and will not contribute to the success of municipal administration."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The arguments advanced by the hon. Member are enough for the vote."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"Sir, I think Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar mistook me. I used the word 'you' impersonally. I meant people in the slums are driven into them by the rich, because the rich grow richer and the poor poorer. If the poor men were given an equitable share in the wealth of the country, there would not be this trouble of taverns and slums. But he was also making another point, saying that only those who have a stake (in the town) ought to have representation on the Municipal Council. I do not exactly agree with my friend there for this reason. In this country, the wages of men, and of women too, is only 3, 4, 5 or 6 annas a day at most,

[Mr. R. Nagan Gowda]

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You cannot find people possessing property in those conditions. The wages that we pay them is not big enough to enable them to acquire property. I do not think it is possible at all in this country where the wages are so small for any labourer to acquire property. In other countries, a working man may rise to the position of owner, but it is impossible here. Because of the accident of birth a working man is deprived of his right to vote, to have representation in the municipal council; therefore I say that in this country that qualification ought not to be pressed. There is another great injustice that will be done if adult suffrage is not granted in the municipalities, that is, those who possess properties or people in whose name the properties are registered, are men. That means half the population of the country, i.e., most of the women, will be disenfranchised. It is only a very small percentage of women that have properties in their names. It is here necessary for me to point out that above all it is the women that ought to be represented in the municipal councils. If the streets are dirty, it is the women who stay in the house most of the time that suffer most. After all, municipal business is like household business. So, I think women ought to have representation.

"A point was made by one of the speakers that we are not prepared for adult suffrage. I think it is the Chief Minister who said that. I do not know what he meant by it. In a ward where there are rich people and working men; I do not think it is difficult for both these people to say who would be their proper representative on the council. A man may be ignorant and poor and yet I have no doubt he will be able to say who can be a proper representative of the ward. I will emphasize once again that by adopting this property qualification we will be depriving the great majority of the people, namely, the labouring classes and women of their vote."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I am surprised that the European Members who profess to feel so much for the depressed and labouring classes should be now represented by only one member. The amendment that has been moved by Government is not so simple as it appears on the surface. It is really a very serious matter, and my friends of the depressed classes would take note that this is really a serious matter as compared with the question of separate electorates of which they were making so much fuss. What is the objection to universal suffrage? Two grounds have been put forward. One is that the electoral roll will be so big that it will be difficult to compile the voters' list. But we are not dealing with a constituency such as exists for the Legislative Council nor even such as that which exists for the district board or taluk board. The one municipal area is divided into many wards and each ward comprises a few streets. So, to say that it is difficult to prepare the electoral roll is to encroach too much upon our credulity. The other objection is that these people have no stake, therefore they have no right to vote. In my opinion the only qualification necessary for a person to vote is that he must know what he votes for, and that he must be conversant with the matters generally dealt with by the body to which he is going to elect members. What are the matters a municipality deals with? They are, street lighting, street cleaning, drainage and things of that kind. Is it that a man who is poor, who is only an artisan or a labourer, does not know or care how his street is kept, whether there is water easily accessible or not? I hope, my friends, the depressed class members, will realize that if this privilege of franchise is taken from them they will be

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[Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar]

placed under a very serious handicap, and that they would not be able to exercise any influence in any election that may take place if only property is made the basis for a vote.

"One other thing was adverted to by Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar. He said there would be a large floating population and there would be difficulty in preparing the voters' list. When a person goes about to prepare the list, he does enquire of people where they have resided and whether they have lived 120 days and all that, and no man who is staying for 3 or 4 days is entitled to a vote. Therefore the argument of Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar based on floating population falls to the ground. He says people will live in one street to-day and in another street next day. I am very sorry that Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar who claims to have an intimate knowledge of rural conditions has ventured to make a statement so unfounded on fact. This question of universal franchise is not altogether a thing which we are trying to introduce for the first time. As my friend Mr. Saldanha said, it exists in England. I ask my European friends whether it is not so, whether the corporations there have not introduced and worked this system very satisfactorily. Why is it that they say that they will not work equally satisfactorily here?"

"There is one other point I want to emphasise. At present you are making the payment of income-tax a qualification. Any one who has experience of municipalities knows how voters' lists are manipulated. It is not uncommon for a chairman who wants re-election to pay As. 4 as tax for a year for others and thus get the voters' list enormously increased. As the number is limited he may be able to do so. But if it is made as large as possible, I believe it will not be so easy for any competing candidate to influence the voters by improper means."

The Council then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

III

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

* 1. G.O. No. 2082, Revenue, dated 10th October 1929, containing a list of zamindaris showing number, area, population, etc.

^b 2. G.O. No. 2001, Development, dated 14th November 1929, recording the Audit Report of the Nilambur Valley Forests for the year ending 31st March 1928.

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

* Printed as Appendix X on pages 363-389 infra.

^b Printed and circulated to Members separately.

[22nd January 1930]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1135 asked by Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd January 1930 page 270 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 476, Law (Legislative), dated 15th October 1929.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th September 1929 the following motion under rule 24-A of the Madras Legislative Council Rules was passed :—

"This Council is of opinion that the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Council, be given facilities to study first-hand Parliamentary procedure and practice."

2. In accordance with the above motion, the Government are now pleased to sanction the deputation of M.R.Ry. D. K. Venkataraghava Varma Garu, Assistant Secretary, to England for a period of nine months to study Parliamentary procedure and practice. During the period of deputation he will be granted the following terms :—

(i) Full pay as Assistant Secretary, Legislative Council, at Rs. 350 a month up to 4th March 1930 inclusive and Rs. 330 thereafter ;

(ii) compensatory and other allowances for this officer while on deputation in England in accordance with the rules framed by this Government in G.O. No. 772, Finance, dated 3rd November 1927 ; and

(iii) a free II class B return passage (or II class A return passage if B class accommodation is not available) by the all sea route from Madras to Plymouth or London by the B.I.S.N. Steamship.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

J. VENKATANARAYANA,
Secretary to Government.

To the Secretary, Legislative Council.
" Finance Department.
" Accountant-General (through the Finance Department).
Copy to the High Commissioner for India.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1142 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd January 1930, page 273 supra.]

Extract of Resolution No. 312.

Read Government Official Memorandum No. 20852-1, dated 28th October 1929, regarding estimates for the Tuticorin Harbour Works.

Read note of A. F. Osborne, Esq., and the resolution of the Indian Chamber of Commerce.

Unanimously resolved—

That the Board regrets that the Madras Government are unable to make any grant towards the construction of a deep water harbour at Tuticorin, but, in view of the unique position of Tuticorin and the vast commercial

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possibilities which were pointed out in the Wolfe Barry and Palmer Committee reports and the fact that the matter is of more than local or even provincial importance, the Board makes an appeal to the Government of India for a grant sufficient to construct a complete deep water harbour.

That the Chairman takes steps to put the case for a complete deep water harbour before His Excellency the Viceroy when he visits the district next month.

That in the event of the Government of India being unable to give any substantial help, the Trust see no other course open to them but to exercise a policy of economy and to give up the maintenance of the works on Hare Island and dispose of the two dredgers and as much of the plant as possible. With the money thus saved, the balance of the loans still unused and part of the large balance in the Revenue fund, the Board resolve to improve the existing facilities of the port by dredging a good boat channel and providing better accommodation on the foreshore and also to undertake protective works to prevent further silting up of the harbour. By these means the Trust hopes to increase the traffic and thus reduce the harbour dues until the deep water harbour at Tuticorin becomes a more feasible proposition.

That the Board are opposed to proceeding with the partial scheme of the Harbour Engineer-in-Chief to Government now estimated to cost about 57 lakhs, or any modification thereof.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1147 asked by Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd January 1930, page 276 supra.]

DISTRIBUTION OF BUSINESS AMONG THE SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

CHIEF SECRETARY.

Public (General) Department.

Arms and Explosives.

Committees, Conferences, etc., not pertaining to any other department.

Criminal Investigation Department (other than Establishment).

Criminal Justice—

Criminal Procedure and Indian Penal Codes (Prosecution for political offences only).

General questions relating to Criminal Courts.

Magistrates (other than honorary)—suspension, removal, etc.

Remission and commutation of sentences—where political considerations are involved.

European Vagrancy Act.

Examiners—Board of.

Government Servants' Conduct Rules—

Land Returns—General questions.

Holidays.

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Judicial and Executive functions—separation.
 Newspapers, Books and Printing Presses—control of.
 Petition Rules—General questions.
 Prisoners—State.
 Publicity—
 Free or concessional supply of Government publications.
 Religious disputes.
 Reports—
 Administration—Presidency.
 Fortnightly.
 Matters of Political and Administrative importance.
 Telegrams—Reuter's and News.

Public (Library) Department.

Books and Periodicals—
 Loan to offices—Madras city.

Public (Military) Department.

Air Forces.
 Garrisons.
 Military—
 Army in India Reserve of officers.
 Auxiliary and Territorial Forces.
 Ex-soldiers.
 Movement of troops.
 Roads of Military importance.
 Navy.

Public (Police) Department.

Police.
 Triplicane Poor House.

Public (Political) Department.

Carnatic Stipends.
 Ceremonial Honours.
 Consuls—
 British at Pondicherry.
 Foreign.
 Foreigners—
 Foreigners Act and Ordinance.
 Foreign Mission.
 Foreigners trading.
 Naturalization.
 Governor—
 Contract grant.
 Residences—Construction, maintenance and furnishing.
 Staff and household.
 Tour expenses.
 Indian Chiefs and States.
 Political Detenus.
 Political pensions—including Malikhana allowances.
 Precedence—Warrant of.
 Titles.
 Uniform.

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Public (Services) Department.

Civil Lists—Preparation.
 Executive Council and Cabinet—Business rules.
 General (i.e., questions of a general nature which cannot be allotted to any particular department).
 Office Procedure—other than Secretariat.
 Officers—European—Casualty reports.
 Public service—
 Communal representation.
 General questions—which cannot be allotted to another department.
 Notification (including exemptions).
 Special Tests—General questions and exemptions.
 Reforms—General questions.
 Returns—Next of kin.
 Secretariat—
 Buildings.
 Central Issue Branch.
 Establishment.
 Manual.
 Office Procedure.
 Record office.
 Rules.
 Service Associations.
 Statutory Rules and Orders—
 Classification and Appeal Rules.
 Delegation Rules.
 Superior Civil Services Rules.

Public (Special) Department.

Council of State and Legislative Assembly—Nomination of Members.
 Executive Council and Cabinet—Meetings.
 High Court Judges—Leave and appointments.
 Indian Civil Service and listed posts.
 Ootacamund, Stonehouse Hill—Move to and from—dates.
 Public Service Commission.
 Staff Selection Board.

NOTE.—The following subjects shown in this order under Public (Services) Department for the time being will continue to be dealt with in the Public (Military) Section :—
 1. Public Service Notification (including exemptions).
 2. Special Tests - General questions and exemptions.

SECRETARY, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

Agriculture.
 Cinchona.
 Co-operation.
 Factories.
 Fisheries.
 Forests, except ryots' forests and forest panchayats.
 Industries.
 Inventions and designs.
 Mines.
 Trade.
 Veterinary.
 Weights and measures.

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SECRETARY, FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Account Codes.
 Allowances—General questions and manual.
 Archæology.
 Audit and Appropriation Reports.
 Budgets and accounts.
 Cemeteries and tombs.
 Civil Service Regulations.
 Customs.
 Donations for charitable purposes—Other charitable institutions and miscellaneous.
 Ecclesiastical.
 Epigraphy.
 Fundamental Rules.
 Grants, loans and advances—General questions.
 Income-tax.
 Indian Christian Marriage Act.
 Leave—General questions.
 Liveries and clothing.
 Losses and defalcations.
 Madras Record office.
 Marine.
 Meteorology.
 Move of Secretariat to the Hills except fixing of dates.
 Pensions—except political or hereditary.
 Reforms—Financial.
 Rewards for saving life and property.
 Salt.
 Secretariat Cash Bureau.
 Stationery and Printing.
 Stores.
 Travelling Allowance Rules.

SECRETARY, LAW AND EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Acts.
 Administrator-General.
 Bills.
 Bills—Drafting.
 Breach of Contract Act.
 Cantonments Act.
 Carbide of calcium.
 Census.
 Certificate of age and qualification.
 Cinematograph Act.
 City Tenants' Protection Act.
 Civil justice.
 Civil Orphan Asylums.
 Companies.
 Criminal justice—
 Additional and Assistant Sessions Judges (except appointment of Additional Sessions Judges).
 Criminal Justice Report.

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Criminal justice—*cont.*
 Criminal Procedure and Indian Penal Codes (excluding prosecutions for political offences).
 Petitions for mercy from sentences of death.
 Petitions from convicts including Port Blair convicts.
 Presidency Magistrates.
 Remission and commutation of sentences (where no political considerations are involved).
 Criminal lunatics.
 Education.
 Elections.
 Estates Land Act.
 Examinations (except public Service Notification and Board of Examiners).
 Extradition.
 Hackney Carriages Act.
 Indian Poisons Act.
 Jails—
 Jails.
 Prisoners' homes.
 Kazis Act.
 Landlord and tenant.
 Law officers.
 Legislation.
 Legislative Council.
 Legislative publications.
 Libraries.
 Life assurance companies.
 Magistracy—
 Bench Courts.
 Criminal appeals.
 Criminal powers.
 Honorary Magistrates.
 Motor Vehicles Act.
 Museums.
 Official Trustee.
 Passports including certificates of identity.
 Petroleum.
 Pilgrims to the Hedjaz.
 Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.
 Provident insurance societies.
 Reformatories.
 Registration of births, deaths and marriages.
 Registration of ~~deeds~~ and documents.
 Royal Humane Society.
 Rules and orders.
 Scrutiny of notifications.
 Stage Carriages Act.
 Towns Nuisances Act.
 Translators to Government.
 Treasure trove.
 Village Courts Act.

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SECRETARY, LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

Adulteration of food-stuffs.
 Audit reports of local bodies.
 Choultries.
 Corporation of Madras.
 Langarkhanas except the Triplicane poor-house.
 Local boards.
 Medical.
 Monegar Choultry.
 Municipal councils.
 Pilgrimages within British India.
 Places of Public Resort Act.
 Public Health.
 Religious and charitable endowments.
 Sanitation.
 Tramways (Municipal).
 Town-planning
 Village panchayats.
 Vital statistics.

SECRETARY, PUBLIC WORKS AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

Aircraft and all matters connected therewith except Air Forces.
 Boilers.
 Canals—Irrigational and navigable.
 Criminal tribes.
 Depressed classes.
 Electricity.
 Emigration and Immigration except European vagrants and foreigners.
 Ferries maintained by Government.
 Hydro-electric schemes.
 Irrigation (Major works).
 Labour.
 Planters' Labour Act.
 Post, Telegraphs and Telephones including wireless installations.
 Public works.
 Railways.
 Rivers—Conservancy.
 Roads maintained by Government.
 Trade disputes.
 Trade unions.
 Workmen's Compensation Act.

SECRETARY, REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Agency tracts.
 Agricultural statistics.
 Board of Revenue (General).
 Constitution of districts, divisions and taluks—Transfer of villages.
 Court of Wards and Zamindars—Impartible Estates Act.
 Deputy Collectors.
 District Gazettes and Gazetteers.
 Economic condition (including prices and wages).

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Escheats.
 Excise—Abkari, opium and other drugs.
 Famine.
 Floods.
 Forest panchayats and ryots' forests.
 Inams.
 Irrigation (Minor works)—
 Minor Irrigation works.
 Minor Irrigation establishment.
 Navigation.
 Water-rate.
 Laccadives.
 Land—
 Acquisition.
 Alienation.
 Assignment.
 Land Records.
 Land Revenue—
 Revenue Recovery Act.
 Land Revenue (Miscellaneous).
 Land Revenue (Establishment).
 Land Revenue (Buildings).
 Loans.
 Pensions—hereditary, not being political.
 Pounds.
 Season.
 Settlement—Kistbandi.
 Special funds.
 Stamps.
 Survey—Boundary disputes.
 Treasuries.
 Village accounts.
 Village establishments.
 Wild animals.
 Yeomias.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1160 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd January 1930, page 284 supra.]

Government grants given to the Coonoor Municipal Council.

Purpose.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1926-27.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Roads	2,500	2,500	2,500
Elementary education	3,416	3,416	3,416
Improvement of water-supply	6,545	...	...
Total	12,461	5,916	5,916

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APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 1166 asked by Mr. C. Gopala Menon at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd January 1930, page 288 supra.]

(i)

Enclosure to clauses (a) and (b) of question No. 1166.

Name of institution.	Number of lepers as it stood on 15th September 1929.	Recurring charges in 1928.			Non-recurring charges in 1928.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1. Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement, Chingleput	504	1,11,201	14	4	1,777	12	3
2. Mission Leper Asylum, Kumbakonam ..	112	10,672	0	0	Nil.		
3. Do. Vadathorasalur. ..	77	9,732	6	6	Nil.		
4. Mission Leper Home, Bapatla	103	9,095	0	0	5	0	0
5. Mission Leper Asylum, Salur	114	13,308	2	0	Nil.		
6. Do. Narsapur	67	5,981	11	7	Nil.		
7. Do. Kankanady, Mangalore	69	14,701	0	8	Nil.		
8. Leper Asylum, Manamadura	290	32,000	0	0	25,210	0	0 *
9. Do. Chevayur, Calicut	175	19,074	15	6	9,364	5	3
10. Do. Ramachandrapuram	119	11,933	5	0	918	12	3
11. Do. Vizianagram	78	7,599	0	0	631	0	0 †

* For building.

† For special repairs to the buildings.

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(ii)

Years.	St. Joseph's Leper Asylum, Mangalore.		Leper Home, Bapatla.		Leper Home, Manamadura.		Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement, Chingleput.		Leper Asylum, Kumbakonam.	
	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.
1911	RS. 250	..	RS. 1,000	..	RS. 3,348	..	RS. ..	..	RS. ..	..
1912	250	..	1,000	..	7,684	..	..	..	522	..
1913	778	..	1,000	5,000	6,363	..	..	..	1,462	7,500
1914	1,008	..	1,350	..	5,208	..	..	..	1,938	..
1915	978	..	1,845	..	4,102	..	..	..	2,037	..
1916	1,200	..	2,688	..	6,500	..	..	..	2,304	..
1917	1,458	..	2,826	..	7,592	..	..	..	2,684	..
1918	1,602	..	4,198	..	9,742	..	..	..	2,726	..
1919	441	..	..	1,040	10,111	..	..	..	2,875	..
1920	..	10,217	..	..	9,818	..	..	..	3,158	..
1921	828	..	5,612	..	11,998	..	..	..	3,036	..
1922	2,884	..	4,801	..	..	..	..	..	5,065	..
1923	2,354	..	4,530	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1924	2,551	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1925	2,631	..	3,955	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1926	2,631	..	4,684	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1927	3,063	..	6,605	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1928	4,678	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1929	3,168	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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(ii)—cont.

Years.	Leper Asylum, Sahur.		Leper Asylum, Narasapur.		Leper Home, Vadathorasalur.		Leper Home, Ramachandrapuram.		Leper Asylum, Chevayur, Calicut.		Leper Asylum, Visianagaram.	
	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.
1911	4,545											5,000
1912	6,305										1,552	
1913	5,083										3,361	
1914	6,596										3,372	
1915	4,999										3,717	
1916	5,164										3,532	
1917	5,085										2,995	
1918	4,878										2,424	
1919	6,000										4,434	
1920	7,282										3,246	
1921			1,389								2,328	
1922			1,744								2,563	
1923			1,620								2,567	
1924			2,078									
1925												
1926												
1927												
1928												
1929												

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(iii)

The following are the rules governing the payment of recurring (capitation) grants to the leper asylums.

1. All lepers, irrespective of caste, creed or nationality, are eligible for admission if they desire it and can be accommodated, those who are in a position to contribute towards their maintenance being required to do so.

2. Attendance at secular or religious instruction is not to be made a condition of admission to, or retention in the asylum; inmates being free not to attend, unless they desire it, any course of religious instruction and also being free to practise their own religion and perform their devotions in the manner to which they have been accustomed.

3. The inmates are discouraged from leaving the asylum without sufficient cause, and the asylum is not allowed to become merely a comfortable sojourning place for lepers in the course of their wanderings.

4. A caste cook is employed in the asylum for Hindu caste inmates, if there are any such.

5. The asylums are maintained in a manner approved by the Government and adequate provision to their satisfaction is made for the medical treatment of the inmates.

6. The Collector and the District Medical Officer of the district, as official visitors, have full authority to visit the premises when they please, and to satisfy themselves that the conditions are being fulfilled.

7. Capitation grants to private leper asylums are sanctioned at the rate of two-thirds of the cost of maintaining a patient subject to a maximum of Rs. 8 a month. These grants are paid in two instalments in the course of the year. The first instalment will be paid in October calculated at Rs. 8 per patient per month, subject to two-thirds of the cost of maintenance for the first six months, as furnished by the Superintendents of the Leper Asylum. The second instalment will be made after the close of the year when the expenditure under maintenance for the whole year is known and audited.

8. The Superintendents of Leper Asylums should arrange to get the accounts of their leper asylums audited by private qualified auditors as soon as the financial year is over, i.e., after 31st March and submit to Surgeon-General's office the audited accounts along with their application for payment of the balance of capitation grant due for the year.

9. The application for capitation grant should be submitted by the Superintendent of the Asylum to the Surgeon-General through the District Medical Officer concerned. Each application for grant should be accompanied by a statement showing the daily average number of patients in the asylum during the half year and by a certificate from the Superintendent to the effect that the information contained in the statement is correct. The District Medical Officer concerned should depute his assistant to inspect the asylum half yearly and submit a report on the working of the institution and also report whether the above conditions are being satisfied. The District Medical Officer himself should inspect the asylum once a year. The application together with the report will be forwarded by the District Medical Officer to the Surgeon-General who will sanction the disbursement of the grant if he considers the District Medical Officer's report and the accounts of the asylum to be satisfactory. If the report should be unfavourable and the accounts unsatisfactory the Surgeon-General will take the orders of Government for the disbursement of the grant in question.

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(iv)

Copy of letter from the Surgeon-General, No. R. 1630-Genl., dated 29th September 1928.

[Government Memorandum No. 37402-1/D-2/P.H., dated 24th September 1928, regarding Legislative Council question No. 101—Treatment of leprosy.]

Many drugs are used in the treatment of leprosy, but in India, including Madras Hydnocarpu oil and Iodide of Potash are the drugs which are most widely used at the present time. In cases in which syphilis is present a drug called Avenyl has been found of great value. Other drugs play a minor part in the treatment such as creosote which is combined sometimes with Hydnocarpus oil. Trichlor acetic acid is used in some cases as a local application. Hydnocarpus oil is employed by subcutaneous injection, a preparation called sodium Hydnocarpate which is derived from Hydnocarpus oil is also used intravenously. Potassium Iodide is given by the mouth.

The general lines of treatment which have been worked out by Sir Leonard Rogers and Dr. Muir of Calcutta are adopted. Full details of these will be found in Dr. Muir's Handbook and other publications.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1167 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd January 1930, page 289 supra.]

Statement showing the number of persons admitted into the Tirumani Settlement, discharged for misconduct, etc.

Year.	Admission.	Discharged for misconduct.	Discharged (cured).	Death.	Discharged of own accord.
1926 from 20th July	292	..	..	115	213
1926	866	..	4	55	763
1927	679*	8	21	31	608†
1928	364	..	43	28	277
1929 up to September	160	1	24	12	99

* Includes those admitted to fill vacancies caused by those leaving at the time of strike.
† Includes 110 inmates who absconded at the time of strike.

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APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1168 asked by Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd January 1930, page 290 supra.]

Statement showing the special duties, etc., of sub-assistant surgeons.

Nature of special duty.	Period.	Allowances, if any, granted.
1. Plague, cholera, epidemic and festival duty.	Not fixed ...	Nil.
2. Famine duty	Do. ...	Nil.
3. Charge of itinerating dispensaries.	Not fixed, but usually two years.	Nil.
4. Duty in connexion with anti-hookworm campaign.	Do.	Nil.
5. Jail duty	Three years...	Nil.
6. Agency duty	Two years ...	Rs. 40 per mensem (un-healthy locality allowance).
7. Military duty	Not fixed ...	They receive military rank and pay under the Army Regulations.

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1169 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd January 1930, page 291 supra.]

Members of the Central Propaganda Board.

1. The hon. the Minister for Public Health (President).
2. M.R.Ry. S. N. Dorai Raja Avargal, M.L.C., Pudukkottai.
3. " K. Krishnan Avargal, M.L.C., High Court Vakil, Telli-cherry.
4. " Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu Garu, M.L.C., High Court Vakil, Chittoor.

Members of the Excise Advisory Committee.

5. M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan Avargal, M.L.C., Poonamalle, Chingleput district.
6. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, M.L.C., High Court Vakil, East Veli street, Madura.
7. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C., Chairman, Municipal Council, Saidapet.

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8. J. A. Davis, Esq., Chairman, Municipal Council, Ootacamund.
9. M.R.Ry. Daniel Thomas Avargal, M.L.C., Vakil, Palamcottah.
10. A. J. Leach, Esq., M.L.C.
11. M.R.Ry. R. Suryanarayana Rao Avargal, Servants of India Society Home, Calicut.
12. „ V. Ramjee Rao Avargal, M.L.C. Editor, 'Deepabandu' Masulipatam.
13. „ C. Gopala Menon Avargal, M.L.C., Kelston, No. 24, Pantheon Road, Egmore, Madras.
14. „ M. Kolanthavelu Mudaliyar Avargal, General Merchant and Commission Agent, No. 21, Sunkurama Chetty Street, Madras.
15. „ K. Govinda Marar Avargal, Vakil, Ernakulam, Trichur.
16. „ E. V. Ramaswami Nayakar Avargal, Erode.
17. „ V. C. Vellingiri Goundar Avargal, Coimbatore.
18. „ Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Avargal, Elore.
19. „ M. C. D. Varada Raju Avargal, No. 3, Flower's Road, Vepery.
20. Dr. J. H. Gray, M.D., National Physical Director, Physical Training School, Royapetta, Madras.
21. S. Ranganathan, Esq., I.C.S.

Ex officio Members.

22. The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Member of the Excise Advisory Committee.
23. The Commissioner of Excise.
24. The Director of Public Health.

Members of the South Kanara District Committee.

1. M.R.Ry. K. Padmanabha Kamath, Pleader, Karkal, South Kanara.
2. Rao Sahib N. Venkata Rao Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Mangalore.
3. M.R.Ry. G. Sanjiva Rao Garu, B.A., LL.B., Vice-President, Coondapoor Taluk Board, Coondapoor Post Office.
4. „ H. Narayana Rao Avargal, Merchant and Secretary, Udipi Local Co-operative Union, Post Heriadka.
5. Janab B. L. Ahamed, Member of Taluk Board, Mangalore and District Educational Council and Landholder, Bantwal.
6. Mark. Sanjiva Rao, Esq., B.A., L.T., Indian Missionary, Basel Mission, Parpales, Karkala, South Kanara district.
7. M.R.Ry. U. Manjappa Avargal, Retired Deputy Collector, Kankana.
8. „ M. Ramakrishna Punja Avargal, Merchant, Mulky, South Kanara.
9. District Health Officer.

Members of the Malabar District Committee.

1. Khan Bahadur T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C., President, District Board, Malabar, Calicut.
2. M.R.Ry. K. Subba Rao Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Cannanore.

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3. M.R.Ry. E. Kannan Avargal, President, Kerala Adi-Dravida Association, Calicut.
4. „ I. M. Jacobi Avargal, Secretary, Y.M.C.A., Areacode, Malabar.
5. Janab V. Kunhi Moyi Haji Sahib Bahadur, President, Taluk Board, Ernad, Manjeri.
6. M.R.Ry. C. Krishnan Avargal, Advocate and Editor, "Mitavadi," Calicut.
7. Dr. V. K. Vaidyar, L.M.&S., Medical Director, the Aswini Clinic, Chalapuram, Calicut.
8. M.R.Ry. C. Seshayya Avargal, Secretary, Depressed Classes Mission, Honorary Magistrate, Palghat.
9. District Health Officer.

Members of the Coimbatore District Committee.

1. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhpathi Mudaliyar Avargal, M.L.C., President, District Board, Vysia Street, Coimbatore.
2. „ K. R. Eswaramurthi Goundar Avargal, Cotton Merchant, Tirupur.
3. „ E. V. Krishnaswami Naicker Avargal, Karur Road, Erode.
4. „ T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar Avargal, Advocate, Coimbatore.
5. „ R. Veerian Avargal, Municipal Councillor and Editor, "Adi-Dravida Guardian", Coimbatore.
6. Janab D. L. Mohamad Abdul Careem Sahib Bahadur, Municipal Councillor, Dharmapuram.
7. M.R.Ry. J. N. Jayakaran Avargal, Secretary, Y.M.C.A. Rural Reconstruction Centre, Ramanathapuram, Redfields, Coimbatore.
8. „ N. Lakshmana Mudaliyar Avargal, Rural Worker, Perundurai Post.
9. District Health Officer.

Members of the Salem District Committee.

1. M.R.Ry. S. Ellappa Chettiyar Avargal, President, District Board, Salem.
2. „ V. V. C. Natesa Mudaliyar Avargal, Dubash, the Kaleeswarar Mills Limited, Tiruchengodu.
3. „ S. K. Sadagopan Avargal, Municipal Councillor, Mittadar, Car street, Salem.
4. „ K. Sundara Rajan Avargal, Secretary, District Co-operative Federation, Pottipuram, Omalur taluk, Salem district.
5. Janab S. Muhammad Oosman Sahib Bahadur, President, Union Board, Namakkal.
6. Rev. T. C. Witney, London Mission, Salem.
7. M.R.Ry. K. Varadan Avargal, Municipal Councillor, Salem.
8. „ T. Komaravelu Goundar, Mittadar, Olaihatti, Salem district.
9. The District Health Officer.

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Members of the Nilgiris District Committee.

1. M.R.Ry. H. B. Ari Gowder Avargal, M.L.C., Hoobbalhalai, Aravankadu P.O.
2. „ V. I. Muniswami Pillai Avargal, M.L.C., Sath Vilas, Ootacamund, Nilgiris.
3. Rev. W. M. Theobald, Clifton Mount, Ootacamund.
4. M.R.Ry. R. P. Kesavulu Avargal, Mission Hill, Coonoor, R.S., Nilgiris.
5. Janab M. B. Fakir Mohamad Sahib Bahadur, Merchant and Special Magistrate, Coonoor, R.S.
6. Miss K. Heighes, Sellberne, Ootacamund.
7. M.R.Ry. John Thangavelu Avargal, Coonoor.
8. „ Rao Sahib N. Chinnu Pillai Avargal, Contractor, Ootacamund.
9. The District Health Officer.

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 1172 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd January 1930, page 295 supra.]

Date of entry, promotion, etc., of certain Senior Inspectors of the Co-operative Department.

Name.	Date of		
	Entry in the Co-operative Department.	Appointment as Senior Inspector.	Promotion as Sub-Deputy Registrar.
P. V. Krishna Ayyar	17th May 1926.	17th May 1926.	16th Sep. 1926.
K. P. Madhavan Pillai	20th May 1926.	20th May 1926.	16th Sep. 1926.
M. G. Padmanabha Mudaliyar ..	25th May 1926.	25th May 1926.	11th Jan. 1929.
V. Krishna Ayyangar	22nd Aug. 1925.	17th Sep. 1926.	11th Aug. 1928.

M. G. Padmanabha Mudaliyar was first appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Registrar in August 1928 and reverted as Senior Inspector in December 1928.

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APPENDIX X

[Vide item 1 under heading III on page 345 supra.]

G.O. No. 2082, Revenue, dated 10th October 1929.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 23rd March 1927, in answer to question No. 500 asked by M.R.Ry. K. V. R. Swami Garu, the Government undertook to lay on the table of the Legislative Council a statement showing the number, area, population and peshkash of the zamindaris in this Presidency. The statement has now been compiled and will be placed on the table of the Legislative Council.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

H. R. PATE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Secretary to the Legislative Council Office (with 175 copies of list).
Press.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number, area, population and peshkash of the zamindaris in the Madras Presidency.

Serial number and name of zamindari or estate.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Peshkash.
GANJAM.			
1. Bodokemidi or Pad-dakumedi or Visianagaram.	237-0	56,078	Rs. A. P. 22,481 0 2
2. Dwaragan subdivision of Bodokemidi estates.			10 13 0
3. Khalikote	238-24	67,265	18,482 2 6
4. Atagada	293-02	101,710	69,931 5 3
5. Gamothemeli or Chinakumedi or Pratapagar.	229-00	45,339	19,108 6 8
6. Dharakota	132-88	41,683	21,481 0 1
7. Puta subdivision of Dharakota.			268 129 3 0
8. Sherugada	27-20	13,770	4,950 4 7
9. Aska	..	8,897	4,820 6 5
10. Kurla	..	1,689	1,493 2 9
11. Devabhumi	..	2,881	2,306 7 0
12. Kelasandapur subdivision of Kurla.	..	1,975	1,488 5 9
13. Kumari subdivision of Kurla.	18-99	1,312	1,008 3 7
14. Mentapada subdivision of Kurla.	..	1,548	1,438 15 6
15. Singipur	..	419	848 5 6
16. Gottagam	..	1,042	940 10 10
17. Nusgad subdivision of Devabhumi.	..	1,093	1,087 14 0

[22nd January 1930]

Serial number and name of zamindari or estate.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Peshkash.
GANJAM—cont.			
18. Chittivalsa	* Not available	981	Rs. A. P. 135 12 0
19. Jamachakram No. I. }	Do.	364	68 8 7
20. Do. No. II. }	Do.	967	303 7 10
21. Narasapuram	Do.	97	32 9 6
22. Anandapuram	Do.	378	129 8 3
23. Kannivalsa	Do.	809	109 5 6
24. Vaddiboda	Do.	198	64 15 6
25. Photada	Do.	928	189 2 5
26. Govindapuram	Do.	540	192 7 11
27. Kasturipady	Do.	362	90 0 8
28. Kottapeta	Do.	50	20 2 4
29. Sariapalli	Do.	352	82 1 4
30. Chipurkapadu * ..	Do.	241	132 11 0
31. Kapugudiyavalsa (subdivision of Chittivalsa).	Do.	6,070	3,527 11 0
32. Gopalapuram	Do.	438	424 9 10
33. Chinnatungam	Do.	516	424 1 9
34. Peddatungam	Do.	383	434 1 10
35. Tallavalsa	Do.	929	866 10 0
36. Challipalli	Do.	1,291	399 8 6
37. Konusulakothuru ..	Do.	339	255 8 0
38. Tarlipeta	Do.	14,084	9,765 0 10
39. Raghonadhapuram ..	Do.	17,911	9,621 2 10
40. Pathatekkali * ..	169-02	4,883	4,910 0 0
41. Tentbaru	* Not available.	12,706	8,674 9 10
42. Talagam	Do.	1,723	2,557 3 5
43. Newgam *	Do.	3,131	1,476 2 5
44. Khallada Khandam ..	Do.	327	415 3 0
45. Khallada village ..	Do.	801	548 8 0
46. Penta	Do.	71	141 0 0
47. Chinnari Gokaripalli.	Do.	209	337 9 4
48. Bijiipalli	Do.	15	38 13 0
49. Mallividi	Do.	143	142 4 0
50. Saradapuram	Do.	30	76 12 0
51. Bharinigam	Do.	82	67 15 10
52. Potuluru	Do.	165	314 15 0
53. Telinulapuram	Do.	723	282 14 0
54. Telamalapeta	Do.	181	206 5 0
55. Peddarokalapalli ..	Do.	72	182 6 0
56. Karajada	54-41	23,507	3,406 10 0
57. Taria	* Not available.	3,827	2,811 5 5
58. Danta	Do.	615-16	273,505 } 79,723 11 1
59. Parlakimedi	Do.	529	
60. Singidi (a portion of Parlakimedi).	Do.	129-53	51,077 12,861 4 11
61. Mandasa	43-00	2,854	448 7 0
62. Harasaingi	82-59	31,332	6,404 6 7
63. Talantra	8-90	5,073	3,801 11 8
64. Baruva	* Not available.	4,707	3,894 8 2
65. Peta	Do.	9-5	14,149
66. Chikati 2nd bit ..	101-32	48,179	33,143 6 4
Chikati 1st bit ..	Do.		

* Unsurveyed estates.

22nd January 1930]

Serial number and name of samindari or estate.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Peshkash.
GANJAM—cont.			
* 67. Kesaripada (sub-division of Jalantara).	Not available.	605	Rs. A. P. 227 15 0
68. Boranta and Gondo Guranti.	Do.	178	51 9 0
69. Humma	9-92	4,157	637 8 5
70. Biridi	Do.	15,240	4,275 1 0
71. Jarapada (sub-division of Biridi).	60-13	90	46 10 0
72. Paluru	Do.	5,533	21 7 5
73. Bondbotholo Newgam.	21-90	134	1 1 0
74. Kanakavalsa	45-96	8,425	4,039 8 10
75. Mungavalsa	* Not available.	5,359	3,942 0 1
76. Gothipalli	Do.	2,360	2,034 0 0
77. Zemberam (sub-division of Gothipalli).	Do.	2,082	2,015 0 0
78. Srikurman	Do.	21,693	10,716 5 7
79. Bodogoda	136-00	19,271	3,770 15 3
80. Surangi	72-00	17,029	3,628 13 4
81. Janada	48-00	9,358	1,951 9 10
82. Velam Khandam ..	* Not available.	6,967	6,423 11 7
83. Devidi (subdivision of Urlam).	Do.	2,352	1,113 4 4
84. Mobagam (sub-division of Urlam).	Do.	2,943	6,006 1 6
85. Guesram	Do.	592	332 13 10
86. Rajapuram	Do.	302	76 6 6
87. Siddhibehera Kothuru.	Do.	214	101 15 1
88. Belamera Polavalsa ..	Do.	880	1,042 11 9
89. Malagam	Do.	1,127	570 15 1
90. Mallivalsa	Do.	1,803	47 2 1
91. Kallagodayavalsa ..	Do.	390	132 2 11
92. Kondakothapeta ..	Do.	188	66 0 6
93. Boddam	Do.	531	89 5 3
94. Ganguran (sub-division of Jampangi).	Do.	521	466 5 0
95. Yellamanchilli	Do.	937	605 12 0
96. Viawatadhapuram. *	Do.	704	194 8 1
97. Akkayyavalsa	Do.	412	83 13 8
98. Tileru	Do.	4,719	3,556 3 2
99. Jonnalapadu	Do.	112	76 0 1
100. Santhalakhandipuram.	Do.	556	1,191 1 1
101. Talasamudram	Do.	971	2,383 0 0
102. Regalapadri (sub-division of Sewdam).	Do.	874	296 1 1
103. Sewdam	Do.	680	372 2 4
104. Jarjanji	Do.	488	441 11 0
105. Nandigam (comprising the eastern half of Nandigam and western half of Talagaru).	Do.	8,735	9,006 4 9
106. Dingodi (subdivision of Aska).	Do.	1,064	787 5 10

* Unsurveyed estates.

[22nd January 1930]

Serial number and name of zamindari or estate.	Area in acres.	Population.	Peshkash.
VIZAGAPATAM.			
1. Vizianagram	1,349,120	1,810,787	4,67,085 0 9
2. Kasipuram	179,200	190,418	598 15 0
3. Bobbili	7,040,000	1,000,000	83,442 10 0
4. Jeypore	83,745	92,768	15,987 6 7
5. Salur			27,291 14 5
6. Madugole estate (Ranis halt).			17,267 7 8
7. Villages subdivided from Madugole estate in favour of Chandrasekara-durai.	135,680	38,120	894 5 10
8. Madugole estate (Jeypore halt).	135,680	38,122	15,987 6 7
9. Kurapam	448,000	54,426	14,182 14 3
10. Sangamvalsa	575	5,667	3,125 5 11
11. Subdivision of portion of Sangamvalsa estate consisting of eight villages, viz., (1) Chinabondapalli, (2) Pedabondapalli, (3) Soodigam with Nrutzunjayapuram, (4) Jangapuram, (5) Indupuram, (6) Kori, (7) Khanti Bhadra and (8) Mulaka).	2,358	6,935	3,520 13 6
12. Furipalli Bhimavaram.	652	2,983	406 10 8
13. China Merangi	30,950	4,080	4,603 12 5
14. Pedu Merangi	4,760	2,000	4,434 4 9
15. Lakshmapuram	4,304	11,542	4,193 9 1
16. Pedabuddidi	4,457	11,971	4,489 1 8
17. Siripuram	4,153	6,850	8,343 9 0
18. Wingarada	1,305	2,873	3,039 8 0
19. Kintadi	4,556	6,526	6,881 8 6
20. Sbermuhammadpuram.	15,530	22,092	19,360 13 2
21. Anakapalli	19,597	33,341	10,690 15 4
22. Goshiherla	39,939	17,761	16,816 13 5
23. Managapaka	12,083	13,720	24,636 1 8
24. Sriramapuram	25,602	13,043	17,950 4 11
25. Nakkapalli	21,154	14,382	5,300 10 6
26. Kasinkota	10,386	12,274	10,535 6 9
27. Ghantavaripalam estate consisting of five villages subdivided from the Kasinkota estate.	3,020	3,629	4,561 0 6
28. Melupaka	13,450	12,427	19,109 0 2
29. Uratla	8,953	21,754	14,437 0 6
30. Kuppli	5,592	9,992	8,394 13 6
31. Chennada	3,102	2,944	4,652 15 5
32. Belgam	3,200	6,930	2,679 5 10
33. Parvatipuram	3,200	12,402	2,926 15 9
34. Estate subdivided from Belgam consisting of the villages of (1) Naripuram, (2) Hari-puram, (3) Viswa-harapuram, (4) Venkatrayanipeta and (5) Belgam.	2,783	10,164	2,321 1 1

22nd January 1930]

Serial number and name of zamindari or estate.	Area in acres.	Population.	Peshkash.
VIZAGAPATAM—cont.			
35. Estate subdivided from Parvatipuram consisting of the villages of (1) Vudhandam (2) Noviri, (3) Sri-rangapuram, (4) Sivini and (5) Vikramapuram with its hamlet Chendrammapeta.	..	..	2,088 13 9
36. Chipurupalli	3,619	4,553	3,6 9 9 3
37. Waltair	673	1,592	569 7 0
38. Andra	9,600	8,405	1,395 6 6
39. Zamindar's portion of Pachipenta estate.	2,550	7,000	1,805 15 2
40. Jeypore portion of Pachipenta estate against Jeypore estate.	Included in figures		778 3 8
41. Sir B. N. Saimas part of Pachipenta estate consisting of six villages including portion of Pachipenta village.	2,110	395	172 0 0
42. Mantim	3,920	8,015	7,018 5 11
43. Kotapadu Pargana	Included in figures against Jeypore estate.		3,000 0 0
44. Korupolu	16,640	10,559	7,613 12 0
45. Pedayumulur	2,421	3,818	3,761 5 5
46. Allipuram	7,765	4,366	504 5 2
47. Maddilgulam	1,973	2,259	489 10 9
48. Guntaboyinapalem	1,244	4,720	358 9 3
49. Ranada	4,000	1,632	3,751 10 2
50. Idulapaka Rorangi	533	985	1,061 9 8
51. Chintala Bonanji	533	603	994 14 4
52. Bharinillam	640	920	1,557 11 0
53. Mamidiyadu	1,021	790	1,793 2 8
54. Sidheswaram	1,500	656	731 0 0
55. Appikonda	2,000	8 9	608 10 10
56. Kurada Kondayavalea.	575	798	650 15 4
57. Chidikada	1,700	2,655	1,420 14 10
58. Subdivided estate of Kaspa Jagannadhapuram consisting of the present village of Jagannadhapuram.	984	5,114	1,760 14 2
59. Appalarajapuram estate consisting of the villages of Appalarajapuram, Kanturlapalem Dandi suranuram.	541	2,119	1,158-10 5
60. Panduru Mallavaram.	1,871	1,719	1,175 3 10
61. Ramachandrapur	802	Hamlet of Pandur.	318 1 0
62. Bayyavaram	643	1,123	873 6 6
63. Kondala Agraharam..	900	1,255	767 3 4
64. Tangedu and Gotinda.	710	2,333	921 2 7
65. Chendanada	1,035	810	956 11 9
66. Jeggampeta, etc.	472	252	282 14 0
67. Peddipalem	431	559	629 11 4

[22nd January 1930]

Serial number and name of zamindari or estate.	Area in acres.	Population.	Peshkash.
VIZAGAPATAM—cont.			
			RS. A. P.
68. Ganguhallapenta ..	700	4,004	1,464 1 10
69. Pedupanthi Muttah ..	762	3,472	3,587 6 0
70. Bhudenipeta ..	384	321	110 6 0
71. Bhoraabanda ..	828	..	486 15 6
72. Sibilli Reddavalasa ..	445	702	310 4 0
73. Tupathivala ..	154	172	77 9 0
74. Vijiaranpuram ..	152	73	123 0 0
75. Mukavasa ..	163	174	73 0 0
76. Nanda and Kattula-ghasila.	189	338	71 12 0
77. Bhavanipuram ..	38	68	38 5 4
78. Mettavalasa village subdivided from Salur estate.	382	1,667	423 3 1
79. Mirthivala ..	88	370	40 8 0
80. Kondakarakavasa ..	117	186	140 3 0
81. Amtivalasa ..	132	191	80 10 9
82. Kotupuram ..	245	702	344 0 7
83. Karrivalasa ..	1,190	987	111 7 3
84. Kotikapenta ..	4,393	1,244	154 14 6
85. Dathivala and Marlavasa	908	1,052	112 2 5
86. Thotavasa ..	121	228	37 5 0
87. Pulleti Mamilipalli ..	1,089	2,185	1,818 1 1
88. Sambara village subdivided from Chen-nada estate.	1,528	2,112	483 6 10
89. Markonda Puthi vil-lage with its Jirganti hamlets, subdivided from Peda Merangi estate of the origi-nal Merangi zamin-dari.	1,586	1,222	463 6 4
EAST GODAVARI.			
1. Bommur A }	1,061 88	460	787 15 0
2. Bommur B }	..	..	..
3. Butchampeta ..	1,258 10	1,021	738 10 0
4. Hukempeta ..	888 00	784	1,296 14 0
5. Jalimoodi ..	288 03	348	254 3 3
6. Katavaram ..	2,567 03	898	2,121 12 9
7. Muramanda I-A }	..	..	..
8. Do. 1-B }	1,890 20	2,491	455 7 11
9. Do. 11-A & B }	..	..	..
10. Vangalapudi ..	3,436 81	2,922	3,788 11 0
11. Vigayammupeta ..	7,612 03	8,641	8,053 7 0
12. Anantavaram ..	2,049 61	3,202	1,637 12 8
13. Bantumilli I }	..	..	..
14. Do. II }	268 20	545	200 0 0
15. Chintanalanka and Veeravallipalem.	2,487 84	3,900	3,534 6 7
16. Guttnadevi ..	8,102 91	2,331	651 5 4
17. Jannapalli ..	417 56	1,138	218 6 8
18. Krupa ..	1,057 18	1,850	2,356 6 9
19. Mokkanala ..	367 82	989	107 2 5
20. Polukurn ..	850 75	944	908 4 5
21. Sirasavillavaram ..	269 09	175	300 5 11
22. Surasaniyanam ..	3,758 08	1,037	529 4 3
23. Vilasa ..	1,448 31	2,130	1,440 3 6
24. Palivela ..	29,571 96	25,418	17,241 3 7
25. Gopalapuram ..	16,920 26	21,103	18,192 0 5
26. Mungondapalem ..	575 40	1,428	545 8 0
27. Kapileswarapuram ..	2,590 87	9,102	6,525 6 9
28. Veeravaram ..	6,245 71	15,412	26,756 8 4

22nd January 1930]

Serial number and name of zamindari or estate.	Area in acres.	Population.	Peshkash.
EAST GODAVARI—cont.			
			RS. A. P.
29. Jaggampeta A estate.	5,514 93	18,505	22,234 12 2
29-A. Jaggampeta D estate.	5,886 72	3,296	4,305 1 10
30. Do. B do ..	2,129 71	1,713	1,855 7 0
31. Do. C do ..	873 89	1,570	2,161 10 0
32. Kirlampudi A estate.	9,066 59	10,574	12,282 5 0
33. Do. B do ..	4,179 31	7,081	8,507 14 7
34. Dontamur ..	2,056 26	1,549	3,267 1 0
35. Rayavaram bit I }	..	..	..
36. Do. bit II }	1,055 94	1,948	1,998 8 0
37. Kotipalli ..	3,600 03	3,389	5,801 6 7
38. Panangipalli ..	762 55	1,169	606 15 0
39. Vella ..	1,714 17	3,382	1,238 15 11
40. Gudigallabhaga ..	157 32	384	57 13 8
41. Injaram ..	2,586 83	3,363	2,932 3 3
42. Mallavaram ..	9,435 14	3,221	917 3 0
43. Patavala ..	12,625 46	7,081	1,235 7 6
44. Neelapalli ..	Unsurveyed.	2,802	479 7 2
45. Gollaproke ..	6,902 28	10,567	11,236 10 4
46. Kolanka ..	8,947 67	9,376	14,350 6 9
47. Kirlampudi ..	1,594 67	5,356	2,386 11 0
48. Uppada ..	701 20	4,649	649 1 10
49. Kottam ..	4,426 43	50,078	26,178 7 11
50. Polavaram ..	6,297 12½	9,952	6,714 0 4
51. Pathisam estate ..	5,326 70	3,338	5,217 6 1
52. Gangoli ..	7,725 30	4,010	1,239 12 10
53. Jangareddigudem ..	4,463 61	2,476	474 12 6
54. Billemilli estate ..	5,110 18	770	1,553 0 5
55. Byyanagudem ..	2,571 19	2,300	980 0 5
56. Gutala ..	13,751 91	12,082	6,721 2 1
57. Veeravaram A ..	Unsurveyed.	Not available.	330 3 9
58. Do. B ..	Do.	1,132	219 12 10
59. Thoyyeru estate ..	Do.	Not available.	..
60. Peta estate ..	Do.	813	546 4 0
61. Dondangi estate ..	Do.	855	564 11 5
62. Magam ..	1,440 87	2,318	1,723 11 8
63. Nadnapalli A & A-2 ..	5,812 71	4,991	2,082 10 4
Do. B to D ..	595 72	12,275	892 8 6
64. Hundeswarapuram ..	827 68	1,115	630 0 4
65. Kosanakurru ..	7,921 10	8,976	11,311 4 5
66. Pithapuram ..	386 2 sq. miles.	285,121	2,31,810 2 4
BHADRACHALAM TALUK.			
67. Bhadrachalam ..	45,473 00	7,627	17,709 9 5
WEST GODAVARI.			
1. Undrayavaram ..	4 2	4,466	2,043 15 6
2. Chinchinada ..	1 7	2,007	780 14 5
3. Chinamamidipalli ..	2 4	865	222 14 4
4. Charaparru ..	1 3	344	808 10 0
5. Elamanchili ..	5 2	5,794	5,426 2 1
6. Navarasapuram ..	1 8	773	1,253 6 10
7. Gondi ..	1 1	406	461 10 0
8. Kalaganundi and Peddamamidipalli.	1 3	1,550	979 3 0
9. Nerudinilli ..	1 0	558	445 4 5
10. Ravigradu ..	1 1	994	676 2 3
11. Varidhanam ..	0 7	562	530 1 3
12. Gundapalli ..	4 7	1,782	939 0 5
13. Telikicherla ..	6 2	2,964	944 0 9

[22nd January 1930]

Serial number and name of zamindari or estate.	Area in acres.	Popula- tion.	Peshkash.
WEST GODAVARI—cont.			
14. Borrapalem East and Matanagudem. West	31.13	7,691	RS. A. P. 1,361 13 1
15. Borrapalem and Vegavaram.			1,362 0 3
16. Gavaravaram ..	1.24	914	145 2 3
17. Jagannadhapuram ..	0.94	732	112 7 8
18. Lakkavaram ..	22.88	5,108	2,611 2 4
19. Vadapatla Vathanam.	3.12	297	81 11 5
20. Annadevarapeta ..	9.10	5,207	3,728 11 6
21. Rukkilanka ..	5.50	2,786	1,765 0 5
22. Bhimole 5/6 share ..	9.19	836	1,008 8 11
23. Do. 1/6 share ..			201 11 5
24. Chidipi ..	1.29	652	1,665 13 9
25. Reddham ..	2.47	1,731	2,628 1 9
26. Tirugudumetta ..	1.24	1,171	1,866 10 8
27. Darmavaram ..	1.92	1,220	2,405 15 4
28. Dumantunigudem ..	0.83	337	142 7 8
29. Guddigudem ..	2.70	1,290	482 15 6
30. Ganaram ..	2.57	1,051	692 12 2
31. Gouripatnam A ..			369 5 10
32. Do. B ..			369 5 11
33. Do. C ..	1.67	1,264	369 5 10
34. Do. D ..			369 5 10
35. Do. E ..			369 5 10
36. Kalavalapalli ..	2.97	2,420	1,344 12 1
37. Kondigudem ..	4.11	808	753 7 4
38. Kummara-ganta ..	4.01	1,018	646 12 9
39. Kuruthur ..	8.93	626	1,482 9 10
40. Tyagampudi ..	4.72	1,751	2,791 4 6
41. Nandigudem ..	8.32	1,776	362 8 0
42. Nallamillipadu ..	0.3	113	203 4 11
43. Melakapalli ..	2.0	1,903	2,282 0 0
44. Paidimetta ..	0.2	359	70 9 7
45. Ebrakarimilli ..	3.81	1,182	1,635 8 7
46. Pongutur ..	8.67	1,517	522 11 5
47. Yerrampeta ..	19.70	3,910	1,076 11 5
48. Yadavole ..	10.41	2,145	562 6 5
49. Yernagudem A-1 ..			327 14 9
50. Do. A-2 ..			327 14 8
51. Do. A-3 ..			327 14 9
52. Do. A-4 ..	7.59	2,841	327 14 8
53. Do. A-5 ..			327 16 9
54. Do. B-1 ..			327 15 9
55. Do. B-2 ..			48 0 0
56. Kontivada ..	2.5	2,977	1,992 1 11
57. Tangellamudi ..	9.0	3,091	3,171 8 10
58. Malkapuram ..	4.0	922	1,829 1 11
59. Sanivarapupeta ..	12.0	3,513	8,574 2 0
60. Koppaka I ..	21.0	5,661	3,737 1 0
61. Do. II ..	3.0	2,615	1,091 13 0
62. Kottapalle Narayana- puram.	1.0	629	87 6 1
63. Melakacherla ..	7.0	1,214	1,495 0 0
64. Vasantavada ..	18.0	2,954	2,503 10 10
65. Narayanapuram ..	15.0	4,172	2,858 18 7
66. Daddepudi ..	2.0	393	378 0 0
67. Pimmanagudem A ..			10 12 0
68. Do. B ..	1.0	110	43 0 9
69. Do. C ..			10 12 0
70. Bhadrachalam estate.	58.67	35,258	32,354 1 1
71. Mirzapuram and Nida- marru estates.	39.31	19,198	22,038 4 1
72. Vuyyur estate ..	66.79	42,030	44,608 3 9
73. Elamarra and Ambu- peta estates.	37.16	18,906	21,588 3 0

[22nd January 1930]

Serial number and name of zamindari or estate.	Area in acres.	Popula- tion.	Peshkash.
KISTNA.			
1. Kruttivennu ..	24,723.39	7,197	RS. A. P. 2,830 6 10
2. Devarakota Paragana.	116,695.96	89,389	79,485 13 1
3. Balliparru ..	1,092.66	441	424 0 0
4. Devarapalli ..	718.29	209	460 15 1
5. Rayavaram ..	1,162.86	1,733	908 9 7
6. Suttavagara Golla- palem.	2,928.78	1,620	181 2 6
7. Chittigudur ..	605.90	679	574 0 0
8. North Mylavaram ..	22,292.68	5,419	2,908 8 9
9. South do. ..	18,767.09	4,619	3,106 7 9
10. East do. ..	24,956.21	4,848	2,679 8 3
11. Narasayagudem ..	438.47	42	138 11 5
12. Chintalapativantu ..	52,703.49	17,777	17,517 7 5
13. Lingagiri Paragana ..	17,908.06	4,494	488 8 0
14. Munagala Paragana ..	70,466.84	20,685	4,510 10 7
15. Vingarapad and Ventrapragada.	4,240.26	4,805	2,046 10 8
16. Kotapadu ..	23,207.78	6,902	2,280 3 4
17. Gannavaram ..	19,799.23	14,798	5,105 0 9
18. Musunur estate ..	15,071.98	9,018	4,759 10 10
19. Vuyyur estate ..	88,711.14	47,871	28,612 12 3
20. Mirzapuram estate ..	46,188.76	21,411	15,093 5 8
21. Elamarra ..	42,178.74	26,268	11,872 14 8
22. Kapileswarapuram ..	22,247.48	10,207	9,309 1 11
23. Gollapalli ..	16,970.67	7,463	3,201 4 2
24. Katur ..	4,946.24	4,109	2,001 9 9
25. Kristnapuram ..	3,317.67	3,229	1,146 2 11
26. Telaprole ..	48,366.61	25,970	13,754 12 9
27. Pannulapad ..	3,905.11	2,827	2,899 3 6
28. Rangapuram ..	3,629.15	1,259	463 3 0
29. Narukallapadu ..	3,812.08	490	134 13 8
30. Narasapagudem ..	2,595.48	1,081	273 13 3
31. Vumureddipalli ..	4,165.20	1,036	317 12 5
32. Chandanapetta ..	2,203.86	741	151 7 2
33. Muthanapalli and Gol- lamandala.	5,757.67	2,065	498 3 10
34. Reddigudem ..	4,353.94	2,939	633 10 10
35. Repudi ..	2,303.28	1,633	294 1 5
36. Maddulaparna ..	2,183.27	987	424 6 8
37. Kunapurayunarna ..	4,024.93	1,588	357 10 8
38. Kiseannapeta ..	12,446.39	4,734	1,232 3 6
39. West Gampalagudem.	12,170.61	4,332	1,291 0 2
40. East do. ..	16,882.93	5,191	1,368 6 0
41. Kalagara ..	2,728.67	1,494	835 4 11
42. Putrala ..	5,616.97	3,070	540 5 6
43. Kanbarupadu ..	5,803.02	2,183	474 10 5
44. Kokkilampadu ..	1,650.98	623	81 14 6
45. Munukolla ..	2,383.01	563	71 0 0
46. Pengolla ..	3,080.81	1,560	1,282 0 0
47. Mallavaram and Kakarla.	2,477.89	797	166 3 10
48. Ramannapalem ..	989.50	386	90 11 0
49. Anumalanka ..	1,803.22	814	212 15 1
50. South Venagadapa ..	1,117.31	649	341 9 5
51. North Venagadapa ..	4,632.17	1,061	282 14 0
52. Lingala ..	764.99	364	136 3 11
53. Vutukur ..	20,574.37	6,006	2,180 5 5
54. Arlapadu ..	4,175.45	946	57 7 10
55. Bobbala ..	1,420.93	183	67 10 3
56. Chennavaram ..	2,871.08	102	84 9 7
57. Chintalavarna ..	513.66	253	56 7 1
58. Chinakomera ..	1,126.50	733	117 14 1
59. Pedakomera ..	1,442.25	111	126 14 2
60. Medur ..	5,254.87	4,573	723 11 2

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Serial number and name of samindari or estate.	Area in acres.	Population.	Peshkash.
KISTNA—cont.			
			RS. A. P.
61. Kudapa	5,619.99	735	657 9 9
62. Tunikipadu	7,264.89	2,235	817 11 8
63. Bompimalla	1,378.31	246	404 4 4
64. Yerramadu	1,936.62	429	404 0 4
65. Rajavaram	742.03	289	412 6 8
66. Rajupeta	7,094.85	3,083	386 4 0
67. Akkapalem	235.34	886	243 0 7
68. Kodur 'B' Khandam.	No separate area and population.		93 7 5
69. Vanagunta	1,991.50	476	341 9 5
70. Bhadrachelam estate.	8,138.64	3,708	1,360 12 7
71. Tadigodapa	1,437.78	846	440 7 10
72. Penamakur	1,551.57	939	439 2 7
73. Chevendra	2,081.04	1,747	969 2 7
74. Padagonnur	2,083.42	1,880	1,410 5 0
75. Penjendra	1,738.11	1,492	1,402 11 11
Villages held jointly by the Zamindars of Kotapad, Gannavaram, Masunur, Vuyyur, Mirzapuram, Elamaru, Kapileswarapuram, Golapalli, and Telaprole.	30,688.87	16,316	No separate peshkash as the peshkash on these villages has been included in the total peshkash of the estates payable by these Zamindars—vide items 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 to 26 above.
Villages held jointly by the Zamindars of North Mylavaram, South Mylavaram and East Mylavaram.	3,315.16	4,022	No separate peshkash as the peshkash on these villages has been included in the total peshkash of the estates payable by these Zamindars—vide items 8, 9 and 10 above.
76. North Vallur estate.	31,840.11	27,875	11,519 2 4
77. South Vallur Part I.	29,460.61	17,529	5,224 15 3
78. Do. Part II.			4,898 7 7
79. Vudalamannad Part I.			441 1 10
Part II.			270 1 9
GUNTUR.			
A portion of the Venkatagiri estate.	110,048.15	54,268	44,928 3 11

22nd January 1930]

Serial number and name of zamindari or estate.	Area in acres.	Population.	Peshkash.
NELLORE.			
			RS. A. P.
I Venkatagiri		376,375	3,23,792 9 8
II Kalahasti (Subdivision—			
1. Pamuru		58,673	34,219 9 10
2. Lingasamudram		10,566	6,574 11 0
3. Veraraghavanikota		6,827	3,915 7 1
4. Vinjamuru		5,815	2,838 15 8
5. Vutukuru		1,341	888 2 4
6. Konduru		6,184	4,734 1 6
7. Telepadu		1,067	822 13 1
8. Kommi		1,446	950 10 1
9. Kumaravenkatapury			87 8 7
10. Ganugapenta		531	719 2 3
11. Chodavaram		650	607 7 11
12. Kunkuvripalem		842	280 15 6
13. Mallavarapadu		72	65 3 2
14. Turpu Dubagunta		530	463 8 4
15. Parlapalli		447	387 7 6
16. Marrigunta		410	226 5 0
17. Settipalem		264	149 7 4
18. Turpu Brahmanapalli		140	61 14 8
19. Velagapadu		982	754 0 7
20. Chavata Bhimavaram		934	731 9 5
21. Jammavaram		673	304 11 9
22. Kothapeta		427	200 4 3
Total, Kalahasti Estate ..		98,121	59,964 0 10
III Mutyalapadu		5,389	1,999 12 10
IV Chundi Subdivision—			
1. Chundi		14,080	13,614 10 7
2. Cherukur		2,399	2,154 5 10
3. Kamepalli		1,757	1,589 10 0
4. Puritipalli		598	878 4 11
5. Voletivaripalem		1,190	771 1 7
6. Kalavalla		1,118	617 8 1
7. Polinenipalem		945	539 11 3
8. Polinenicherruvu		803	464 11 1
9. Racheruvurasupalem		399	275 6 8
10. Uppaladinne		568	227 14 1
11. Mukteswaram		21	3 10 7
Total, Chundi Estate ..		23,878	21,131 14 8
CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.			
TIRUVALLUR TALUK.			
1. Kunnathoor	544	268	123 15 8
2. Nungambakkam	1,199	1,099	540 7 6
3. Senji	919	799	1,027 2 1
4. Sennavaram	335	25	232 12 10
5. Madankuppam	147	215	162 6 0
6. Panambakkam	775	380	275 7 10

* The area of all the four zamindaris is 3,507.17 square miles. The area for each zamindari is not available either in the Collector's or in the Taluk offices.

[22nd January 1930]

Serial number and name of zamindari or estate.	Area in acres.	Popula- tion.	Peshkash.
CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT—cont.			
TIRUVALLUR TALUK—cont.			
			RS. A. P.
7. Egathur	1,804	3,076	2,837 3 3
8. Tiruvur	12,819	9,280	7,785 14 7
9. Kakalur	1,005	1,295	986 2 7
10. Tiruppachur	1,746	2,833	2,565 14 1
11. Attippakkam	436	273	103 7 4
12. Kaivandur	1,072	753	842 2 4
13. Kannankaranai	192	192	117 7 5
14. Melagaram	108	149	77 9 7
15. Kolundalur	801	689	668 10 8
16. Sirivanur	630	493	298 1 11
17. Aiveli Agaram	511	951	506 13 7
18. Vengal	3,376	2,583	1,897 10 1
19. Sembudu	2,327	1,185	882 8 4
20. Kannur	796	518	411 18 1
21. Sattarai	1,228	830	1,197 2 1
22. Voyalur Block A	1,239	1,010	751 11 6
23. Do. B	408	406	333 9 7
24. Bhimapuram	181	294	102 9 6
25. Agaram	410	273	284 0 0
26. Mammadikuppam	557	278	281 15 5
27. Ulandai	1,008	905	523 3 6
28. Mudukkur	789	700	267 1 9
29. Thodukkadu Block A. }	1,775	1,006	112 8 0
30. Do. B. }			119 3 0
31. Kaachinad Estate Block A.	48,228	30,579	51,611 2 7
PONNERI TALUK.			
32. Agaram	178 26	Uninha- bited.	100 1 4
33. Alingivakkam	652 95	289	405 6 0
34. Amur Block A—			
(1) Amur	1,090 99	855	2,320 10 8
(2) Gunjayadikuppam	226 86	265	
(3) Malivakkam	269 30	287	
	1,587 15	1,357	
35. Amur Block B (Vadakkupattu).	143 32	65	193 9 5
36. Arigathurai	249 24	209	107 2 5
37. Aruvakkam	115 05	72	140 8 10
38. Chellapillayarkuppam	103 41	Uninha- bited.	79 12 9
39. Chinnakavanam	362 52	781	865 12 9
40. Devaranjeri	133 42	119	148 3 4
41. Eliambudu	1,224 70	795	1,014 4 0
42. Girudalaipuram	270 32	236	185 18 9
43. Irulipattu	273 86	210	267 4 11
44. Jagannadhapuram	650 64	527	348 15 3
45. Kaachinad taluk Block B.	236 57	Uninha- bited.	78 5 0
46. Kaachinad taluk Block C.	917 35	740	695 3 0
47. Kanakambakam	289 57	150	350 14 0
48. Kanjivayal	367 80	235	220 14 9
49. Karungali	1,203 96	475	140 1 6
50. Kilmudalambudu	1,103 01	1,639	1,443 2 0
51. Kirapakam	579 19	301	404 3 0
52. Kodur	855 11	280	267 8 4
53. Kolathur	532 90	230	382 1 4
54. Kollur	224 12	185	330 0 11
55. Kovantangal	59 20	Uninha- bited.	40 1 0

[22nd January 1930]

Serial number and name of zamindari or estate.	Area in acres.	Popula- tion.	Peshkash.
CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT—cont.			
PONNERI TALUK— cont.			
			RS. A. P.
56. Krishnapuram ..	99 16	198	70 15
57. Kummangalam ..	740 34	948	419 6
58. Lakshunipuram ..	255 06	120	198 12
59. Lingasamudram ..	53 80	161	56 9
60. Manimaigandigai ..	301 46	217	223 14
61. Mattiravedu ..	112 51	97	109 15 1
62. Neduvarambakkam ..	574 98	464	274 15
63. Orakkadu ..	284 58	372	237 4
64. (1) Padinallur ..	905 88	514	522 11
(2) Pannivakkam ..	231 62	159	
	1,137 50	673	
65. Pallambakkam ..	829 75	Uninha- bited.	50 11
66. Panbakkam ..	1,418 62	892	1,256 5
67. Parikkaiyattu ..	264 86	Uninha- bited.	155 9
68. Peruvoyal ..	1,180 44	863	1,655 0
69. Ponneri ..	337 37	931	231 10
70. Pulikolam ..	294 40	219	272 1
71. Puthagaram ..	68 23	Uninha- bited.	40 7
72. Sembiamanali ..	434 76	219	210 13
73. Sennivakkam ..	378 36	76	236 3
74. Sitharasur ..	482 00	474	152 4
75. Sivapuram ..	428 18	77	350 7
76. (1) Tachur ..	201 30	139	440 9
(2) Madavaram ..	301 95	347	
	503 25	486	
77. Thatharasur ..	103 29	12	75 14
78. Thiruvengadapuram ..	206 86	37	132 13
79. Tiruvoyypadi ..	66 22	837	63 8
80. Uppalam ..	73 69	228	58 2
81. Vembakkam ..	238 53	437	127 7
CONJEVERAM TALUK.			
82. Sirupinayur ..	1,845 55	767	552 7
SAIDAPET TALUK.			
83. Mambalam ..	}	8,362	619 9
84. Tirumangalam ..		336	122 5
85. Pallavaram ..		4,266	347 13
86. Parutivakkam ..		Not avail- able.	14 2
87. Venkatapuram ..	} Not available in any account	1,558	30 2
88. Adyar ..		1,088	68 12
89. Alandur ..		Not avail- able.	54 4
SRIRAMPUR TALUK.			
90. Belanallur ..	1,050 88	770	455 12
91. Bhimanthangal ..	445 86	78	152 15
92. Chittoor ..	782 41	367	221 12
93. Erayur ..	951 57	742	828 10
94. Jammaunupattu ..	339 66	29	271 3
95. Karanaipattu ..	180 29	Uninha- bited.	60 5

[22nd January 1980]

Serial number and name of zamindari or estate.	Area in acres.	Popula- tion.	Peshkash.
CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT--cont.			
SEIPERUMBUDUR TALUK--cont.			
96. Karanthangal ..	436.66	210	RS. A. P. 148 15 5
97. Kattagaram ..	321.41	209	Reduced to nil on account of compensa- tion.
98. Kivalur ..	841.21	579	3 14 4
99. Kottur ..	2,177.36	1,993	1,509 2 7
100. Karathur ..	330.2	554	322 2 9
101. Kariamangalam ..	1,488.49	721	344 15 7
102. Modarambedu ..	12.70	41	52 2 3
103. Nemali ..	1,576.19	1,104	848 1 1
104. Palanjur ..	42.41	546	Reduced to nil on account of compensa- tion.
105. Pariantangal ..	163.32	Uninha- bited.	70 10 9
106. Santavelur ..	2,297.62	881	595 4 6
107. Selayanur ..	493.34	264	159 10 0
108. Sembarambakkam ..	2,521.38	1,218	Reduced to nil on account of compensa- tion.
109. Settipattu ..	491.48	151	65 8 5
110. Sittukadu ..	269.38	856	1,023 8 4
111. Sivakanthangal ..	113.11	Uninha- bited.	24 12 4
112. Sumatrambedu ..	212.42	402	217 0 0
113. Sokkanallur ..	265.98	99	339 10 1
114. Soranjeri ..	3,530.45	8,128	2,461 11 3
115. Thandalam ..	726.24	588	331 12 7
116. Thattanur ..	592.15	466	118 6 2
117. Thurukkoilpattu--Block A. ..	89.58	80	16 13 0
118. Thurukkoilpattu--Block B. ..			65 12 0
119. Thirumalairaja- puram. ..	67.73	Uninha- bited.	254 10 10
120. Tirumanam ..	311.87	980	728 0 0
121. Tukkanampattu ..	80.69	Uninha- bited.	65 3 0
122. Vallam ..	1,614.99	1,224	1,128 1 11
123. Vaippar ..	391.46	174	151 12 4
124. Vallakkottai ..	772.91	587	1,102 2 6
125. Chokkanallur Chat- ram Ulkadai ..	861.61	868	19 1 6
126. Voyalanallur ..			1,426 1 11
127. Kaliambhatadai ..			85 8 8
CHINGLEPUT TALUK.			
128. Karumarapakkam ..	930.32	255	100 9 4
129. Perambedu ..	972.75	513	492 1 10
130. Pakkam ..	637.74	341	95 13 6
131. Ammanambakkam ..	1,260.68	650	195 12 10
Do Block A ..			
Do " B ..			195 14 0
Total ..	1,883.09		

22nd January 1980]

Serial number and name of zamindari or estate.	Area in acres.	Popula- tion.	Peshkash.
CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT—cont.			
CHINGLEPUT TALUK—cont.			
132. A. Ichobankaranai ..	44.78	452	RS. A. P. 157 4 5
133. Surakuppam ..	339.49	Uninha- bited.	22 8 6
134. Pandur ..	530.11	816	1,024 7 4
135. Voyalur ..	1,672.87	1,832	514 14 9
136. Vasavasamudram ..	1,001.07	639	491 11 2
137. Narasankuppam ..	915.78	192	98 12 4
138. Periyakattupakkam ..	552.42	424	215 2 11
Mitta Block A.			
139. Do. B. ..	100.4	606	39 14 7
140. Vengapakkam ..	812.21	744	438 7 8
141. Vittapuram Mitta ..	2,714.22	1,780	1,014 5 4
142. Kudiperumbakkam ..	773.79	84	672 8 5
Mitta.			
143. Punthandalam Mitta.	824.31	372	110 10 8
144. Merkandai ..	535.92	363	177 9 11
145. Uttaguli ..	35.27	Not avail- able.	13 9 0
146. Arambakkam Mitta Block I a 1.	1,048.02	2,243	301 0 4
147. Do. do. A I a 2 ..	366.29	1,170	242 13 3
148. Do. do. A I a 3 ..	161.76	Not avail- able.	78 4 7
149. Do. do. A I a 4 ..	897.14	Do.	141 3 6
150. Do. do. A I B ..	3,827.29	1,583	772 6 6
151. Arambakkam mitta block A II.	612.03	384	382 15 0
152. Do. do. B ..	984.25	667	232 15 0
153. Nerumbur ..	1,929.70	914	1,246 9 9
154. Suradimangalam ..	480.44	370	414 1 1
155. Kunnavakkam ..	446.68	514	274 11 0
156. Aminjikarai ..	446.68	514	91 8 10
157. Attavattam ..	132.75	Not avail- able.	108 12 3
158. Theppanampattu ..	276.93	Do.	88 8 10
159. Irumbilloheri ..	120.29	273	112 11 11
160. Kunnathur ..	1,585.61	984	502 0 6
161. Kondaikaraisuppam.	64.15	153	118 4 5
162. Bommarajapuram ..	404.55	274	409 8 1
163. Parantattacheri Block A ..	72.06	138	57 12 11
164. Do. B ..	36.04		28 9 6
165. Do. C ..	36.03		28 9 5
Total ..	144.13		
166. Naduvaikarai ..	779.14	338	325 5 10
MADURANTAKAM TALUK.			
167. Chunnambat ..	5,609.27	4,715	2,035 9 10
168. Veerahogam ..	306.03	408	50 6 0
169. Palayur ..	763.00	271	158 10 0
170. Cheyur A Block ..	8,801.61	6,948	200 8 0
171. Do. B do. ..	750.12	422	409 4 10
172. Do. C do. ..	536.98	366	409 0 0
173. Do. D do. ..	184.51	318	204 10 0
174. Do. E do. ..	242.8	Inclu- ded in the popula- tion of Block A above.	204 8 0

[22nd January 1930]

Serial number and name of zamindari or estate.	Area in acres.	Population.	Peshkash.
CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT—cont.			
MADURANTAKAM TALUK—cont.			
175. Endathur Block A ..	2,180.10	1,133	146 14 0
176. Do. B ..			1,025 5 10
177. Kattudevadur ..	990.62	419	428 11 6
178. Glawatti A Block ..	868.46	387	279 3 2
179. Do. B do. ..	1,390.15	436	864 13 7
180. Kilakarani ..	392.06	324	819 8 11
181. Nallamur ..	Included in Kilakarani above.	406	78 6 0
182. Kiralavadi ..	339.44	375	98 15 7
183. Selayur ..	938.47	479	802 10 8
184. Kottivakkam ..	835.09	66	114 12 5
185. Maruvalam ..	508.40	368	192 8 0
186. Kollambakkam ..	489.18	233	182 9 9
187. Orangavali ..	246.49	151	89 8 8
188. Tonnadu ..	612.76	868	238 8 7
189. Kolathur ..	542.35	67	138 0 4
190. Nirper ..	967.09	623	217 10 10
191. Peruveli ..	1,308.71	911	488 4 10
192. Mugayur A Block ..	1,909.33	1,472	726 4 6
193. Do. B do. ..	1,883.93	1,488	132 11 6
194. Akkinampattu ..	1,144.83	762	268 5 0
195. Melapatti Block A ..			68 8 0
196. Do. do. B ..	393.24	284	34 3 7
197. Do. do. C ..			17 2 0
198. Do. do. D ..			17 2 0
199. Siruvankunram ..	421.03	561	102 15 0
200. Vettakarakupam Block A ..			175 0 3
201. Vettakarakupam Block B ..			8 15 7
202. Vettakarakupam Block C ..	680.84	641	8 15 7
203. Vettakarakupam Block D ..			8 15 7
204. Maruderi A Block ..	259.58	273	48 0 0
205. Do. B do. ..			30 9 0
206. Karakkamalai ..	524.21	909	97 11 0
207. Kayapakam ..	6,140.39	3,958	2,120 11 2
208. Isur ..	1,542.74	844	658 12 3
209. Irumbeu ..	3,443.17	2,438	938 14 2
210. Amayampattu ..	133.51	91	28 14 0
211. Viochur ..	189.40	Uninhabited.	49 0 0
212. Tennampattu ..	162.46	238	43 12 0
213. Solanthangal ..	119.10	122	30 8 7
214. Vilanganur ..	660.39	842	132 6 5
215. Periyavelikadu ..	1,221.07	825	146 1 1
216. Vettur ..	736.22	640	320 5 9
217. Saravanaubakkam ..	485.08	Uninhabited.	225 12 7
217-A. Ottivilagam ..	2,855.39	953	232 12 10
218. Karumbakkam ..	1,460.78	872	210 14 8
219. Vembanur ..	5,015.29	3,529	805 6 9
220. Panayur ..	1,693.38	1,575	168 3 9
221. Vilangadu ..	1,311.85	578	297 1 10
222. Pudukuppam ..	190.49	Uninhabited.	46 0 0
223. Kilakkandai ..	801.22	919	177 11 8
224. Sinnavelikkadu ..	879.06	205	192 13 2
225. Vennalagaram ..	838.99	321	102 4 2
226. Sirukalathur ..	391.05	132	44 1 5

22nd January 1930]

Serial number and name of zamindari or estate.	Area in acres.	Population.	Peshkash.
CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT—cont.			
MADURANTAKAM TALUK—cont.			
227. Kottakkadu ..	1,806.05	1,463	944 6 0
228. Pondur mitta A Block ..	2,323.11	1,625	840 1 0
229. Pondur mitta B Block ..	223.00	327	92 4 0
230. Vilambur ..	3,067.30	2,855	688 10 0
231. Kadakalur ..	2,461.91	2,092	1,066 8 4
232. Thuraiyur ..	340.87	419	147 0 11
233. Thunnolam Velleri ..	155.93	Uninhabited.	117 3 6
234. Sirumailur ..	1,468.93	922	446 14 5
235. Andarkuppam ..	399.01	509	363 15 5
236. Sittur ..	415.45	328	165 9 4
237. Mambakkam ..	558.76	296	205 10 10
238. Kalpattu ..	597.02	363	121 3 3
239. Kayanallur ..	649.46	245	299 6 2
240. Pilankuppam ..	132.15	30	15 2 3
241. Kumuli ..	220.55	185	102 1 7
242. Pudupattu ..	513.86	360	203 15 10
243. Illadu ..	1,084.74	812	168 7 3
244. Kokkarantangal ..	376.18	38	49 12 4
245. Budur ..	808.98	445	452 7 8
246. Mudaliar Kuppam ..		612	90 14 4
247. Nainarkuppam ..	2,496.27	744	80 8 7
248. Odiyur ..		401	37 11 3
249. Vannianallur ..	1,406.82	1,103	790 6 6
250. Povur ..	1,145.48	492	200 15 8
251. Kollattanallur ..	570.64	269	131 15 1
252. Nugumbal ..	834.97	521	245 15 8
253. Sirunagar ..	542.23	437	130 1 7
254. Periakilakadi ..	1,044.91	433	357 7 10
255. Chinnakilakadi ..	246.33	126	113 8 4
256. Annikattu ..	3,115.34	880	702 13 0
257. Adayalaoheri ..	483.87	448	146 11 0
258. Parameswaramangalam ..	772.75	1,024	945 15 10
259. Udalkarukupam B Block ..	133.57	302	44 12 0
260. Thenpatnam ..	982.39	773	134 15 0
261. Thattampattu ..	480.50	507	117 10 11
262. Kolathur ..	887.28	60	109 11 7
263. Madavilagam ..	191.66	41	165 3 7
264. Nariyur ..	459.78	102	127 12 6
265. Agaram ..	406.28	171	81 1 8
266. Nekkunnappattu Block A ..			451 7 11
267. Nekkunnappattu Block B ..	1,181.17	1,057	64 10 0
268. Yadankuppam ..	574.13	141	45 10 7
269. Thondamanallur ..	1,043.07	408	174 14 11
270. Pavunjur ..	1,347.84	672	409 5 2
271. Kumarakupam ..	379.13	340	245 8 1

TANJORE DISTRICT.

PATTUKOTTAI TALUK.

1. Silatur ..	12,759.1	4,644	2,165 13 9
2. Papanad ..	1,492.77	765	
3. Madukkur ..	20,314.64	8,686	4,316 6 6
4. Neduvasal ..	4,499	1,523	
	9,694.72	10,160	2,491 7 10
	6,714.90	3,623	1,194 12 7

[22nd January 1930]

Serial number and name of zamindari or estate.	Area in acres.	Popula- tion.	Peshkash.
TANJORE DISTRICT—cont.			
PATTUKKOTTAI TALUK—cont.			
Neduvasal subdivision.			
(i) Sriyalur and Veerakudi	1,103.39	654	594 1 7
(ii) Senniyavidudi and Krishna- puram	1,515.29	816	258 1 0
(iii) Kattayankadu	199.10	Uninha- bited.	10 7 4
5. Sendangudi	18,045.69	12,798	2,046 10 2
6. Athivetti	5,905.29	3,188	913 14 4
	1,123.59	319	
7. Ponavasal	2,527.49	1,334	350 15 7
8. Kullakottai	7,594.99	9,849	1,701 13 6
9. Konur	1,553.35	1,333	433 3 11
10. Gandarvakottai	21,107.17	23,175	4,655 7 0
Gandarvakottai subdivision.			
(i) Sundampatti	745	899	158 10 3
(ii) Punakkulam and Manjapettai	2,048.67	1,280	238 11 6
(iii) Kalattur	1,633.36	1,942	295 10 0
(iv) Thurisipatti	763.10	264	237 5 8
(v) Kollampatti	154.17	192	126 14 0
(vi) Palaya Gandar- vakottai	1,076.71	574	254 0 0
(vii) Velavadipatti	158	144	23 10 0
(viii) Komapuram and Aravampatti	484.69	1,393	223 3 8
(ix) Pudukkudi	1,382.60	595	91 10 2
11. Padirankottai sub- division—			
(i) Padirankottai Thenpadi and Vadapathi	2,604.92	1,209	394 7 6
(ii) Anandagopala- puram Then- padi Vadapathi	937.63	417	65 10 6
(iii) Alivalam	1,029.20	514	118 4 7
(iv) Palathalai	566.48	244	157 11 5
(v) Vattathikottai	1,242.40	541	210 4 7
(vi) Kollakadu	928.95	656	107 12 4
(vii) Enndi	1,586.22	1,375	315 7 0
ARANTANGI TALUK.			
12. Palayavanam	6,312.49	1,924	2,671 2 8
Palayavanam subdivision.			
(i) Avanam	624.97	493	208 0 2
(ii) Perunavalur and Yoginayaga- puram	1,306.03	389	552 5 0
(iii) Edayankottai	402.76	121	132 5 3
(iv) Seenamangulam	288.05	8	3 4 4
(v) Nagudi	181.28	115	30 5 10
(vi) Kokkumuttai	60.60	63	19 0 6
(vii) Kadayidathur	137.71	Uninha- bited.	43 0 10
13. Singavanam	2,053.32	1,208	545 8 3

22nd January 1930]

Serial number and name of zamindari or estate.	Area in acres.	Popula- tion.	Peshkash.
TANJORE DISTRICT—cont.			
ARANTANGI TALUK—cont.			
Singavanam subdivision.			
(i) Marayukadu	314.24	80	70 14 7
(ii) Elamtavayal	213.96	84	170 11 3
(iii) Sirukottaiyur and Vennathur	222.90	108	153 4 2
(iv) Karakottai, Kam- barcoil and Omakkovayal	3,587.99	982	1,938 2 0
(v) Kothangudi	101.62	14	41 13 11
(vi) Kothamangalam	307.85	142	111 6 2
(vii) Tiravappadi	128.80	74	18 6 4
(viii) Niramangalam and Pattivayal	556.33	165	129 8 10
(ix) Mannargudi, Siva- puram Panava- yal, Sithak- kanni and Kila- vijiyapuram	913.78	274	80 3 5
TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.			
1. Marungapuri	118,216.00	39,078	20,584 8 0
2. Kadavur	98,262.57	40,346	13,324 15 4
3. Andipatti	23,994.00	11,263	5,586 6 11
4. Kattuputtur	6,072.00	10,701	16,235 11 3
MADURA DISTRICT.			
TIRUMANGALAM TALUK.*			
1. Jothil Nayakanur	7,990.29	2,535	1,070 3 11
2. Uthuppanayakanur	22,947.62	8,451	2,588 15 4
3. Elumalai	36,508.05	13,818	3,612 11 4
4. Saptur	46,226.81	24,558	8,809 11 9
5. Doddappanayakanur	24,530.61	8,081	2,149 12 5
6. Koelakottai	1,130.20	795	480 2 9
7. Nadukottai	1,770.25	1,767	768 0 4
8. Melakottai	1,796.55	2,125	910 12 1
9. Peraiyur	13,753.81	17,552	11,556 5 6
10. Sandaiyur	9,519.61	9,488	3,696 6 8
11. M. Puliyankulam	2,962.04	2,779	1,921 8 9
DINDIGUL TALUK.			
12. Kannivadi	121,090.31	93,074	37,989 5 7
NILAKKOTTAI TALUK.			
13. Ammayanikanur	109,660.55	41,830	13,476 9 11
PERIYAKULAM TALUK.			
14. Bodinayakanur	133,353.41	54,609	13,807 7 4
15. Dombacheri	1,651.83	3,661	681 0 0
16. Bhuthipuram	2,365.34	3,234	774 3 9
17. Gandamanayakanur	133,830.00	6,598	2,761 7 3
18. Vellandhi subdivi- sion	51,770.00	43,210	10,653 6 0
19. Erasakkanayakanur	28,159.00	19,784	5,081 4 6
20. Tevaram	13,440.00	15,560	1,100 14 3

* 170,163 acres is the total original extent for all the zamin villages in this taluk.

[22nd January 1930]

Serial number and name of zamindari or estate.	Area in acres.	Population.	Peshkash.
MADURA DISTRICT—cont.			
PALNI TALUK.			
		RS.	A. P.
21. Ayakudi	50,558.95	24,422	16,714 9 5
22. Rottayambadi ..	57,597.93	23,681	11,918 9 1
23. Edayakottai ..	37,832.00	17,090	6,961 0 0
24. Mumberai	7,521.28	3,964	1,500 0 0
25. Velur Zamindari subdivisions—			
(i) Chatrapatti and Pudukottai.	6,282.28	3,890	2,417 2 8
(ii) Boduvarpatti and Dasari-patti.	6,803.95	1,919	2,825 5 8
(iii) Manjasaikan-patti and Sindalwadampatti, Part I.	3,334.60	4,441	2,436 3 2
(iv) Davathur and Sindalwadampatti, Part II.	4,512.27	2,339	1,883 9 1
(v) Viraliipatti and Sindalwadampatti, Part III.	1,641.19	1,336	928 8 1
MADURA TALUK.			
26. Siruvai	2,696.21	2,458	877 3 0
27. Velliakundram ..	3,505.54	5,011	2,173 3 11
RAMNAD DISTRICT.			
	SQ. MILES.		
1. Ramnad	2,104.00	444,780	2,91,388 6 4
2. Sivaganga	1,793.61	136,593	2,63,331 7 6
3. Palayampatti ..	} New sub- divisions originally included in the Ram- nai Zamin- dari.	15,315	17,858 15 10
4. Palavanathan ..			
5. Pandalgudi		1,307	6,850 1 10
6. Orathur and Kargudi.		184	505 0 0
	ACRES.		
7. Seithur	55,688.75	29,015	12,552 13 5
8. Sivagiri	17,159.70	24,875	13,105 4 11
9. Kollangondan ..	1,838.62	2,520	29 12 2
10. Gollapatti	9,974.44	5,461	3,237 9 6
11. Mannarkottai ..	8,787.36	8,553	4,386 3 11
12. Kulasegarapatnam ..	2,382.96	1,980	998 11 3
13. Sennalgudi	6,687.20	4,775	4,515 10 2
14. Pavali	5,699.10	7,389	2,847 12 7
15. Sevalpatti	14,711.18	10,299	5,525 5 11
16. Vadi	12,341.44	8,469	5,496 3 2
17. Elayirampannai 1/6	1,068.95	1,588	520 9 0
N. Do. 1/5	2,061.70	351	727 13 0
19. Do. 3/4	959.17	650	941 13 8
20. E. Do. 1/4	1,827.11	1,376	1,255 12 9
21. E. Do. 5/16	1,892.54	162	398 5 1

[22nd January 1930]

Serial number and name of zamindari or estate.	Area in acres.	Population.	Peshkash.
RAMNAD DISTRICT—cont.			
22. Elayirampannai 1/8	1,166.18	1,276	1,255 12 10
M. Do. 5/16	402.57	244	392 7 0
24. M. Do. 10/16	808.64	3,371	778 11 7
25. Athankarai	3,708.52	1,744	1,127 7 1
26. Ettiyapuram estate	19,440.71	12,598	11,706 14 8
27. Devakottai subdivi- sion.	SQ. MILES. 9,839.74	14,257	4,510 10 6
28. Thrithevalai	7 or 8	1,016	1,459 12 5
29. Govindamangalam ..	3,434.61	1,511	1,232 6 3
30. Kondagai	2,437.80	1,905	3,327 2 8
31. Okkur	541.61	1,143	577 6 8
32. Pirvalai	769.62	581	625 3 3
TINNEVELLY DISTRICT.			
TENKASI TALUK.			
1. Uttumalai	84,102.9	53,007	29,982 0 10
2. Surandai Sivagur- nathapuram.	..	4,859	668 7 0
3. Chokkampatti Boga- nallur.	10,688.0	9,383	3,930 6 2
AMBASAMUDRAM TALUK.			
4. Singampatti	2,561.83	3,389	8,008 2 11
5. Urkad	2,126.61	3,912	12,936 15 11
SANKARANKOIL TALUK.			
6. Sivagiri	47,448.73	42,925	41,456 14 9
7. Thalavancottai ..	3,868.87	6,987	2,721 11 2
8. Alagapuri	3,390.47	3,164	467 8 11
9. Panayur	2,851.61	2,770	394 13 5
10. Naduvakurichi major.	1,393.14	1,192	1,220 8 7
11. Do. minor.	2,372.70	1,194	303 6 7
KOLPATTI TALUK.			
12. Ettaiyapuram ..	292,154.22	156,928	77,692 5 5
13. Kadambur	12,268.07	10,824	3,742 7 8
14. Attangarai	10,608.11	4,095	2,244 15 11
15. Maniyachi	7,442.19	4,713	1,838 5 3
16. Melmandai 2/3	6,321.37	5,290	960 6 7
17. Do. 1/3	4,859.06	1,970	452 8 9
NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.			
1. Subdivision of Kan- gundi held by Surja Hanumappa Natok.	9,391.88	4,195	1,845 6 3
2. Subdivision of Kan- gundi held by MuchiMari Ganga- lamma of Ariganur.	9.24	151	4 8 6
TIRUVANNAMALAI TALUK.			
3. Vettavalam	8,875	9,755	33 0 0
ARCONAM TALUK.			
4. Arigilavadi	1,813.81	1,178	1,009 13 0
5. Tirumadalampakkam.	492.42	414	230 9 7
6. Melpakkam	1,241.03	1,487	600 0 0
7. Kadambainallur ..	324.14	327	175 0 0

[22nd January 1930]

Serial number and name of zamindari or estate.	Area in acres.	Popula- tion.	Peshkash.
NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT—cont.			
TIRUPATTUR TALUK.			
			RS. A. P.
8. Devasthanam ..	1,849	1,010	942 13 7
9. Madananjeri ..	989	1,085	390 13 6
10. Pallipattu ..	512	717	545 3 7
11. Chikkananguppam ..	491	661	192 11 8
12. Elayanagaram ..	994	383	333 9 2
13. Alinjikulam ..	250.24	635	188 6 4
14. Thumberi ..	980.48	1,116	491 12 7
15. Nadikuppam ..	174.67	13	103 14 2
16. Amburpet ..	4,097.20	2,457	2,385 15 7
17. Vallipattu ..	3,710.10	1,834	764 1 0
18. Govindapuram ..	902.29	167	771 10 0
19. Chinnavappambattu ..	3,199	3,147	1,689 3 9
20. Sammandikuppam ..	1,181.60	961	1,409 7 10
21. Thathavalli ..	785.62	934	1,072 8 1
22. Chinnasamudram ..	1,098.99	1,539	1,459 11 0
23. Elagiri ..	9,625.75	15,673	5,670 6 10
24. Belandampalli ..	3,863	2,815	3,324 14 0
25. Bommaikuppam ..	9,278	4,917	5,461 5 0
26. Rachamangalam ..	1,022	414	1,037 13 0
27. Aneri ..	480.57	662	891 13 7
28. Kakangarai ..	1,410.32	988	836 8 9
29. Periakannalappatti ..	1,624.98	726	743 4 3
30. Kasinayakanpatti ..	1,126	1,625	1,092 9 0
31. Kandili ..	3,010	2,981	1,438 3 3
32. Chinnakandili ..	2,387	511	228 7 2
33. Aniganur ..		231	92 11 2
34. Muthampatti ..		66	133 2 8
35. Natham ..	4,754	3,207	2,597 15 10
36. Lakkinayakanpatti ..	5,126.98	3,629	1,997 5 9
37. Badanavadi, East ..	1,348.97	385	370 5 0
38. Badanavadi, West ..		314	378 13 0
39. Pallalappalli ..	635.39	831	307 5 0
40. Hanumanpatti ..	715.85	607	385 3 0
41. Mandalanayanigunta ..	1,908.12	148	88 1 0
42. Manguppam ..	244.09	776	352 1 0
43. Nariyaneri ..	511.18	1,217	926 9 10
44. Puttagaram ..	668	1,312	834 3 9
45. Narasampatti ..	1,963	1,180	914 11 3
46. Periaragaram ..		966	656 12 0
47. Kadirimangalam ..	766	2,186	876 5 10
48. Mukkanur ..	1,261	1,337	899 8 1
49. Pachal ..	1,657	993	472 0 1
50. Achamangalam ..	785.39	632	395 14 2
51. Melachamangalam ..	1,067.18	3,585	2,599 2 8
52. Tiriyalam ..	5,448.49	3,893	1,898 11 0
53. Pullaneri ..	5,734.81		

CHITTOOR DISTRICT.

1. Karvetnagar ..	943.0	366,575	1,73,853	3 0
2. Kalahasti ..	637.0	109,177	60,264	1 0
3. Punganur ..	648.0	109,391	66,887	14 7
4. Bangaripalayam ..	2,135.65	24,078	11,647	9 0
5. Naragantipalayam ..	543.46	17,604	6,503	5 8
6. Pulicheripalayam ..	155.30	10,612	4,986	12 10
7. Kallarpalayam ..	153.88	6,241	4,042	3 10
8. Gudipatipalayam ..	525.32	7,311	2,731	6 2
9. Thuntapalayam ..	575.32	2,358	1,823	10 0
10. Kangundi ..	212,289.38	60,000	21,588	12 2

[22nd January 1930]

Serial number and name of zamindari or estate.	Area in acres.	Popula- tion.	Peshkash.
SALEM DISTRICT.			
			RS. A. P.
1. Salem ..	11,132.94	6,987	15,310 14 11
2. Pallapatti ..	1,076.52	2,414	3,722 1 6
3. Annadanapatti ..	1,498.30	3,384	3,764 5 2
4. Alagapuram ..	Not available.	2,859	1,267 8 11
5. Alagapuram Pudur ..	1,833.27	1,637	1,065 14 4
6. Huelampatti ..	480.03	2,117	376 4 2
7. Kannankurichi ..	6,703.08	10,024	9,587 6 6
8. Rakkipatti ..	Not available	1,244	517 12 8
ATTUR DIVISION.			
9. Sekkadipatti ..	28,621	4,743	2,020 4 5
TIRUCHENGODU TALUK.			
10. Animur ..	6,858.44	6,562	6,388 5 4
11. Kokkalai ..	2,207.70	2,081	2,425 12 7
12. Chinnarmanali ..	2,207.22	997	1,538 4 2
13. Periyamanali ..	2,070.54	2,089	668 15 3
14. Thondipatti ..		1,054	684 0 6
15. Molippalli ..	2,043.38	2,046	2,018 4 8
16. Nallipalayam ..		1,605	3,003 15 6
17. Elanagar ..	..	1,309	1,535 5 0
18. Akkalampatti ..		1,015	1,159 6 4
19. Puthur East ..	9,378.02	3,913	4,666 10 2
20. Manathi ..		1,140	1,438 0 4
21. Musiri ..	..	1,334	1,255 9 1
22. Marakkulampatti ..		633	442 9 7
23. Mavuredipatti ..	3,526.55	2,047	1,691 15 10
24. Chittalandur ..		3,293	3,675 11 5
25. Komaramangalam ..	4,306.48	5,360	5,901 14 1
26. Thokkavadi ..	3,577.83	2,560	2,983 2 8
27. Kavundanpalayam ..	3,433.98	2,285	3,088 13 6
28. Munganur ..	1,608.71	1,898	1,530 10 8
29. Unjani ..	2,243.51	2,649	2,639 2 7
30. Palamedu ..	650.39	1,967	2,782 13 0
31. Kattupalayam, West ..	267.20	270	323 6 4
32. Do. East ..		330	330 14 5
33. Marappalai, North ..	2,010.58	2,115	1,365 2 3
34. Koppachipalaiyam ..		673	891 6 8
35. Marappalai, South ..	..	Unin- habited.	451 11 0
36. Minampalli ..		965	1,651 14 0
37. Nagarpalayam ..	1,711.51	1,184	1,433 0 0
38. Morangam ..	928.87	1,624	1,760 10 2
39. Karumanur ..	4,479.32	2,582	2,921 8 11
40. Kathanatham ..		1,020	2,637 0 11
41. Kokkarayanpatti ..	11,117.39	9,163	8,661 2 0
42. Kasturipatti ..	2,281.88	2,112	1,548 12 10
	462.31		
43. Iveli ..	987.82	1,280	747 12 3
	42.02		
44. Sankari ..	1,396.13	2,873	794 12 9
	680.04		
45. Konganapuram ..	10,894.96	10,340	8,389 12 9
46. Kottavaradanpatti ..	1,340.33	1,366	1,678 15 11
47. Irugalur ..	3,477.79	3,616	2,801 14 6
48. Komarapalayam ..	3,009.55	932	3,648 8 2
49. Mettapalayam ..	Included in Nos. 36 & 37.	228	283 6 1
OMALUR TALUK.			
50. Karukkalavadi ..	1,920.34	4,614	2,330 3 3
51. Muthunayakanpatti ..	1,438.17	2,733	1,452 15 0
52. Sellapillaikuttai ..	567.82	1,870	1,621 15 0
53. Pagalapatti ..	1,895.46	1,816	1,703 9 0
54. Neilagoundanpatti ..	574.26	764	538 9 0

[22nd January 1930]

Serial number and name of zamindari or estate.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Peshkash.
SALEM DISTRICT—cont.			
DHARMAPURI TALUK.			
55. Pangunatham ..	2,584	2,320	1,519 5 7
56. Nekkundi ..	4,513	508	538 15 0
57. Errabaiyanahalli ..	1,552	753	582 5 0
58. Kudamadargu ..	5,403	980	705 2 0
59. Mandinayakanahalli ..	2,247	1,113	512 1 7
60. Nulahalli ..	4,231	6,409	2,498 3 0
61. Reddihalli ..	4,046	1,863	788 2 8
62. Tippireddipalli ..		1,446	887 12 4
63. Tinnehalli ..		1,846	804 7 8
64. Papparapatti ..	1,536	3,303	549 10 8
65. Nallappanaikanahalli ..	118	299	60 2 0
66. Madehalli ..	270	515	221 11 11
67. Pillappanayakanahalli ..	181	214	79 15 2
68. Acharahalli ..	346	98	127 9 8
69. Ethiyanaahalli ..	211	268	220 9 4
70. Rothanaahalli ..	196	273	111 11 9
71. Panaiikulam ..	1,024	955	585 11 9
72. Kelampatti ..	222	291	180 5 7
73. Pallipatti ..	449	398	306 2 9
74. Veppalaihalli ..	298	160	191 14 5
75. Giddanahalli ..	334	377	174 1 0
76. Kukutamaratadahalli ..	1,188	Uninha- bited.	119 12 3
77. Hanumantapuram ..	1,809	1,428	562 12 8
78. Errasigalahalli ..	1,000	1,858	892 7 3
79. Chalahalli ..	277	835	255 0 4
80. Papinayakanahalli ..	4,543	8,158	1,220 6 0
81. Muthur ..	1,981	643	612 9 9
82. Bennahalli ..	2,934	1,571	1,601 14 0
83. Peramalanadi ..	1,291	869	700 0 0
84. Sugganahalli ..	1,604	496	994 13 10
85. Marandahalli ..	907	2,806	361 9 11
86. Balagarahalli ..	1,635	691	571 14 6
87. Chennenahalli ..	171	Uninha- bited.	115 13 1
88. Samanur ..	908	1,080	531 13 10
89. Rayapalayam ..	268	Uninha- bited.	165 4 7
90. Belagayapuram ..	263	Do.	886 5 10
91. Kavanur ..	210	Do.	211 6 2
92. Kandanahalli ..	1,232	978	572 9 0
93. Attimuthu ..	87	164	27 15 10
94. Elumichanahalli ..	1,929	2,317	1,643 11 4
UTTANGARAI TALUK.			
95. Anandur ..	ACS.	2,020	1,521 2 10
96. Pasuvapuram ..	1,554.73	1,171	999 4 5
97. Battalahalli ..	221.76	168	88 1 0
98. Bosinayakanahalli ..	484.36	293	94 11 4
99. Buddireddipatti ..	877.07	984	235 1 4
100. Chintalapadi ..	1,862.25	1,060	349 7 1
101. Hosahalli ..	1,437.33	1,085	424 1 5
102. Jahanpadi ..	6,739.93	3,407	2,782 9 8
103. Irumathur ..	6,853.74	3,521	2,599 5 0
104. Kadathur ..	1,854.44	2,496	568 15 3
105. Kadiranayakanahalli ..	689.51	555	225 0 3
106. Kambainallur ..	6,125.25	4,836	2,781 13 8
107. Kidagarahalli ..	441.28	242	239 10 0
108. Karaikodihalli ..	949.10	555	303 14 0
109. Linganayakanahalli ..	703.15	408	92 0 8
110. Maniyampadi ..	1,644.15	1,696	365 10 8

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Serial number and name of zamindari or estate.	Area in acres.	Population.	Peshkash.
SALEM DISTRICT—cont.			
UTTANGARAI TALUK—cont.			
111. Nallaguthbahalli ..	910.23	831	249 4 0
112. Obilinayanahalli ..	817.56	831	228 10 7
113. Singirihalli ..	1,033.35	593	330 11 5
114. Palanatham ..	1,438.18	1,033	355 10 6
115. Tiruvannappatti ..	1,402.14	934	775 11 7
116. Vaguthupatti ..	573.27	619	327 13 1
117. Vanippatti ..	1,481.63	996	761 13 4
118. Venkatadrihalli ..	471.83	413	165 5 5
KRISHNAGIRI DIVISION.			
119. Achamangalam Group I.	2,872.20	800	337 13 9
120. Achamangalam Group II.			70 2 7
121. Achamangalam Group III.			281 4 0
122. Purushothamapuram Group I.	4,324.41	830	315 5 9
123. Purushothamapuram Group II.			284 5 3
124. Jayadevi ..	8,877.12	4,340	1,702 6 6
125. Sulamalai ..	2,803.51	468	180 14 11
126. Chendrapalli ..		1,859	708 2 4
127. Kundarapalli ..	760.50	752	313 4 0
128. Billanakuppam ..	2,934.00	1,613	897 8 10
129. Samanthawalai ..	1,315.73	771	291 12 0
130. Koddipalli ..		507	224 14 0
131. Seelaipalli ..	674.91	529	192 14 3
132. Bayyanapalle ..		529	278 4 9
133. Tippanapalli ..	2,574.82	1,606	729 2 10
134. Kurubarapalli ..	8,340.04	784	442 0 0
135. Neriyanakuppam ..		2,725	1,401 13 0
136. Pichuguntlapeddampalli.	8,340.04	337	140 15 0
137. Chinamanavarmpalli.		641	453 14 0
138. Bellurapalli ..	21,944.36	6,612	2,856 11 0
139. Gengaleri ..		1,093	241 15 0
140. Ihavalam ..	21,944.36	607	398 5 4
141. Thummalapalli ..		582	581 13 0
142. Ageram ..	1,999.99	1,071	478 11 0
143. Moramadugu ..		282	503 8 0
144. Aikondamkothapalli.	2,135.00	1,048	721 11 5
145. Avathvadi ..	13,976.96	3,010	1,913 11 9
146. Mahendramangalam.		2,102	1,765 15 3
147. Jakkasamudram ..	13,976.96	1,806	883 3 5
148. Jittandahalli ..		338	833 8 4
149. Bommamur ..	4,168.2	471	377 0 3
150. Purushothamapuram ..		977	533 13 7
151. Chavutahalli ..	8,916.0	2,267	1,019 2 7
152. Malayanadahalli ..		752	449 0 9
153. Ithalihalli ..	8,916.0	3,447	1,828 0 3
154. Berihsai ..		115,200	21,101 7,190 2 6
155. Bagalur ..	11,793	12,991	6,719 3 5
156. Sulagiri ..	14,931	15,786	5,466 3 10
157. Bayakota ..	3,763	2,114	1,230 12 3
158. Namanadhalli ..	5,880.72	1,496	1,860 2 0
159. Hulogam ..	2,837	797	481 8 5
160. Udavagraharam ..			397 0 7
161. Bolivayamanahalli ..	2,837	797	49 14 0
162. ...			...

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Serial number and name of zamindari or estate.	Area in acres.	Population.	Peshkash.
SALEM DISTRICT—cont.			
HOSUR TALUK—cont.			
162. Sulligunta ..	2,508-04	1,673	RS. A. P. 555 3 7
163. Muthanahalli ..		719	8 0
164. Nallur ..		1,684	679 7 1
165. Ganganahalli ..		346	5 8
166. Ulagam ..	1,491-99	52	288 15 2
167. Karukanahalli ..	42,872	346	51 1 7
168. Kondegarendanahalli ..			
169. Doddametrai ..	668-9	372	223 11 8
170. Hosahalli ..	1,822-72	179	274 11 1
171. Komeriagrabaram ..	593-96	355	465 9 9
172. Mottaguritti ..	534-91	209	226 13 11
173. Banganahalli ..	733-40	84	210 0 9
NAMAKKAL TALUK.			
174. Namakkal ..	8,945	10,530	7,964 15 1
175. Ponneri ..	1,455	1,817	2,135 8 10
176. Muttugapatti ..	5,059	6,775	4,929 15 0
177. Tussur ..	4,826	9,168	6,191 13 8
178. Kondisettipatti ..	2,533	8,570	1,843 14 9
179. Mettupatti ..	1,553	2,936	1,667 3 9
180. Muthanahalli ..	4,934	6,539	7,507 8 10
181. Laddivadi ..	3,480	3,501	3,179 15 6
182. Tolur ..	8,402	3,226	3,556 5 8
183. Agraharavellavandi ..	3,184	4,349	2,629 1 3
184. Minampalli ..	2,700	4,335	1,696 13 0
185. Thipramahadevi ..	3,164	4,349	2,629 1 3
186. Palayapalayam ..	2,557	1,941	8,149 7 6
187. Singalamkombai ..	1,857	Uninhabited.	785 11 11
188. Pudukottai ..	2,968	4,213	4,943 4 2
189. Erumaipatti ..	2,908	5,181	4,295 10 10
190. Thottamudayampatti ..	2,009	Uninhabited.	1,252 0 2
191. Parithriyam ..	3,177	3,703	3,248 8 1
192. Paliambarai Bit I ..	1,694	Uninhabited.	769 10 6
193. Do. II ..	1,252	178	491 8 4
194. Do. III ..	1,416	1,822	1,056 5 2
195. Do. IV ..	2,053	1,019	837 2 3
196. Do. V ..	862	Uninhabited.	519 9 6
197. Tirumalagiri ..	1,657	115	963 12 8
198. Belukuriobi ..	2,738	4,326	1,867 12 2
199. Melppatti ..	407	794	403 9 0
200. Uppukombai ..	2,961	2,425	2,735 2 1
201. Thuttikulam ..	1,749	9,471	2,424 9 11
202. Marurpatti ..	1,964	3,593	1,784 4 1
203. Talambadi ..	2,660	2,730	1,486 2 4
204. Pattamur ..	1,757	2,156	1,980 2 8
205. Aniyar ..	836	1,147	798 4 2
206. Mudalapatti ..	641	1,062	1,281 2 1
207. Koolappatti ..	1,514	1,479	1,405 5 11
208. Nallipalayam ..	1,212	2,420	1,946 2 0
209. Tummanakuriobi ..	1,026	2,435	2,723 9 0
210. Morappapayakanpatti ..	2,450	2,732	2,714 8 3
211. Sendamangalam ..	658	8,591	710 5 11
212. Ponnarkulam Bit I ..	233	Uninhabited.	609 11 0
213. Do. Bit II ..	300	Do.	469 15 0
214. Do. Bit IV ..	55	Do.	38 1 2
215. Bommasamudram ..	531	888	657 7 0

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Serial number and name of zamindari or estate.	Area in acres.	Population.	Peshkash.
SALEM DISTRICT—cont.			
NAMAKKAL TALUK—cont.			
216. Periyakulam ..	1,368	2,384	1,716 13 10
217. Ponnarkulam Bit III.	121	Uninhabited.	101 10 0
218. Solasiramani ..	4,398	3,084	5,347 0 2
219. Thidumal ..	1,013	4,895	5,237 11 9
220. Gonur ..	796	3,714	3,247 9 4
221. Kudaoheri West ..	2,541	3,765	1,913 4 2
222. Do. East ..	1,987	1,488	1,633 6 3
223. Pernakuriobi ..	4,281	2,587	3,340 3 6
224. Kupparilapalayam ..	1,609	963	2,026 1 4
225. Pillur ..	3,943	4,248	4,514 6 4
226. Rajampalayam ..	1,788	1,762	1,816 8 0
227. Kurumbur ..	1,987	2,907	1,816 7 7
228. Selur ..	2,871	4,818	4,340 3 6
229. Tindamangalam ..	848	1,419	1,389 0 11
230. Nallagoundanpalayam.	963	1,124	1,448 1 6
231. Ernapuram ..	987	607	882 0 11
232. Kollukathipalayam ..	1,088	30	173 9 1
233. Pirandalam ..	935	1,205	1,172 6 1
234. Kodur ..	2,430	1,585	1,072 0 0
235. Thaligai ..	997	1,071	973 4 0
236. Sirkar Valavandi ..	3,303	2,805	3,125 5 6
237. Do. Palappatti ..	3,864	3,921	3,134 12 0
238. Neranalur Thottipalayam.	213	1,126	172 13 0
RASIPURAM TALUK.			
239. Rasipur ..	5,063-59	14,998	2,941 11 6
240. Singalandapuram ..	2,790-50	5,551	4,573 10 9
241. Konalla Bommanpatti.	423-26	415	324 12 2
242. Arasanpalayam ..	487-66	240	248 6 0
243. Kakkaveri ..	1,351-37	3,515	2,646 8 11
244. Chandrasekarapuram.	1,187-80	2,781	1,813 3 6
245. Kalyani ..	2,423-82	1,796	1,847 15 2
COIMBATORE DISTRICT.			
1. Uttukuli ..	8,978-07	8,795	4,749 4 5
2. Samathur ..	4,898-08	5,177	1,819 14 0
3. Kottampatti ..	4,681-82	3,430	2,012 4 4
4. Neganam ..	4,077-41	4,468	2,682 2 6
5. Avalappampatti ..	8,032-29	5,189	4,680 0 0
6. Poravipalayam ..	12,789-69	7,163	3,032 4 9
7. Ramapatnam ..	6,941-24	5,954	1,550 4 10
UDAMPALPET TALUK.			
8. Metrathi ..	6,739-19	3,303	2,134 2 6
9. Tungarri ..	5,701-90	2,901	913 9 5
10. Thothampatti ..	1,955-83	878	162 8 1
11. Malvadi ..	4,677-03	2,040	629 12 9
12. Vedapatti ..	1,267-26	745	170 6 0

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Thursday, the 23rd January 1930.

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

PRESENT:

Usman Sahib Bahadur, <i>Kt.</i> , The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.	Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.	Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib T. M.
Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.	Muniswami Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur B.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.	Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.	Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara <i>alias</i> Kamara Raman.
Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.	Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) S.
Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib K.	Nagan Gowda, Mr. E.
Abdul Essaok Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.	Narayanan Namudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Narayanawami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R.N.	Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Arpudswami Udayar, Mr. S.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. O. R.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.	Patro, <i>Kt.</i> , Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Chidambaramanatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.	Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. O. B.	Ramaachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Davis, C.B.E., Mr. J. A.	Ramaachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.	Ramamurti, I.C.S., Mr. S. V.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.	Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Ramanath Goenka.
Foulkes, Mr. E.	Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Gnanavaraz Pillai, Rao Sahib P. J.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.	Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Gray, C.B.E., I.C.S., Mr. J.	Robertson, Mr. R. J. C.
Govindan Nayar, Mr. C.	Rutherford, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. T. G.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.	Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Hilton Brown, I.C.S., Mr.	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
James, Mr. F. E.	Siva Raj, Mr. N.
John, Mr. V. Ch.	Siva Rao, Mr. P.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.	Soundara Pandian, Mr. W. P. A.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.
Krishnan, Mr. K.	Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib Syed.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.	Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
Kuppuswami, Mr. J.	Uppi Sahib, Mr. K.
Leach, I.C.S., Mr. A. G.	Vanavudaiya Gounder, Mr. S. V.
Leech, Mr. A. J.	Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Maharaja of Pithapuram, C.B.E.	Venkiah, Mr. S.
Mahmud Sehamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.	Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
	Wood, Mr. C. E.
	Zamindar of Singampatti.

[23rd January 1930]

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Agriculture

Introduction of Burdizzo's method of castration in this province.

* 1182 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) to what extent Burdizzo's method of castration has been introduced in this Presidency and has replaced the old method; and

(b) the amount of money provided for expenditure on instruments used for the same in 1929-30?

A.—(a) Burdizzo castrators were supplied to the staff of the Department in 1926. The number of castrations performed by this method as well as by the old method since 1926-27 is as follows:—

Year.	Burdizzo method.	Old method.	Total.
1926-27	734	7,556	8,290
1927-28	2,684	5,837	8,521
1928-29	4,855	5,626	9,480

It will be seen from the above figures that the Burdizzo's method is gradually gaining popularity and replacing the old method.

(b) A sum of £54-5-0 was provided for purchase of Burdizzo castrators.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know whether the old method cannot be put a stop to at once and the new method adopted in all cases? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The old method cannot be put a stop to all at once and every endeavour will be made to replace the old method gradually. "

Work done by the European Agricultural Specialist.

* 1183 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) what the total amount paid to the European Agricultural Specialist until now is;

(b) what the object was with which he was engaged; and

(c) whether this Specialist had done any research work and obtained any useful results before his services were engaged; if so, what they are?

A.—(a) The Specialist referred to is presumably the Paddy Specialist. He joined duty in November 1925. The total amount of pay that was paid to him till the end of September 1929 is Rs. 72,520.

(b) He was employed for paddy-breeding work.

(c) The information is not available as the papers containing it have been sent to the High Commissioner for India.

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Research work done by the Paddy Specialist.

* 1184 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the European Specialist in charge of paddy section has done any research work during his term of office up till now;

(b) if so, what his achievements are; and

(c) whether the said Specialist visited any, and, if so, how many and which, stations during last year?

A.—(a) & (b) The research work done by the Paddy Specialist is summarized in the annual reports of the paddy-breeding station, Coimbatore. The hon. Member is referred to the annual reports of the station from 1926 onwards.

(c) During 1928-29 the Paddy Specialist visited all the paddy-breeding stations, viz., Aduturai, Maruteru and Pattambi.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know whether the Paddy Specialist had any previous experience as paddy specialist before he was appointed here? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" He has had previous experience in Europe. "

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—" Had he any experience in India? "

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

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—" Then how was he recommended for this post? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" He was recommended by the High Commissioner. "

Agricultural exhibition lorries.

* 1185 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of agricultural exhibition lorries working in the Tamil districts;

(b) whether any of them are working in Telugu districts, or whether they have worked at any time before in those districts; and

(c) if not, why not?

A.—(a) One.

(b) One is working in the Telugu districts.

(c) Does not arise.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know whether it is proposed to send any of the lorries to South Kanara? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The question has to be considered. "

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether arrangements are made for previous intimation to be given to the neighbouring villagers of the intended visit of the lorries so that they may come and see them? "

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The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"The programme of their visit is published in the District Gazette."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I wish to know whether any other agency than the district gazette is used for this purpose?"

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

Co-operative Societies

Deputation of officers in the Co-operative departments to work under non-official organizations.

* 1186 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) how many departmental officers were 'deputed' to work under non-official organizations since 1928;

(b) in how many of these cases the Registrar refused to depute the men these organizations wanted; and

(c) the principles observed by the Registrar in 'deputing' men for these purposes?

A.—(a) Forty-three.

(b) Seven.

(c) The officers asked for were deputed if they satisfied the following conditions:—

(1) if the subordinate is considered in every way fit to carry out the duties involved;

(2) if the pay which the society is willing and able to pay is reasonable; and

(3) if there is nothing pending against him which he might evade by going on foreign service.

Refusal to depute Mr. Subbiah Pillai, etc., to other co-operative societies.

* 1187 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 Registrar refused to depute Mr. C. Subbiah Pillai and Mr. N. Shanmugasundaram who were junior inspectors on Rs. 60 and Rs. 52, respectively, to Merkanam Salt and Uttiramerur Co-operative Societies on Rs. 100 and Rs. 90, respectively; and

(b) on what ground the deputation was refused by the Registrar?

A.—(a) & (b) M.R.Ry. Subbayya Pillai—No. The society was willing to pay him only Rs. 60—70 while he was getting Rs. 80 in Madras.

M.R.Ry. Shanmugasundaram—Yes. The Registrar considered the appointment unsuitable.

Organization of District Co-operative Federations.

* 1188 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Assistant Registrars and Deputy Registrars are attempting to bring about District Co-operative Federations in all districts;

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(b) whether they want to do so even in districts where the bulk of non-official opinion is against such federations;

(c) the number of District Co-operative Federations working in the Presidency; and

(d) in how many of these departmental men have been deputed to act as Executive Officers and Inspectors?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraph 16 of the annual report on the working of the Co-operative Societies Act for 1927–28 which has been placed at the disposal of the Press. The bulk of non-official opinion is not opposed to Federations.

(c) Twenty-five.

(d) Fifteen.

Filling up of vacancies in the Co-operative Department.

* 1189 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that that 'permanent' vacancies occurring since July 1925 and new posts sanctioned for additional societies started in the Co-operative department had not been filled up till September 1929;

(b) what were the reasons therefor;

(c) whether all such accumulated posts were filled up permanently in September 1929; and

(d) the number of junior and senior inspectors' posts dealt with in the one month of September 1929?

A.—(a) No. A number of vacancies in the grade of inspectors was also filled up permanently before September 1929.

(b) The reason for not filling some of the vacancies was that time had been given to the inspectors to pass the book-keeping test till April 1928, most of the vacancies occurred in 1929.

(c) Yes.

(d) Junior inspectors—113.

Senior inspectors—13.

Grant of leave to Deputy and Assistant Registrars for preparation to departmental tests.

* 1190 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Registrar of Co-operative Societies sent a circular to all Deputy and Assistant Registrars to grant a month's leave to all inspectors to enable them to prepare for the departmental test examination;

(b) in how many cases leave was granted;

(c) whether it is a fact that many Deputy Registrars and Assistant Registrars refused to grant leave to the inspectors according to this circular;

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(d) whether it is a fact that this fact was not taken into consideration by the Registrar when he 'confirmed' several junior inspectors in September 1929; and

(e) what notice was taken of the conduct of the Deputy and Assistant Registrars who refused such leave?

A.—(a) Deputy Registrars were asked to grant leave as far as was compatible with the efficient discharge of the departmental duties in rotation for not more than a month each to inspectors to enable them to work for the Book-keeping examination.

(b) The information is not available.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

(e) None.

Pooling of the supervision fund in the District Federation.

* 1191 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the pooling of the supervision fund in the District Federation is being advised by the department;

(b) what are the districts that have not yet consented to this system;

(c) whether it is a fact that a number of unions in each district did not consent to the pooling of their resources and the allotting of funds for their expenses by the Federation; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the department is issuing instructions to co-operative societies to remit supervision funds to central banks in contravention of the existing by-laws of the societies and the unions?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Chingleput, Nellore and Salem.

(c) The Government have no information as to how many unions have not so consented.

(d) Where district federations have accepted the principle and changed their constitution accordingly, primary societies should remit the supervision fund direct to central banks to the account of the federations. Primary societies and unions have been advised to bring their by-laws into line with those of the federations and this cannot be done simultaneously, but the instruction to remit supervision fund direct to the bank is not contrary to any existing by-law.

Rebuilding of houses destroyed by fire in Polavaram.

* 1192 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of tiled and other houses took fire in the summer of 1928 in Polavaram, East Godavari Agency;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of these houses have not been rebuilt till now;

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(c) whether the Government was approached with a proposal to start a house building society;

(d) whether departments concerned recommended this proposal;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Government turned down this proposal; and

(f) if so, why?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have not the information.

(c) The answer is in the negative.

(d) to (f) Do not arise.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"May I know whether the Government will consider the question of starting a house building society there now?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"If necessity arises and there is a demand, the Registrar will consider it."

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—"Have any applications been received from that place for a building society?"

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

Fisheries

Co-operative training to sub-inspectors in charge of fish-curing yards.

* 1193 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: With reference to the answer to question No. 502 given on 25th September 1929, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the Government have under consideration any proposal—

(i) to depute sub-inspectors in charge of fish-curing yards for co-operative training in batches;

(ii) to provide a reserve of officers to take the place of those deputed for training; and

(iii) to appoint special officers for co-operative work among fishermen?

A.—(i) & (ii) No.

(iii) Yes.

Teaching of subjects relating to fisheries in schools maintained by the Fisheries department.

* 1194 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of higher elementary schools maintained by the Fisheries department in the districts of Malabar and South Kanara; and

(b) whether provision is made in these schools to teach subjects relating to fisheries in the higher elementary classes?

A.—(a) There are two higher elementary schools in Malabar and none in South Kanara.

(b) Yes. Fisheries science is taught in the higher elementary classes.

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Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know whether there is any proposal to open a higher elementary school in South Kanara ? "

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

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know whether any representation has been received in this matter ? "

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

Permanent establishment of the fish-curing yard at Bycompadi.

* 1195 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : With reference to the answer to question No. 605 given on 27th September 1929, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether it is proposed to run the fish-curing yard at Bycompadi in South Kanara district as a permanent yard ?

A.—No. Proposals to run the yard temporarily for a period of two years are under consideration of Government.

Qualifications for appointment as Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Fisheries.

* 1196 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state what are the special reasons for prescribing that Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Fisheries should be graduates in Zoology of an Indian or British University ?

A.—The Assistant Inspectors of Fisheries are not required to be graduates in Zoology. As regards Inspectors, their work relates to the administration of Fisheries and a good knowledge of Zoology is essential. The absence of such knowledge has hampered work in the past. Further according to the Madras Fisheries Service (Provincial Service) Rules Inspectors may be promoted as Assistant Directors when occasions arise and it is therefore necessary that they should be graduates in Zoology.

Qualifications of mechanics in the Fisheries department.

* 1197 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) how many mechanics are at present employed in the Fisheries department; and

(b) whether they all satisfy the qualifications prescribed in rule 5 (iv) of the special rules for the Madras Fisheries Subordinate Service ?

A.—(a) & (b) There is only one permanent post of mechanic in the Fisheries department and it is now vacant.

Directors and Assistant Directors of Fisheries possessing the qualifications prescribed in the Madras Fisheries Service Rules.

* 1198 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether previous Directors and Assistant Directors of Fisheries possessed all or any of the qualifications prescribed in the Madras Fisheries Service Rules recently published;

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(b) what are the qualifications of the present holders of appointments coming under classes II, III or IV;

(c) why the Government have thought it necessary to prescribe qualifications for the Director of Fisheries different from those prescribed for the Assistant Directors; and

(d) whether there are any other services under the Government of Madras where different qualifications are prescribed for the heads of the departments and those immediately under them ?

A.—(a) Mr. J. Hornell, the previous Director of Fisheries, possessed the qualifications prescribed for the post of Director in rule 4 (a). Mr. V. Govindan, Assistant Director of Fisheries (Coast), who retired in 1924, possessed all the qualifications prescribed for the post of Assistant Director excepting that he had no degree in Oceanography while the late Mr. Allan who held the post of Assistant Director of Fisheries (Marine) during 1919 to 1922 held a Master's certificate and possessed nautical experience but he had none of the qualifications now prescribed in rule 4 (b).

(b) The hon. Member is referred to the establishment list of the Fisheries department available in the Council Library.

(c) The reason is that the Director will have to control all the branches of work in the department including biological research (both marine and inland);

(d) The hon. Member is referred to the rules for the different services which have been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

Industries

Subjects taught in Government Industrial and Trades schools.

* 1199 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether any of the following industries are taught in any of the Government Industrial and Trades schools :—

(i) ceramic or pottery,

(ii) coconut coir,

(iii) glass bangles and beads,

(iv) toys;

(b) if so, in which of them; and

(c) if not, why not ?

A.—(a) to (c) None of the industries mentioned in clause (a) are taught in the Government Industrial or Trades schools. Only such subjects are chosen for instruction in these schools as are likely to enable boys trained in them to obtain suitable employment and raise the general standard of skill in the particular trade or occupation for which they have qualified. The Government do not consider that instruction in the four subjects mentioned in the question will, in the present circumstances, help to achieve those objects.

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Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"May I know whether the Government will consider the question of starting a class for ceramic or pottery industry in any of the industrial or trade schools?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"We have made budget provision for next year for improving the ceramic industry."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"May I know if it includes teaching the ceramics in any of the schools?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Not in schools. It is a question of the examination of the improvement of the ceramic or pottery industry."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I enquire whether the subject of ceramic industry cannot be included in the curriculum of studies?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"If after examination it is found necessary, it will be included in the curriculum."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"May I know if this officer is expected to look to the manufacture of glass bangles?"

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

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—"May I know whether glass bangles are now being imported from abroad and, if so, what steps are taken to revive this industry in our country?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"As the hon. Member is aware, a committee is now sitting to consider the question of improving the cottage industries. If the recommendations of the committee include one for the improvement of this particular industry, the question will be considered by the Government."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"Will the hon. Minister consider the question of demonstrating the coconut fibre work in parts of the Presidency where coconut trees are grown very largely?"

Investigation of the possibilities of the ceramic industry in this Presidency.

* 1200 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) what action has been taken on the proposals, referred to on page 14 of the Report of the Department of Industries, Madras, for 1927-28, for the employment of a special officer to carry out investigations into the latent possibilities of the ceramic industry in this Presidency;

(b) whether it has been proposed by any individual or society to open a class for teaching ceramics in any school of art or Industrial school or Trades school;

(c) if so, what action Government have taken or propose to take on the proposal; and

(d) if the answers to the above questions are in the negative, the reasons therefor?

A.—(a) The question of employing an officer is under the consideration of Government.

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(b) Beyond an enquiry made by the hon. Member himself in the course of a supplementary question in January 1929 as to why the subject of ceramics has not been included in the course of studies in the Mangalore School, no suggestion has been received by the Government.

(c) & (d) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 1199.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I know who is the officer whom the Government are going to employ and what his qualifications are?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"The officer has not yet been appointed. A man properly qualified will be appointed."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"May I know on what particular lines this investigation is going to be carried on—whether it is with regard to the making of ordinary pots for cooking purposes or whether it is for doing fancy work?"

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

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I enquire from what date or in what year this officer is to be employed?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"In the year 1930-31."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"Is it to be an Indian officer, Sir?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"It may be."

Protection to handloom and powerloom industry in this Presidency.

* 1201 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations have been received by this Government that the handloom as well as the powerloom cotton textile industry in this Presidency requires protection from the keen competition from Japanese imports of cotton goods;

(b) whether the Local Government have made any representation to the Government of India that action may be taken for the necessary relief by way of a levy of an import duty against Japanese goods or any other action; and

(c) whether the Local Government propose to give any aid to the industry?

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

(c) The question of aid to be given to the handloom industry will be considered on receipt of the report of the committee appointed to consider the recommendations made by the special officer who was employed on the survey of cottage industries.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I know whether this committee has not already submitted its report on the question of handloom industry?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"The Textile Conference has made certain recommendations. The committee have not yet sent its report."

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Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"With reference to the answer to clauses (a) and (b) of this question, may I know whether the Government have ever considered the question of levying an import duty on goods that come from Japan which are subsidised by the Japanese Government?"

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

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—"What is the value of the imported goods in this respect from Japan?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"It is more a matter for the Imperial Government."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member (Mr. Parthasarathi Ayyangar) will kindly resume his seat."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"It is a matter mostly for the Government of India and not for the Provincial Government."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I know whether this matter does not concern the welfare of the people of this presidency and whether this Government have sent any representation to the Government of India about this?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"The question will be considered early by the Textile Conference and also by the Committee on Cottage Industries and action will be taken."

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—"Have the Government reported to the Government of India that on account of this competition from Japan the textile industries in this presidency are being ruined?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Not yet. We hope to discuss the matter in the Textile Conference and, if necessary, we will address the Government of India."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I enquire what this Textile Conference is?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"It is a conference appointed to consider the problems concerning the textile industry."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I request the hon. Minister to wait till the Member putting the question resumes his seat."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I know who the members of this Conference are and what are their functions?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"If the hon. Member had taken care to read the Government Order already supplied, he would have found the answer to his question."

Public Works

Statues in the Madras City.

* 1202 Q.—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) what are the statues that have been presented to the Madras City from 1850—

- (i) by public subscriptions,
- (ii) by private bodies or individuals;

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(b) in what year each statue was erected and unveiled and by whom;

(c) to whose charge each has been entrusted for maintenance;

(d) whether any, and if so, what contributions are being paid by the Government for the maintenance of statues in the City of Madras erected since 1850; and

(e) how many such works or benefactions by private individuals have been recognized by the Government and why they have been recognized?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The information available is furnished in the statement* attached.

(d) None.

(e) The question is not clear. Two statues, viz., items 6 and 8 in the answer to clause (a) (ii), presented by private individuals are being maintained by Government because of their historical interest.

Excise

Auction of toddy shops in Namakkal and other taluks.

* 1203 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether auction for the toddy shops in Namakkal and other taluks of Salem has been held, and if so, when and with what results;

(b) whether the public of the taluk of Namakkal waited on deputation on the hon. Minister for Excise requesting the closure of all the shops in the taluk;

(c) whether the hon. Minister gave hopes to the deputation that he would close the said shops;

(d) whether any members of the Central Temperance Propaganda Board also represented to the Minister the desirability of closing the said shops;

(e) whether the auctions in Namakkal taluk and other taluks in which there were bidders have now been confirmed; and

(f) if so, what action the Minister has taken or proposes to take in connexion with the shops for which there has been no bidding in the district of Salem?

A.—(a) & (e) The information is given below :—

Taluks.	Date or dates on which toddy shops were sold.	Dates on which the sales in each taluk were confirmed.	The results of the sales.
			RS.
Salem	3rd August 1929.	13th August 1929.	3,99,912
Hosur	2nd	10th	91,868
Krishnagiri ..	8th	17th	1,67,382
Dharmapuri ..	5th	13th	1,29,804
Uttankarai ..	12th	22nd	72,804
Omair	6th	16th	1,06,200
Tiruchengodu ..	10th	18th September 1929.	1,39,704
Attur	7th	25th August 1929.	98,096
Basipur	9th	17th September 1929.	66,360
Namakkal	13th	Do.	1,48,716
Mettur	15th	22nd August 1929.	43,066

* Printed as Appendix I on page 471 infra.

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- (b) & (c) There was a deputation in Rasipuram which probably included people from Namakkal. If that deputation is the one meant, the hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clause (b) of question No. 511 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 26th September 1929.
- (d) A member of the Central Propaganda Board recently urged the desirability of closing toddy and arrack shops in areas in which social service and village reconstruction work was going on, particularly in the Rasipuram, Namakkal and Trichengodu taluks.
- (f) The Government have directed that those toddy shops in the Rasipuram, Namakkal and Trichengodu taluks for which the bids did not reach the reserve price at the original sales should be closed for the lease commencing from 1st October 1929. In the other taluks such shops were either resold or their original sales were confirmed by the Collector.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know if the toddy shop recently opened at Mettur is for the benefit of the coolies employed on the Mettur project ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I do not find any reference to Mettur shop in this question. "

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" In the last line of the answer to clauses (a) and (e) of this question the information is given that in Mettur taluk a shop was opened on 15th August 1929 and with reference to that I am asking whether that shop was opened for the benefit of the coolies employed on the Mettur project ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" There are various shops opened in various centres and this is one of them. "

Closure of toddy shops in Tiruvatteswaranpet.

* 1204 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received any memorial from the residents and rate-payers of Thiruvatteswaranpet, Madras, to close the toddy and arrack shops in the locality ; and

(b) whether any orders have been passed by him and whether the same will be placed on the Council table ?

A.—(a) & (b) A petition was received from certain residents of Tiruvatteswarampetta High Road on 22nd August 1929 in which objection was taken to the location of a toddy shop at No. 33 of that road. The petition was forwarded to the Commissioner of Excise and will be placed before the Excise Licensing Board at its next meeting.

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether it is a fact that the petitioners after approaching the Excise Commissioner unsuccessfully, approached the Excise Licensing Board and finally the Minister ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" To my recollection they have not. "

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Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—" Will the hon. Minister now send for the papers and taking into consideration the circumstances stated therein, have those shops abolished ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" So far I have not seen any application for the abolition of these shops. But I will consider the question. "

Excise revenue for the last five years.

* 1205 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of palmyra, date and coconut trees tapped in each district in the province in each of the last five years ;

(b) the revenue derived therefrom ; and

(c) the revenue derived from toddy-shop renting in each district during the same period ?

A.—(a) The number of each kind of tree tapped in the Presidency during the past five years will be found at paragraph 15 of each of the two latest Administration Reports of the Excise Department. The reports have been published. The Government have not the information for each district separately.

(b) & (c) The hon. Member is referred to Imperial Return No. I printed with the Administration Reports of the Excise Department.

Closing of foreign liquor shops in Tenkasi taluk.

* 1206 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the foreign liquor shops in Tenkasi taluk have been closed ?

A.—There is only one foreign liquor shop in the taluk. It has been decided not to renew the licence for this shop from 1st April 1930.

Closing of foreign liquor shops in the Tenkasi taluk.

* 1207 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON : With reference to answer to question No. 237 given on 10th August 1929, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to close foreign liquor shops in the Tenkasi taluk also ; and

(b) whether the Government propose to increase the licence-fees for foreign liquor shops ?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 1206.

(b) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

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Public Health*Treatment of leper out-patients.*

* 1208 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to my question No. 253 answered on 10th August 1929, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what steps Government are taking for the treatment of out-patients suffering from leprosy in various stages; and

(b) in how many Government hospitals or private hospitals or rural dispensaries in the Madras Presidency arrangements exist for treatment of such patients and at what cost?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clauses (c) to (e) of question No. 515 answered at the meeting of the Legislative Council on 26th September 1929. There is no information as regards the cost of treating out-patients.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"In answer to this question I am referred to question No. 515 answered on 26th September 1929. That does not serve my purpose."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"If the hon. Member will put the question more clearly I will answer."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will be in order if he puts his question without any comment."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sometimes without comment we cannot put a question."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Neither the President nor the hon. Minister is able to understand the question."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"So I just made a preliminary remark to the effect that the answer given to question No. 515 was that the Government have not taken any steps to arrange in the different Government hospitals for the treatment of out-patients. I want to know what steps they have taken since September."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I am afraid the hon. Member has not correctly understood the answer."

Registration*Shifting of the Tinnevelly District Registration office to Vannarpet.*

* 1209 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tinnevelly District Registration office has been shifted to Vannarpet which is outside the jurisdiction of the office at a monthly rent of Rs. 65; and

(b) the special reasons, if any, for such removal?

A.—(a) The District Registrar's office, Tinnevelly, was removed to Vannarpet which has been transferred from the Registration district of Palamcottah to the Registration district of Tinnevelly, with effect from the 1st October 1929. The rent for the new building is Rs. 160 a month and not Rs. 65 as stated in the question.

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(b) The inadequate accommodation in the old building and its unhealthy surroundings rendered it imperative that the office should be removed to another suitable building.

Shifting of the Tinnevelly District Registration office to Vannarpet.

* 1210 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the location of the District Registrar's office, Tinnevelly district, has been changed from Tinnevelly to Vannarpet lying within the Palamcottah Registration district; and

(b) if the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, the special circumstances under which the change has been made?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 1209.

Education*Conveyances to Muslim girls for attending schools.*

* 1211 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what steps have been taken to give effect to the resolution passed by the Council at its last meeting regarding the supply of conveyance to girls attending the Government Hobart School, Royapetta, and all other Government Muslim girls' schools in the Province; and

(b) if nothing has been done, what are the reasons for the same?

A.—(a) & (b) The restriction that conveyances should be provided from provincial funds only for girls in the fifth and higher classes in Government schools for Muslim girls has been relaxed and orders have been issued vesting in the superintendent or the headmistress, as the case may be, of the institution, to allow the concession to girls in classes below the fifth, provided they are above the age of ten.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the provision of conveyances is for all gosha observing castes without distinction of race or creed?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"No, Sir. This particular question refers to Muslim girls and the answer refers to them only."

Conveyances to Muslim girls for attending schools.

* 1212 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have passed any orders giving effect to the resolution of the Council on the question of providing conveyance to Muslim girls for attending schools; and

(b) if not, when the hon. Minister proposes to give effect to the resolution and how?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 1211.

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Public Health*Treatment of leper out-patients.*

* 1208 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to my question No. 253 answered on 10th August 1929, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what steps Government are taking for the treatment of out-patients suffering from leprosy in various stages; and

(b) in how many Government hospitals or private hospitals or rural dispensaries in the Madras Presidency arrangements exist for treatment of such patients and at what cost?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clauses (c) to (e) of question No. 515 answered at the meeting of the Legislative Council on 26th September 1929. There is no information as regards the cost of treating out-patients.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“In answer to this question I am referred to question No. 515 answered on 26th September 1929. That does not serve my purpose.”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“If the hon. Member will put the question more clearly I will answer.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The hon. Member will be in order if he puts his question without any comment.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“Sometimes without comment we cannot put a question.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“Neither the President nor the hon. Minister is able to understand the question.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“So I just made a preliminary remark to the effect that the answer given to question No. 515 was that the Government have not taken any steps to arrange in the different Government hospitals for the treatment of out-patients. I want to know what steps they have taken since September.”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“I am afraid the hon. Member has not correctly understood the answer.”

Registration*Shifting of the Tinnevely District Registration office to Vannarpet.*

* 1209 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tinnevely District Registration office has been shifted to Vannarpet which is outside the jurisdiction of the office at a monthly rent of Rs. 65; and

(b) the special reasons, if any, for such removal?

A.—(a) The District Registrar's office, Tinnevely, was removed to Vannarpet which has been transferred from the Registration district of Palamcottah to the Registration district of Tinnevely, with effect from the 1st October 1929. The rent for the new building is Rs. 160 a month and not Rs. 65 as stated in the question.

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(b) The inadequate accommodation in the old building and its unhealthy surroundings rendered it imperative that the office should be removed to another suitable building.

Shifting of the Tinnevely District Registration office to Vannarpet.

* 1210 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the location of the District Registrar's office, Tinnevely district, has been changed from Tinnevely to Vannarpet lying within the Palamcottah Registration district; and

(b) if the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, the special circumstances under which the change has been made?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 1209.

Education*Conveyances to Muslim girls for attending schools.*

* 1211 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what steps have been taken to give effect to the resolution passed by the Council at its last meeting regarding the supply of conveyance to girls attending the Government Hobart School, Royapetta, and all other Government Muslim girls' schools in the Province; and

(b) if nothing has been done, what are the reasons for the same?

A.—(a) & (b) The restriction that conveyances should be provided from provincial funds only for girls in the fifth and higher classes in Government schools for Muslim girls has been relaxed and orders have been issued vesting in the superintendent or the headmistress, as the case may be, of the institution, to allow the concession to girls in classes below the fifth, provided they are above the age of ten.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“May I know whether the provision of conveyances is for all gosha observing castes without distinction of race or creed?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“No, Sir. This particular question refers to Muslim girls and the answer refers to them only.”

Conveyances to Muslim girls for attending schools.

* 1212 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have passed any orders giving effect to the resolution of the Council on the question of providing conveyance to Muslim girls for attending schools; and

(b) if not, when the hon. Minister proposes to give effect to the resolution and how?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 1211.

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Composition of the Selection Committees for Colleges.

* 1213 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the educational institutions besides the Arts Colleges in which applicants for admission are selected by Committees appointed by the Government;

(b) who are the members of each of these Selection Committees; and

(c) for what period these members have been appointed?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) A statement^a is laid on the table.

11-15 a.m. Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—“May I know what is the underlying principle in appointing a Selection Committee to the Agricultural College of Coimbatore?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“Members are appointed to assist the principal in the selection of candidates and they are gentlemen who would be useful in helping the principal in the selection of candidates for admission to the college.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“May I know, how it is that in the Medical College alone the principal is not associated with other gentlemen to be helped in the selection of candidates?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“Perhaps in the particular instance it was felt that the principal himself would be able to carry out the regulations properly?”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Is it contended, that principals of other colleges are less able to carry out the regulations on this subject and attend properly to the duty of selection of candidates?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“Answers to supplementary questions are intended to give such additional information as may be available with the Government and not to make Members speculate about the reasons that are given by the Government.”

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—“May I know whether the gentlemen that form the committee are supposed to represent any particular areas or any particular interests?”

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

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“I shall put the question in another form. May I know the reason why the principals of certain other colleges are not associated with committees for selecting candidates for admission in their colleges?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“Notice, Sir.”

Grant-in-aid to Sanskrit schools in the Presidency.

* 1214 Q.—Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state what is the amount of grant-in-aid given to Sanskrit schools in the Presidency?

A.—The amount provided in the current year's budget for grants-in-aid to Sanskrit schools is Rs. 23,401.

^a Printed as Appendix II on pages 472-473 infra.

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Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know what is the total number of Sanskrit colleges in the Presidency that are given grant-in-aid by the Government?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I cannot carry all the figures in my memory.”

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know the conditions under which these grants are made by Government?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“The conditions have already been published by the Government in a Government Order and if the hon. Member will care to look into that Government Order he will find those conditions.”

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“Will the hon. Minister be pleased to place that Order on the table of the House?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I will consider that valuable suggestion.”

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know if the average grant paid to those schools is not more than that paid to Secondary Schools which are under private management?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I do not think the hon. Member is correct in any such presumption.”

Deputy Collectors

Alleged threatening of the people of Narsapur and Ellore by the Revenue Divisional Officers.

* 1215 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Revenue Divisional Officers of Narsapur and Ellore threatened the people of those places not to enlist themselves as Congress members;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon; and

(c) if the Government have no information, whether they would enquire into it and place the report on the Council table?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government are not aware that the facts are as suggested in clause (a) of the question.

(c) The Government see no reason to undertake any such enquiry.

Irrigation

Reduction in the dimensions of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal.

* 1216 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the sluice No. 26 of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal has been recently reduced in dimensions;

(b) if so, why it was so reduced;

(c) whether the system of irrigation by open cuts in the upper reaches of the channel under it has been prohibited; and

(d) whether the said channel has been repaired?

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- A.—(a) & (b) No; but the vents in the cistern at the rear of the bund have been reduced to prevent the wastage of water that was taking place.
- (c) The hon. Member's attention is invited to B.P. R. No. 3109, dated 10th May 1928, which was laid on the table in connexion with Legislative Council question No. 610 answered on 26th November 1928. The Board's further report has been received and referred to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation for remarks. It is only after the question of the localization of irrigated blocks is settled that the question of prohibition of irrigation by open cuts can be taken up.
- (d) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answers to question No. 1618, dated 28th February 1928, and question No. 610, dated 26th November 1928, and the papers placed on the table in that connexion. The repairs to the channel are to be carried out by the ryots. The Government have no information whether they have been so carried out.

Retrenchment of or addition to the establishments in connexion with the Mettur Project.

* 1217 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) what retrenchment of or addition to the Engineering, Consulting Engineering and Revenue establishments employed on the Mettur Project has been made since the orders were passed on the report of the deputation of M.L.C.'s in 1928 to examine that project;
- (b) what officer or officers have replaced those retrenched and what expenditure is incurred on that account;
- (c) what is the final action taken on the proposal for supply of water from the Mettur Project to Salem, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly districts;
- (d) what the stages of progress of various works have been up to date and are expected to be in the course of the next year (1930-31);
- (e) when the works are expected to be completed; and
- (f) whether the estimates on the works have been revised, and, if so, in what directions and with what additional expenditure over those framed in 1928-29 and why?

- A.—(a) (i) The posts of Collector and Revenue Divisional Officer, Mettur, were abolished from 2nd July 1929 and 15th July 1929 respectively.
- (ii) A new post of Consulting Chief Engineer has been sanctioned from 9th July 1929 for one year.
- (b) (i) A Tahsildar and a Special Revenue Officer have replaced the Collector and the Revenue Divisional Officer. The pay of the two new officers amounts to Rs. 1,520; that of the two old amounted to Rs. 2,335;
- (ii) The post of Personal Assistant to the Engineer-in-Chief is held in abeyance. The difference between the pay of that officer and of the Consulting Chief Engineer is Rs. 1,775 per month.

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- (c) No final action has been taken pending the results of the investigations that are being carried out by special staffs in Salem and Trichinopoly districts.
- (d) The necessary information will be given in the Budget memorandum and the Budget estimates for 1930-31 to be presented at the end of February 1930.
- (e) In 1934.
- (f) Under some heads of the Revised estimate sanctioned by the Secretary of State, the expenditure is in excess of the estimate; under others it is less than the estimate. The total of the Revised estimate is not expected to be exceeded.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" With reference to the answer to clause (a) of this question, may I know how the post of a Consulting Engineer was found necessary ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" Considering the importance of the scheme and the responsibility which such an important work involves, it was thought desirable that a Consulting Engineer should be appointed. "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" With reference to the answer given to clause (b) (i), may I enquire how a Tahsildar and a Special Revenue Officer were found necessary ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" A Tahsildar is needed for work in connexion with the Mettur Settlement and a Special Revenue Officer is required to control the several Deputy Collectors who are acquiring lands for the Mettur Project, both in the waterspread of the tank and in the Tanjore district. "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" With reference to the answer given to clause (c), may I know when the reports of these officers are expected ? It is a long time since the investigation is going on. "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I hope they will be received in two or three months. "

Opening of a canal from Manjattidal to Solagampatti.

* 1218 Q.—Mr. S. SUBRAHMANYA MOOPANAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have under consideration any proposal for opening a canal from Manjattidal railway station as far as Solagampatti railway station?

A.—No.

Land Revenue

Record of mulgeni and kanam holdings in South Kanara and Malabar.

* 1219 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the mulgeni and kanam holdings were shown in the pattas given by the survey and settlement officers in the survey and settlement made in South Kanara and Malabar about thirty years ago;

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(b) whether they will be shown in the resurvey and resettlement of those districts; and

(c) if not, why not?

A.—(a) *Mulgeni holdings in the South Kanara district.*—At the settlement of the South Kanara district a separate patta was issued to the mulgar for each mulgeni leasehold, showing the name of the mulgar as pattadar and that of the mulgenidar as mulgeni tenant.

Kanam holdings in the Malabar district.—A separate patta was issued to a kanamdar in respect of a kanam holding only in cases where a kanamdar was registered under section 14 of Act III of 1896 as occupant of a land jointly with the janmi.

(b) & (c) *Mulgeni holdings in the South Kanara district.*—The object of issuing a separate patta for each mulgeni leasehold at the last settlement was to facilitate the attachment of the land comprised in a mulgeni lease and so to render possible the prompt collection of the assessment. Facilities for attaching the land were specially necessary in those cases in which, under the terms of the lease, no enhancement of rent was permissible and the enhanced assessment might in consequence exceed the rent payable to the mulgar. Since the last settlement, the Mulgeni Rent Enhancement Act XIII of 1920, under which the mulgar can obtain an order for the enhancement of the mulgeni rent in consequence of an increase in the assessment, has materially altered the position and has removed the reason which existed at the last settlement for the issue of a separate patta for each mulgeni holding. The Government, therefore, see no reason to issue a separate patta for each mulgeni leasehold in the ensuing resettlement of the district.

Kanam holdings in the Malabar district.—The Government see no reason to issue a separate patta in respect of each kanam holding at the ensuing resettlement of the district unless the kanamdar is registered under section 14 of the Malabar Land Registration Act as occupant jointly with the janmi.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“With reference to the answers given in clauses (b) and (c), may I know, in view of the new Act—the Malabar Tenancy Act—that has been passed giving fixity of tenure to kanamdars, whether the Government do not consider it necessary to give pattas to such holders—I mean kanamdars—as are given fixity of tenure?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“Do the provisions of Malabar Tenancy Bill extend to the South Kanara district?”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“No, Sir. But there are kanam holdings in Malabar district.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“Then the hon. Member will have to refer to clause (a) of the question and not to clauses (b) and (c).”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“The question is hypothetical as the Malabar Tenancy Bill has not yet become law.”

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Public Services

Promotions in the subordinate services.

* 1220 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the departments, the subordinate services of which have two or more grades; and

(b) whether the rules governing the promotion of men in the lower grade to the higher grade or grades are the same in all cases and if not, what the different sets of rules applicable to the several departments are, and what are the department or departments to which such rules are respectively applicable?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the rules published from time to time in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and also to the answer to question No. 908 answered on 15th October 1929. Promotions in the subordinate services are ordinarily governed by General rule 14 published with Public Department Notification No. 292, dated 2nd July 1929, but in the special circumstances of the Registration department the rule of communal proportion is applied to promotions to the upper and selection grades of sub-registrars in the Madras Registration Subordinate Service.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“With reference to the answer given to clauses (a) and (b), viz., ‘but in the special circumstances of the Registration department the rule of communal proportion is applied to promotions to the upper and selection grades of sub-registrars, etc.’, may I know what the special circumstances are?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“The special circumstances are that it was found that there was a considerable preponderance of one particular community amongst the higher grades of sub-registrars and there were very little chances of other communities being promoted to the higher grades for a number of years. I may mention that this fact was noticed, not recently, but so early as the year 1920 when the late hon. Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar was in charge of the department, and he issued an order intended to rectify the preponderance of one community over others in the department.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“May I know what that rule was?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“If I remember right the rule that was issued was that so far as the Brahmans were concerned they should not be appointed if they were not graduates.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“May I know what is the number of Brahmans and non-Brahmans respectively in the higher grade?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“I understand that there is only one Brahman and three non-Brahmans.”

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Recruitment and promotion to appointments in Government services.

* 1221 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have issued the necessary rules to regulate recruitment and promotion to appointments in all provincial services and in the subordinate services of all departments and if not, the provincial and subordinate services respectively for which rules are yet to be published; and

(b) whether in view of the objection raised to the principles of recruitment and promotion in the Legislative Council and elsewhere, the Government have under contemplation the revision of the rules pertaining to any department or departments and if so, what those departments are?

A.—(a) Rules have been issued for all Provincial services, except the Madras Civil Service (Judicial Branch) and the Madras Industries Service. The subordinates in the several departments are being formed into definite services only in connexion with the framing of statutory rules. So far, 13 subordinate services have been formed and rules issued.

(b) No.

Changes in the relationship between the Local Government and the Public Services Commission.

* 1222 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any changes in the classification rules as to the relationship between the Local Government and the Madras Public Services Commission have been proposed and effected; and

(b) if so, what the changes are?

A.—(a) Certain amendments to the classification rules have been proposed to the Government of India and their reply is awaited.

(b) The Local Government are precluded from disclosing at this stage the changes which they have proposed.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Will the Government be pleased to publish those classification rules? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ As soon as the Secretary of State approves them.”

Number of Indian States' subjects holding gazetted and non-gazetted appointments in this Presidency.

* 1223 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to place before the House a statement showing the number of the subjects of Indian States (1) who hold non-gazetted appointments on pay of Rs. 100 and more, and (2) gazetted appointments in the services in this Presidency?

A.—The Government have not the information.

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Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Will the Government be pleased to collect the necessary information and place it on the table of this House? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ The collection of such information would involve a very considerable amount of labour and I do not think any useful purpose would be served by that information commensurate with the labour of collecting it.”

Eligibility of Kanarese-speaking people for Government service in non-Kanarese-speaking areas.

* 1224 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that South Kanara people are disqualified for Government service in any department in the non-Kanarese-speaking districts in this Presidency and if so, in which departments; and

(b) whether such disqualification holds good in the Kanarese-speaking areas of districts like Coimbatore and Nilgiris?

A.—(a) & (b) No.

Selection of clerks and typists by the Staff Selection Board.

* 1225 Q.—Mr. BASHIR AHMAD SAYEED : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) when the Staff Selection Board was brought into existence;

(b) how many Muslim clerks and typists were selected ever since its existence;

(c) in what year they were selected, how many of them have been confirmed, how many are on duty and how many are without appointment;

(d) how many clerks and typists of even the year 1926 are either without confirmation or without jobs; and, if so, what steps the Government have taken for them; and

(e) whether it is a fact that outsiders are being appointed in the city offices in spite of the availability of typists and clerks in the lists?

A.—(a) On 1st April 1924.

(b), (c) & (d) A statement* is laid on the table. Of the four clerks selected in 1926, two are employed, one of whom has been confirmed, one is without employment and the fourth is undergoing training as a Licentiate in Teaching. The one typist selected in 1926 has not yet been confirmed.

(e) Outsiders are not appointed in city offices when Staff Selection Board candidates are available, except in very special circumstances and with the permission of the Staff Selection Board.

Criminal Justice*Alleged enquiry under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, by the Sarishtadar-Magistrate of Markapur.*

* 1226 Q.—Mr. G. HARISAVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state in reference to answers to my question No. 10 answered on the 6th August last—

(a) why the Assistant Superintendent of Police went to Boddisherla with the Sarishtadar;

* Printed as Appendix III on page 474 infra.

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(b) why the Magistrate took action under section 202 and not under the other sections available to him ;

(c) whether the hon. the Law Member has since looked into the judgment of the Divisional Officer in the appeal preferred against the order in the contempt of court proceedings ;

(d) whether he has caused inquiries to be made into the conduct of the Police in this case ; and

(e) what further action he proposes to take in the matter ?

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

(c) No.

(d) No.

(e) The Government do not propose to take any further action.

Forests

Transfer of reserved forests to forest panchayats.

* 1227 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what was the basis on which the reserved forests were transferred to forest panchayats ;

(b) whether recommendations made by the authorities entrusted with the business were carried in toto in the North Arcot district ; and

(c) the names of reserves transferred to panchayats or retained under the Forest department against the recommendations of the authorities concerned and the reasons for the same ?

A.—(a) Forests which are useful for the supply of the ordinary needs of the ryot population and over which the Forest department was prepared to relinquish control were transferred to panchayat management.

(b) & (c) The opinions of the District Committee were accepted as regards all but five reserves.

In respect of these five reserves, the recommendations of the Committee, the Collector, the Conservator, and the Chief Conservator and the Government orders thereon are furnished in the appended statement ^a.

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—“In the answer it is stated : ‘Forests which are useful for the supply of the ordinary needs of the ryot population and over which the Forest department was prepared to relinquish control were transferred to panchayats.’ Is it to be understood from this that as far as possible the Government are prepared to transfer the reserved forests to the panchayats in every village for the ordinary use of the ryots ?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“It is not possible.”

^a Printed as Appendix IV on page 475 infra.

[23rd January 1930]

Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee

Deputation of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for working in connexion with the Provincial Banking Enquiry.

* 1228 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Registrar of Co-operative Societies is given any extra remuneration for work connected with Provincial Banking Enquiry ;

(b) what is the progress made as regards the Banking Enquiry ;

(c) whether the Government have satisfied themselves that the work of the Co-operative department has not suffered on account of the Registrar's attending to the work of this enquiry ; and

(d) whether Government are considering the question of confining Mr. Hood solely to the Banking Enquiry ?

A.—(a) A special pay of Rs. 300 per mensem was sanctioned by the Government of India to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies as extra remuneration for work connected with the Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee.

(b) The progress made as regards the banking enquiry up to the 15th December 1929 is as follows :—

The Committee has met six times and has framed a questionnaire based on that forwarded to this Committee by the Government of India. That questionnaire has been printed in English and translated and printed in five vernaculars and nearly 6,000 copies have been distributed. Two hundred and sixty-eight replies have been received. The printing of this is almost complete and the Committee is now busy studying the evidence received and the reports of two special Investigators enquiring into the conditions of rural finance. It is now ready to receive oral evidence. The Sub-Committee to deal with Coorg has also met in Coorg for two days and arranged a programme of work. There is also another Sub-Committee working in Madras enquiring into the conditions of the finance of Urban Trade and their report is almost ready.

A tentative programme for taking oral evidence starting at the beginning of January has been prepared.

(c) The answer is in the affirmative.

(d) Mr. Hood has been placed on special duty as whole-time Chairman of the Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee with effect from the 15th December 1929.

Titles

Instructions regarding recommendations for grant of titles.

* 1229 Q.—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA-MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government of India have issued instructions to the Local Government amongst others that heads of departments and others in making their recommendations for the grant of titles to individual gentleman, should not recommend insolvent persons who have not discharged in full either through the Court or otherwise, the debts due by them to creditors after discharge ?

[23rd January 1930]

A.—The Government of India has issued no instructions of any kind to the Local Government on the subject. Recommendations of the kind in question are not known to or considered by the Local Government.

Police

Alleged inadequacy of wages given to Indian members of the Police Force.

* 1230 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received any memorials or representations from the Indian members of the Police Force, especially of the constables and head constables in Madras and in the mufassal, complaining about the inadequacy of their wages;

(b) if so, whether he has enquired into the matter and with what result; and

(c) whether the Government intend inserting any proposals in the next year's budget for the increase of their salaries, and if not, why not?

A.—(a) & (b) Memorials have been received from the constabulary of the South Kanara district requesting that they might be given the same scale of pay as is given to the head constables and constables in districts other than Jeypore, Ganjam, Vizagapatam, East Godavari, Kistna and the Nilgiris. As suitable men can be found in that district on the lower scale of pay, the Government saw no reason to comply with the request. No memorials were received from the other districts.

(c) The Government considered the question but were unable to provide the funds to meet the additional expenditure involved in view of other new and important commitments.

Alleged employment of Police on bandobast duty during certain Muhammadan festivals.

* 1231 Q.—Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Commissioner of Police and his force in the City were put to worry and anxiety on account of the conflict and uncertainty of the dates of the Muslim festivals;

(b) whether extra police force were drafted for bandobast on the day of the breast-beating procession and on the 'Shahadath day'; if so, the amount of additional cost incurred on account of the extra police force;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Commissioner of Police invited representatives of the Sunni and Shia sections of the Muslim community, including the Government Kazi, and held a conference to decide the exact dates on which Muslim festivals and other rituals were to be celebrated; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to prevent recurrence of such deplorable state of affairs in future?

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

(d) None.

[23rd January 1930]

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

II

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1920.

Clause 36.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The Council will now resume the discussion on amendment (No. 62) of the hon. the Chief Minister."

* Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Mr. President, yesterday we were discussing the amendment No. 62 moved by the hon. the Chief Minister. It raises this issue, viz., whether it is desirable to confer manhood franchise otherwise known as adult franchise or whether we shall have to be satisfied with some extension of the present franchise. In deciding that issue we shall examine for a moment what the present Act provides and how far the select committee extended the present franchise to all persons who have attained the requisite age of 21 and who have resided for 120 days in the municipality in the preceding year. In this connexion I wish to draw the attention of this House to sections 45 and 46 of the District Municipalities Act which read thus: 'No person shall be included in the electoral roll as qualified to vote unless he has resided in the municipality for 120 days in the preceding year and he has paid any of the taxes mentioned in clauses (a), (b) and (c) of that section.' So, if we analyse it it comes to this:—There are two requisites for eligibility to vote under the present Act, namely, the minimum period for which persons must have resided in a municipality and the previous payment of some specified taxes, viz., a house tax, or a profession tax or a company's tax. It also prescribes the condition precedent of the actual payment of the such taxes.

"Now, coming to this amendment, I must say in all fairness that it is a distinct advance over the old Act. Under the said amendment, payment of any tax, be it a profession tax, or a house tax, or a company's tax, or even a vehicle, or animal tax, or even a licence fee will entitle a man to vote.

"In addition, the franchise has been extended to a retired, pensioned on 11-30 discharged officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's regular a.m. forces. In my humble opinion this amendment by itself introduces considerable extension of the present franchise. As I have said, first of all it dispenses with the condition of previous payment of taxes. Under the existing Acts many persons are excluded by reason that they had not paid their taxes before the time fixed for the preparation of the electoral roll. Under the present amendment, payment of any tax to any authority either to the Government of India, or to the Local Government or to any local authority would entitle a man to vote. If the amendment is carried, it will lead to a considerable extension of the electorate. I foresee that the present electoral roll will almost be doubled if this amendment is carried and given effect to. I regret that the hon. the Chief Minister should stop short of including retired and discharged officers and why he does not extend the same privileges to graduates who, in former days, used to enjoy the franchise whether they paid taxes or not. To put the matter in a nutshell, under the amendment every tax-payer is entitled to vote. Formerly, it was only those who paid house tax, profession tax or company's tax that were entitled to vote. If only my hon. Friend from Bellary had the practical experience of facing a contested election, I do not think he would have pleaded for adult or universal suffrage, or universal suffrage or manhood suffrage. The first principle that

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we have to apply in such cases is to see whether a person is a rate-payer or not. A rate-payer should be solely entitled to vote. If a person does not pay any tax, nor contribute anything towards the coffers of the municipality, he should not be entitled to vote. I am afraid that the roll will be unduly swollen if every person, male and female of a certain age, who has put in the minimum residence of 120 days, is allowed to be included in the roll. There is also the difficulty of canvassing votes by the candidates. There is another cogent reason why at the present moment we should not extend the franchise. Only in the year 1921 there was considerable extension of the franchise. As I have advocated in other places every electoral reform or any extension of franchise must go hand in hand with educational advance, and the capacity of the voter to exercise his vote intelligently and free from influences. I am in sympathy with the poor man; I am in sympathy with the labourers who cannot afford to pay any tax. If the present amendment is carried, a man who owns a mule or a donkey or even a dog and can afford to pay four annas to the municipality, is entitled to vote. Hitherto there was this difficulty; he must exercise a profession or own a house or be a member of a certain company; those limitations have now been removed. The best solution of the difficulty pointed out by my hon. Friend from Bellary is to ask any person to pay a sum of four annas to the municipality to get himself registered. I do not see any reason why this course should not be followed. The payment of any fees, licensing fee or even a scavenging fee, would entitle a man to vote. It is not pretended that elementary education has spread far and wide during this short span of 10 years that have elapsed since the passing of the last Act and that we would be justified in extending the franchise. If you read the history of the electoral reform in England, you will see how very gradual and how very slow and cautious it has been; they have been very cautious; they have never been willing to bring about a revolutionary change in the electoral reform and to confer the franchise once for all on all persons. I for my part do not advocate any revolutionary change.

"There is also the danger of these irresponsible persons—by irresponsible persons I mean people who have no stake and who do not contribute any tax to the municipality—swamping the elections at the expense of the genuine ratepayers who alone should be allowed to have a voice in the affairs of the municipal administration."

* Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"Sir, I am surprised to see my hon. Friend controverting the position taken by my hon. Friend from Bellary, and trying to make out that adult franchise is after all detrimental to the progress of municipal administration. The chief reasons that he urged are these: he said first of all that if manhood suffrage and adult suffrage is given, there will be great deal of difficulty in canvassing; it will almost be impossible for a candidate to see all his electors exercise an intelligent vote; in my view one of the arguments for introducing adult franchise is the impossibility of bringing to bear questionable methods on the voters; that is the best recommendation for adult franchise. If there is a large electorate, it will be impossible to influence the voters by questionable means. There are very many objectionable methods of canvassing. I do not want to dilate upon them. Members who have been in municipal councils and local boards know what they are. If there is adult franchise, it will practically be impossible to bring to bear upon the electorate any bad influences. That argument of my friend is thus wholly untenable."

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"The next argument urged by my hon. Friend was 'is it reasonable to say that during the short span of ten years, the electors have so much advanced as to extend the suffrage to people paying no tax at all?' In other words, the masses are not endowed with sufficient intelligence to select the proper man and return him to the council. Does my friend seriously think that, as a matter of fact, the man who is the owner of a donkey or mule and pays a licence fee is possessed of higher intelligence than one who does not happen to be the possessor of a donkey, mule or some other animal? Does the payment of fees of 4 annas make the man any the more intelligent or capable of exercising his franchise better than the man who does not pay any tax? The artisan perhaps knows better; he knows exactly the wants of a municipality and he may be in a better position than the person who pays the animal tax of 4 annas."

"Then again my hon. Friend urged that the advance of electoral franchise in England was very very gradual. My friend forgets that in India in 1920 we were urging for sufficient representation in Legislative Councils. Does my friend seriously think that all the six centuries of harrowing fight in England should precede the grant of full electoral reforms here, that is to say, all the years that intervened between 1213 and 1832 about six centuries and odd? Does my friend think that we should go all those years before we can get full representation in the Legislative Councils? If, as a matter of fact, we are entitled to get in the Legislative Councils a system of representation which has been found workable in England and which was first introduced by the Reform Act of 1832 within a short space of 10 or 15 years, certainly it stands to reason to suppose that, in the case of municipalities, we may skip through various stages and come to the final stage of having adult suffrage. It is quite clear that what my hon. Friend fears is really the difficulty of canvassing votes. That difficulty is not a real difficulty. If a man stands upon his own merits, if he is an eligible candidate, if he has done public work for some time, if he does not use questionable methods, if he works honestly, no such fear need be entertained by men who want to contest municipal elections and the wider the suffrage the better for the honest man."

* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. President, Sir, while speaking on this amendment, my hon. Friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, ex-Minister, drew the attention of the members of the depressed classes to the advantages that will be derived by voting against this amendment. I therefore thought it necessary to state my views on the matter. Yesterday when the question of joint electorates was under consideration the hon. the Chief Minister . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member need not reply to the arguments of the hon. Minister on the question of joint or separate electorates. Let us come to adult franchise now."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Though my community of Adi-Dravidas ought to welcome adult suffrage one has to consider the fact whether we would be better advised to vote against the amendment. I am a believer in universal education preceding adult franchise. All along, our community has been kept in the dark with regard to the question of franchise and other things connected with local administration. I do not think we would be much benefited if we have adult suffrage when our communities have not had enough of education. Moreover, progress must be in stages and not in

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a rush. I understand, Sir, that the Viceroy, when giving consent to this Bill, has stated that adult franchise should not find a place in the Bill. Therefore I think we cannot be called upon to vote for adult franchise here. For these reasons, I think, I will not be justified in voting against the amendment."

11-45 a.m. * Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, in a municipality, not only the tax-payers are interested but even renters, lodgers and labourers have interest. It is not proper to say that because a property owner contributes to revenue to the municipality, he alone must have the franchise. My opinion is that there should be adult franchise. Everybody living in the municipality should be considered as interested in its administration. I therefore oppose the amendment."

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

Re-number section 45 as sub-section (1) of section 45 and in the section as so re-numbered, re-letter clause (c) as clause (d) and insert the following as clause (c), namely :—

' (c) he has been assessed in such preceding year to any tax payable to the Government of India or to the Local Government or to any local authority in the Presidency of Madras or is a retired, pensioned or discharged officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's regular forces; and '

The amendment was declared carried.

A poll was demanded by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, which was taken with the following result :—

Ayes.

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|---|--|
| 1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 25. Mr. S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar. |
| 2. " Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar. | 26. " S. V. Vanayudaya Goundar. |
| 3. " Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. | 27. " S. Venkayya. |
| 4. " Mr. M. R. Seturathnam Ayyar. | 28. " C. Govindan Nayar. |
| 5. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 29. " V. Ramjee Rao. |
| 6. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 30. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. |
| 7. Mr. Hilton Brown. | 31. Mr. S. Arpudawami Udayar. |
| 8. " H. A. Watson. | 32. " C. E. Wood. |
| 9. " A. G. Leach. | 33. " F. E. James. |
| 10. " J. Gray. | 34. " A. J. Leech. |
| 11. " S. V. Ramamurti. | 35. " R. J. O. Robertson. |
| 12. " C. B. Cotterell. | 36. " P. Siva Rao. |
| 13. " V. Ch. John. | 37. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 14. Khan Sahib Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. | 38. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar. |
| 15. Mr. A. B. Shetty. | 39. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 16. " J. A. Davis. | 40. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 17. " R. Foulkes. | 41. " C. Natesa Mudaliyar. |
| 18. Rao Sahib P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 42. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 19. Khan Bahadur Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib Bahadur. | 43. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| 20. The Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. | 44. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar. |
| 21. The Zamindar of Singampatti. | 45. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Rasook Sahib Bahadur. |
| 22. Mr. J. Kuppuswami. | 46. Mr. Muhammad Kadir Mohidin Sahib. |
| 23. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad. | 47. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 24. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. | |

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Noes.

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|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi. | 8. Mr. J. A. Saldanha. |
| 2. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. | 9. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 3. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. | 10. " K. P. Raman Menon. |
| 4. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowdar. | 11. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 5. " J. Bheemayya. | 12. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. |
| 6. " K. Krishnan. | 13. " R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 7. " G. R. Premayya. | 14. " A. V. Bhanoji Rao. |

Ayes 47. Noes 14.

The amendment was adopted.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move that to section 45 as re-numbered the following sub-sections be added, namely :—

(2) If a company or association or the members of a family jointly or joint pattadars has or have been assessed to any tax, the company or association or the family or joint pattadars shall be treated as possessing the qualification, and the person entitled to be registered in the electoral roll shall be the secretary of the company or association or some other person duly authorized in that behalf or the member authorized by a majority of the family or of the joint pattadars, or, in the case of a joint Hindu family, either a member so authorized or in default of such authorization, the manager thereof.

(3) A person may be qualified either in his personal capacity or in the capacity of a representative of a company or association or of a joint family or of joint pattadars, but not in both capacities.

(4) Save as provided in sub-section (2), no person shall be qualified as an elector unless he possesses the prescribed qualifications in his personal capacity.

" Mr. President, this is consequential on the amendment that has just been carried, and there is also a corresponding provision in the Local Boards Bill."

The hon Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I take it that the House is ready for a vote."

The amendment was put to the House and adopted.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that clause 36 as amended shall stand part of the Bill."

Clause 36 as amended was passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 37.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, I move—

that in line 2 of section 47, for the word and figure ' sub-section (4) ', the word and figure ' sub-section (5) ' be substituted.

" This is consequential to the last amendment. Sub-section (4) becomes sub-section (5) according to that amendment."

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The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

The amendment was put to the House and adopted.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I beg to move --

that after the word 'leper' the words 'certified to be such under section 7 of the Lepers Act (III of 1927, 1898)' be added.

"Section 47, as it is, says :

'Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section . . . a person who is of unsound mind, a deaf-mute or a leper shall not be entitled to vote at any election to a municipal council'.

"To this word 'leper' which is a very indefinite term, I propose to add the words 'certified to be such under section 7 of the Lepers Act' We know, Sir, that there is such a thing as a Lepers Act in India which was passed in 1898 and was amended in 1927. Unfortunately, that Act has not been in force in this Presidency, and yet that Act is now well-known on account of the constant agitation that has been carried on for extending it to this Presidency. Although it has not been brought into operation here, yet it has to be taken into account in deciding who is and who is not a leper. Otherwise, it may be alleged that a certain man should be excluded from taking part in the election on the ground of leprosy, and that would lead to a number of troublesome questions. Who is to decide whether a man is a leper or not and what is leprosy? That is a question which is not very easy to decide. Therefore, there should be some sort of authority to find out who is a leper. If there are a number of persons who are suffering from diseases which cannot be called leprosy at all—for instance a man may be suffering from some sores in the body which may not be contagious—they may be debarred by the chairman or some other officer from going to the election booth on the ground that they are suffering from leprosy. Such an exclusion of a large number of persons would be very pernicious and would lead to a lot of trouble, to avoid which, I propose that we should have some sort of certificate from a constituted authority under the Lepers Act, certifying that a man is a real leper under that Act. For these reasons, I recommend this simple amendment to the consideration of the House."

* Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" Sir, I have great pleasure in seconding the amendment of my friend Mr. Saldanha. It is no good for anybody to say that a person is suffering from leprosy. Whether a person is suffering or not from leprosy, is a matter for medical opinion and the man who wants to disqualify another on the ground of leprosy should produce a certificate under the Lepers Act. There is considerable force in what my friend Mr. Saldanha says, and I think in such cases, it is desirable that whenever any person is sought to be disqualified on the ground of leprosy, a certificate under the Lepers Act should be insisted on. This is a very wholesome amendment, and I second it."

12 noon * The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, I am afraid, I cannot accept this amendment, because, if it is accepted, it will nullify the provisions of the Bill altogether, for there are only very few lepers registered under the Act which Mr. Saldanha mentions. It would be better to omit the word altogether, rather than have a definition. Personally, I would like to retain the word as proposed by the select committee."

The amendment was put to the House and negatived.

Clause 37 as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

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Clause 38.

* Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move that in clause 38, for sub-section (2), to section 48 the following be substituted :—

'(2) No officer of Government other than a village officer and no honorary magistrate exercising his jurisdiction over the municipal town shall be qualified for election as a councillor provided that this prohibition shall not apply to the holder of any office which does not involve both of the following incidents, viz., that the incumbent—
(a) is a whole-time servant of the Government; and
(b) is remunerated either by salary or fees.

Provided further that if any question arises either before or after an election whether any person is or is not disqualified under this sub-section, the question shall be referred to the Local Government whose decision shall be final.'

"Mr. President, this amendment of mine substantially restores the provision that had been made by the Government in its original amending Bill. Under the Government of India Act Non-official Definition Rules, care was taken to define who an official was. Such a definition was absent both in the District Municipalities Act of 1920 and also in the Local Boards Act of that year. The absence of such a provision led to several difficulties of interpretation as regards the word 'official' I may say, Sir, that I was myself a victim of that ambiguity of the language. When under the Government of India Act Rules themselves, an official is not disqualified to stand for the Legislative Council if he is not a whole-time Government servant or if he does not get remuneration from Government either as salary or fees, I do not see why any greater restriction ought to be placed in the case of municipal councils.

"Again, the village officer under this Bill as amended by the select committee, has been disqualified to stand for election to a municipality. It is gratifying, however, to find that several members of the select committee who voted for this disqualification, subsequently found reason to change their mind, and in their minutes of dissent, they have stated that there is no justification to disqualify village officers. If they were now in their seats, I would find them supporting my amendment, but lo, they are not here! But the reasons which would have justified their supporting this amendment still remain. I would point out that under no previous Act governing the District Municipalities were village officers disqualified to stand for election, and nothing has happened since the passing of the old Act to justify this disqualification being imposed on these officers. They are considered to be the leading man in the village and the remuneration that they get from the Government is regarded only as an honorarium. If that is the dignity attached to the office that they hold, I cannot conceive of any reason why they should be disqualified.

"As regards honorary magistrates, though the previous amending Bill of the Government did not disqualify them, I submit that it is necessary that they should be disqualified not only in the interests of the municipalities but also in the interests of the magistrates themselves. In all the previous Acts, honorary magistrates were disqualified, but in the amending Bill that was introduced in this Council, as it originally stood, honorary magistrates were

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not disqualified. I find from the notes on the various clauses, that this change is not supported by any particular reason. I submit that he, as a magistrate, will have to deal with many cases in which the municipality is actually interested, and it is only right, therefore, that they should be disqualified to stand for election to that municipality. I, therefore, submit that this amendment of mine, only restores, as I already said, the provisions of the amending Bill, with this one exception that honorary magistrates are disqualified. I therefore hope that Government will be pleased to accept this amendment."

* Mr. T. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I second the amendment."

* Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Mr. President, Sir, I support the amendment moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. The corresponding provision in the present Act is that 'no salaried officer of Government other than a village officer shall be qualified for election as a councillor.' Now, the change that has been brought about by the select committee is that 'no salaried officer of Government or honorary magistrate shall be qualified for election as a councillor.' In the case of honorary magistrates, the disqualification which existed under the old Act continues still, but the change that has been brought about is with regard to the class of persons known as public prosecutors, Government pleaders and official receivers. Hitherto, the Act was silent as to who should be deemed to be a salaried officer within the meaning of section 48. The whole matter was enveloped in doubt. This question arose in the case of the public prosecutors, whether they should be deemed to be officials or non-officials and the Government gave inconsistent rulings from time to time. Sometimes, they have stated that he was an official and the latest ruling is that following the definition of 'official' given by the Government of India under the Government of India Act, they have stated that the public prosecutor or a Government pleader is not a whole-time servant of the Government and that he is not an official who should be disqualified for purposes of standing for election either as a councillor or as a chairman. So, the matter has been very dubious. Even now, it is not clear and one day the matter may be taken up to a civil court as the opinion of the Government is not final. Therefore, it is very desirable that a definition should be provided for in the Act itself and I think my hon. Friend has done a very real service by trying to supply this lacuna or the defect in the present Act and in the Bill as amended by the select committee. We have a definition of 'non-official' under the Government of India Act and it is also expedient that we should have one in the Local Boards and Municipal Acts.

"Then, as regards the village officers, I think, they have given a deadly blow to this most useful class of officers. I do not know whether those who voted for the disqualification or ineligibility of this class of village officers, were serious in their business. I do not know, if they have been present here, they will continue the same attitude towards this class of officers who form the bulwark of the revenue administration. From time to time, resolutions have been moved on the floor of this House that their salaries should be increased. The Government have so far resisted the demand by pointing out that the village officers have not been paid a regular salary but only an honorarium. What is paid to them is only a kind of honorarium: there is no reason whatever for this class of officers to come within the definition of salaried officers. Now, I may say that the one reason that probably weighed

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with the gentlemen who sat on the select committee was that the village officer is likely to influence the election like other executive officers. Does a village officer or a karnam possess any influence in any municipality? Even if he has, his influence is only infinitesimal. I do not think he will have any influence in towns. But, coming to the rural areas, I am sure hon. Members are aware that for local board elections the district is divided into electoral areas and each electoral area consists of 30, 35 or 40 villages. I would seriously ask whether any village officer or karnam of a single village will have any influence over this area and would it be possible to bring his influence to bear upon the electors that are resident of 40 villages. I think, therefore, this amendment is a very commendable one and I would appeal to the House to accept it."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, in view of the strong feeling that exists among the members that there should not be disqualification for the village officer, I am willing to accept this amendment, as it is only restoring the provision as put forward in the original Bill of the Government."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am not aware that this consent of the hon. the Chief Minister covers public prosecutors and Government pleaders and official receivers, because they are in the same position as the village officers according to the amendment before the House. The acceptance by the hon. Minister, of the right of village officers to stand for election possibly allows the public prosecutors, Government pleaders and official receivers also to enter a municipality. If such is the case, I think I should strongly oppose this amendment. So far as the village officers are concerned, my hon. Friend from Bellary questions what powers the village officers have inside the municipality or outside the municipality. If there is any powerful officer in a village or even in towns, so far as the village affairs are concerned, it is the village officer. I think, hon. Members can feel the force of my remarks—as they are now on the eve of an election—that it is the village officers that turn the scale with their great power. The village officers have been recently agitating for increase of their salaries . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am not able to understand how the increase of salaries of the village officers has anything to do with this amendment."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"On the ground that they are encumbered with so many duties. They have got so many functions to perform and the village officer is more and more encumbered on account of the various functions on account of the work connected with the co-operative societies, the Agricultural department and several others. Because every one of the officers of the abovementioned departments goes to the village officer or the karnam and he has to attend to the requirements, both private and public, of these officers. I have heard complaints—I do not know whether hon. Members are aware of that fact—of the increase in the responsibilities of these village officers.

"Have Government inquired whether these people will have time to attend the meetings of the municipal councils? I for one know very well, and I hope hon. Members of this House who have had some experience of this will

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bear me out when I say, that public prosecutors and Government pleaders seldom have time to attend municipal meetings. Moreover, formerly municipal meetings were held once alone in a month. But nowadays such meetings are held twice or in some cases even thrice a month. Not only that, Mr. President, nowadays those meetings last for a very long time, extending over three to four days. For instance, in the case of the Mangalore municipality, I know from my own experience formerly the meetings were few and far between, but now they are held at very short intervals and for longer hours. If public prosecutors and Government pleaders are given the right to stand for election, they will attend the meetings very rarely, and I know of a case where a public prosecutor put in his appearance once in three months. Again, by virtue of their position, they will bring to bear power on the voters through the police and see that they are returned to the council. Thus, the chances of their failure in elections will be nil. So I ask why should people who have no time to look after municipal affairs be allowed to stand for election?

"Sir, this matter was discussed at length in the select committee, and, if there was unanimity on any subject there, it was on this, and accordingly the select committee decided that these officials should be excluded from municipal councils. I may say that there was no dissenting voice in the select committee. I asked a few public prosecutors and village officers whom I knew well how they can find time to attend council meetings, and they confessed to me that they have practically no time. Perhaps it may be with the intention that if you get the support of these village officers at election time you can secure their help and be cock-sure of your votes. But by doing so you are doing an injustice to the public, instead of doing them benefit. Sir, already we have set aside the decision of the select committee on two important matters, and this is the third instance; and as a result there is a general feeling outside this House that this Act need not be passed at all. May I know in what way the presence of public prosecutors and village officers adds to the efficiency and popularity of local self-Government? Sir, I have not with me a copy of the amendment now moved and so I don't know what other class of persons are proposed to be eligible to stand for election to municipal councils and hence I will say this, that I am not for giving the public prosecutors and village officers a seat in municipal councils."

* Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN :—"Sir, the village officers are the traditional enemies of the depressed classes. In fact, they have become natural enemies. Sir, in the good old days there were wealthy and influential families from which the village officers were chosen. But with the spread of English education, I suppose, the children of those families abandoned the village life and took to urban life, and consequently the present-day village headmen and karnams who are not so intelligent or wealthy as of old are not able to discharge their functions properly. Again, Sir, it is this class of officers, if you take pains to inquire, who create most of the village feuds: in fact, they make more mischief than good in the rural areas. All the trouble that arises in a village can be traced to these officers (A voice: Hear, hear) and particularly so for so many factions among the depressed classes, and between the high caste men and low caste people. Under these circumstances, I am convinced that we are giving these men more power than they deserve and therefore I am against this motion."

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* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Sir, I am very sorry for the experience of my hon. Friend, Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. If it is an exception I can agree with him, but I am sorry he speaks as though it is general and universal. In that I cannot agree with him. From my experience I know that the village Nayudus and village Reddis are of immense help in the task of organizing any good work in rural areas. In my experience of the working of the village panchayat organizations I felt that but for their assistance, in every village I visited I would not have been able to do anything. So too in the case of the spread of the co-operative movement, those who had to do with village work must have felt the same thing. Again, in the field of social reform also they are of immense help in the case of the upliftment of Adi-Dravidas. That has been my experience in carrying on social work in rural areas. The immense and invaluable assistance rendered by village Reddis and village Nayudus I need not detail them. Sir, if to-day the co-operative movement is successful it is mainly due to the selfless exertions of these village officers. Whenever a proposal is brought forward for the increase of their salaries, then it is declared that they are honorary workers, and that the salary paid them is an honorarium and not really salary. But now when this proposal to enfranchise them is made, immediately a section of the House comes out with the argument that since they are officers they cannot be given that right. Sir, the argument of Mr. Srinivasan resolves itself to this, the village officers are a very influential and useful class by themselves and so they should not be enfranchised. Sir, you allow other classes and communities in society who are in the same position this privilege, and what rhyme or reason is there for denying these people that right? Sir, they are also landlords (pattadars), they are influential members of the society, they pay taxes like other voters, and so I am unable to understand how in fairness to representative Government and to this House you can deny them this right. Are not the other communities and classes in the village open to the charge of using their influence on the society creating factions and feuds and thus disturbing the harmonious relationship between the various strata of society? Hence I fail to see the real motive for standing up against the legitimate rights of the village officers. Once more I shall say that these officers are very useful for carrying on any kind of useful and popular propaganda in rural areas. Take for instance, the village panchayat organization. Any hon. Member of this House, who had had some connexion with the development of the panchayat institutions, would bear testimony to the fact that but for their inspiring help and selfless service the movement would not have received such encouragement. It is the village officer who is able to find facilities for starting the society, it is he who controls its power, and it is he who helps to regulate its working. Thus he is a very useful element in the village and hence it is highly desirable that he should be given the right to sit in the municipal and local councils. If he is not a tax-payer and if he has no stake in the country then I wholeheartedly agree with you in denying him this right. You cannot disqualify him on the ground that he is an influential and able officer. Under these circumstances I wholeheartedly support the motion."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I beg to propose another amendment to that of Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar—

For the word 'officer' substitute the word 'salaried officer' and omit all the words beginning with 'provided that this prohibition, etc.,' to the end.

12-3
p.m

[Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar] [23rd January 1930]

"My amendment will then carry out the idea conveyed by the hon. Minister for Self-Government. He said he was willing to accept the amendment because it allowed the principle contained in the original Bill, viz., that honorary magistrates with jurisdiction over municipal towns should not be allowed to stand for election. It is perfectly a sound position to take. An honorary magistrate is a judicial officer and if he is interested in the municipal revenues he may use his office to enrich the coffers of the municipality. With that object I have tried to restore the old provision in the Act, and so have provided that honorary magistrates, exercising jurisdiction over a town also should be disqualified for election. That is the amendment I have suggested. It will mean that the village officer may be allowed to stand but not a Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader or Official Receiver or honorary magistrate exercising jurisdiction over the area."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"I second it."

* Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—"I am sorry, Sir, that this amendment will defeat the very object of my amendment. The purpose of my amendment is to give a definition of the phrase 'salaried officer'. Otherwise all the ambiguities that existed under the previous Act would remain and as I submitted we have an excellent precedent in the Government of India Act rules where care was taken to define an official. It is the same rule that is sought to be introduced here. Instead of leaving the old section as it was and leaving the doubtful cases to be settled by a civil court after all the process of an election was over, I submit it would be better to have a statutory definition without leaving the matter in ambiguity. That is the object of my amendment and I take it that was the object with which the Government introduced that provision in the original Bill. I may also say that in the conference of all parties convened by the hon. Minister for the purpose of discussing this Bill, before its introduction, it was agreed almost unanimously that the provision should be incorporated in the amending Bill. So I submit that it will be very useful to retain it as it was in the original Bill."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I do not press my amendment."

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

The amendment of Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar was then put and adopted.

Clause 38 as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 39.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I move—

In lines 2 and 3 in sub-clause (i) (a) omit the words 'nor involving moral delinquency.'

"When the Select Committee carried this amendment with regard to the exemption of political offences from being treated as disqualifying persons to stand to the council, it was felt that the language should be brought into line with the language of the Andhra University Act. This seeks to carry that out. Besides I feel the determination of the question whether an offence involves moral delinquency or not is a very difficult question, and will lead to investigation and elaborate procedure. A man may commit criminal breach of trust from a humanitarian motive; will that be moral delinquency? Therefore we are following the language of the Andhra University Act."

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Mr. C. GOVINDAN NAYAR :—"I second it."

* Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"I oppose this amendment. It is not that the committee wanted the import the language of the Andhra University Act as was suggested by the Chief Minister. The select committee inserted this provision after a great deal of deliberation; if the conviction has been for any offence not being of a political nature then that should not operate as a bar nor when the offence does not involve any moral delinquency. The hon. the Chief Minister, Sir, took the Andhra University Act as the model but if he would turn his attention to other Acts like the City Municipal Act or the Legislative Council Rules prevailing in this Province and other provinces he would find that a similar clause finds a place even there. It is difficult to define what moral delinquency means. I do not see any difficulty in the matter; for instance, the offence of assault or hurt under provocation may not involve moral turpitude. The offence of criminal breach of trust whether it is for humanitarian causes or political reason would involve moral delinquency. So I ask for the retention of the clause as it is in the Bill."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I think very many instances have arisen where people have been punished for technical offences which involved no moral turpitude whatsoever. I do not think, Sir, it is the object of the hon. Minister that people of that sort should be penalised. For one thing the hon. Minister said that he would try to bring the language into line with the corresponding provision in the Andhra University Act. May I ask him if there are any other Acts containing a similar provision. If I am informed correctly, in the Madras Proprietary Village Officers' Act there is a provision similar to this in which the words 'involving moral delinquency' do occur. If it is possible to get along with that provision, I do not understand why the Government should be apprehensive of any untoward results by having a provision here similar to what exists in the Proprietary Estates Act. I agree with my Friend, Mr. Siva Rao, that these words are necessary and should be retained in the clause as such."

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"I am also inclined to think that the retention of the words 'moral delinquency' is necessary. Sir, we have a similar provision in the Village Officers' Act. The fact that a man may be convicted for six months should not be a ground for excluding him from doing public service. A man may be convicted for more than six months for simple hurt, and yet such conviction should not form a ground for disqualifying him from standing to a local board. That would be rather unreasonable, especially as Government do not reserve the power to exempt cases. I think in the circumstances these words should be retained."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment." 12-45 p.m.

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. C. GOVINDAN NAYAR :—"I move that in sub-clause (i) of clause 39 for the words 'for any offence not being of a political character nor involving moral delinquency' the following words be substituted :—

'For any offence other than an offence of a political character or an offence not involving moral delinquency.'

[Mr. C. Govindan Nayar] [23rd January 1930]

"Sir, the words as they stand will lead to some ambiguity in construction. If these words are substituted the amendment will be made clear."

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

The amendment was put and adopted.

Clause 39 as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clauses 40 to 49.

Clauses 40 to 49 were put, passed and added to the Bill.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"I have given notice of an amendment similar to 70-A."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"As it was not given within the prescribed time, it was disallowed."

Clause 50.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I move that the following be inserted as a proviso to new section 70 (2) :—

'Provided that no proposal adversely affecting any permanent municipal officer or servant who has served the municipality for more than five years shall be considered except at a special meeting convened for the purpose and no such proposal shall be given effect to unless assented to by at least one-half of the members then on the Council.'

"Sir, this amendment is the result of a deputation by some of the municipal employees who felt that some security of tenure ought to be provided for them, and that they ought not to be left to the sweet will and pleasure of the executive of the municipality concerned. They felt that their interests would be safer if it was made clear that such a dismissal could only be made with the concurrence of the majority then on the council. I propose this amendment for the acceptance of the House."

Mr. C. GOVINDAN NAYAR :—"I second it."

* Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, left to myself, I would probably have opposed this motion, but knowing as I do, the history of the amendment, I do not propose to do so, more out of respect to the recent commitments made by the Chief Minister and the leader of my party than out of the conviction that such provision is necessary in the Act. I wish, however, to introduce two amendments in the amendment of the hon. the Chief Minister. The first which I shall move is this:

For the words 'who has served the municipality for more than five years' substitute the words 'who has been in the permanent service of the municipality for more than five years.'

"The object of the amendment is only to make it clear that the benefit of this provision is to apply to those officers or servants of the municipality who have been in its service continuously and permanently for a period of five years, and not to men who have put in an acting service even of five years. I do not think that this benefit should apply to acting officers also. So I move the amendment.

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"The second amendment also which I beg to move is an innocuous one and is this:

'After the words "five years" insert the words "and is drawing a salary of not less than fifty rupees per mensem".'

"The object of this amendment is that the provision should not apply even to the menial servants of the municipality. If, for example, a municipality wanted to reduce the pay of a peon who was getting Rs. 20 by 1 rupee, it should not be made necessary to convene a special meeting and get the assent of a special majority. With that object I am proposing the amendment."

The amendment was duly seconded.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I do not oppose it."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"I oppose the second amendment. My Friend, Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, thinks that those who draw less than Rs. 50 are not subject to the inconvenience resulting from the sudden reduction of their salary. I think, Sir, it is admitted that those who suffer most are chiefly the subordinate officers drawing small salaries, because the chairman or the vice-chairman acting for him, without consulting the municipal council can do whatever he likes with regard to these men. I have known several cases of these poor people, even after 10 or 20 years of service abruptly sent out of municipal service without any reason. The reason assigned in some cases is that they have been long enough there. I think my Friend need not restrict the class of servants by introducing the second amendment. So I oppose the second amendment."

* Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON :—"I am afraid I cannot agree with Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar in this matter. The object of Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar is to place some discretion in the hands of the chairman in matters of detail with reference to officers drawing lower salary. Otherwise the chairman will have to be in perpetual subjection to the members of the council. I have been on a municipal council for some time and I know as a matter of fact in councils there have been opposing factions, and the chairman is not able to have a large majority. So the chairman will be put in difficulty. So I beg leave to support the amendment of Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar entirely."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that—

in the amendment of the hon. the Chief Minister, for the words 'who has served the municipality for more than five years', the words 'who has been in the permanent service of the municipality for more than five years, and is drawing a salary of not less than Rs. 50 per mensem' be substituted."

The motion was adopted.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The amendment of the hon. the Chief Minister as amended is for the consideration of the House."

* Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"I oppose the amendment as amended. Mr. President, when the original amendment was being moved I thought it was a ridiculous one, because it even referred to peons and duffadars, and now it has become at least somewhat plausible and is brought into some shape.

[Mr. P. Siva Rao]

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I cannot possibly understand the meaning of the words 'that no proposal adversely affecting any permanent municipal officer or servant'. I want to know whether even the award of punishments comes within its purview. In the present order of things, the chairman has got a power which the council has not. The chairman has got power to inflict any punishment such as reduction, etc."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Mr. Siva Rao will kindly see that it only deals with the proposals referred to in sub-sections (1) and (2)."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"If it deals with schedules I have nothing to say."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It comes as a proviso; it is not a separate section by itself."

The amended amendment was then put and adopted.

Clause 50 as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 51.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I move—

'In line 1, for the word and figures "section 71" substitute the words and figures "sections 71 and 72".'

"This is in consequence of the next amendment I am moving."

Mr. C. GOVINDAN NAYAR:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and adopted.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I move the following amendment:—

'Re-number sub-section (2) as clause (a) of sub-section (2); and for sub-sections 3 and (4) substitute the following clauses and sub-sections, namely:—

"(2) (b) The Local Government shall appoint these officers and fix their salaries.

(c) No such officer shall be removed from office except by the Local Government.

(3) Every secretary, health officer, or municipal engineer shall devote his whole time to the duties of his office and shall not engage in any other profession, trade or business."

"This restores the provision as was put in the original Bill and it agrees with the practice obtaining now. Besides that, the Bill as introduced contained this provision, that these officers should be permitted to undertake other work with the sanction of the Government. But the select committee felt that such a disqualification ought to be made absolute, and hence this amendment."

Mr. C. GOVINDAN NAYAR:—"I second it."

1 p.m. * Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I oppose this amendment. Section 76 provides that a municipal council should sanction the post of a health officer, a municipal engineer and in certain cases also a secretary. Sir, these are officers for whom provision has to be made in the

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[Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu]

municipal budget. The clause as amended by the select committee provided for such officers being appointed by the municipal council, for their salaries being fixed with the approval of the Government and for their devoting their whole time to the duties of their office. I think it is but an elementary principle of finance that the body who pays must have the right to appoint and the right to remove. In this case, while the Government take power to ask the municipal council to employ one of its officers without committing themselves to the financial liability for paying him, they want also power to appoint and to remove him. Under this arrangement, the municipality stands in this position: it has to find funds for payment to men who are to be appointed and removed by the Government. I submit it is a very unfair way of dealing with a municipal or democratic body. There is no such provision in the Local Boards Act; but the Government proposed to provincialize the district board engineers and health officers and pay their salaries. To avoid any technical or legal objection, the Government have asked the district boards to pass resolutions agreeing to place the power of appointment in the hands of Government themselves as they pay them. Every one of the district boards has agreed to it and that system is working well. Now, if the Government at any time find that they can finance the scheme for their taking up the power of appointing officers like health officer, etc., there would be no difficulty, and I am sure no municipal council would oppose it seeing that the Government will agree to pay for these officers. But without taking that financial responsibility, by an amending Bill, to say that they would take the power to appoint and remove them, is not right. This question would not have been agreed to by the local bodies unless there was a positive gain to them financially. I request the hon. Minister to respect the sentiments of the municipal councils. As I said, no municipal council would oppose the proposal if the Government undertook the financial liability. But without that responsibility, the Government should not have this power."

* Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"Sir, I endorse every word that has fallen from Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu. The fundamental basis of any contract between an employer and an employee is that the employer is liable to pay to the employee and that the employee is liable to obey the behests of the employer. If you say that the employer has nothing to do with the employee except paying his wages and that his employment is at the will and pleasure of a third person who has absolutely no responsibility in seeing that the work is carried out by that employee, you are reducing yourself into an absurd position. Further, Sir, what is the position that the amendment contemplates? As a matter of fact, does the Government mean to say that they want to thrust upon the municipal bodies servants who can practically snap their fingers at their so-called masters? Surely that is not the intention of the Government. Then again, Sir, if you want really to enforce discipline, if you want to get out of the employee of the municipality all the amount of work that you can extract from him, you must give the municipality the power to dismiss him and to appoint him. Otherwise it is absolutely impossible to extract from him any work.

"Then again, Sir, in this connexion why should not the Government trust a municipality? Why should the Government think that the municipal chairmen and the authorities concerned will have no sense of responsibility? It is only if you give them freedom in these matters at least that you will be

[Mr. K. P. Raman Menon] [23rd January 1930]

developing a sense of responsibility in them and, unless this sense of responsibility is developed, it would be impossible to say that local self-government has begun to be in working order in this Presidency. I submit, therefore, that the hon. Minister will be doing a great kindness to the municipalities if he sees his way to withdraw this amendment."

MR. P. SIVA RAO :—" Mr. President, I join in opposing this amendment. Now, Sir, the provisions of the present Bill as amended by the select committee, provide that the salaries of these officers, viz. health officer, secretary and municipal engineer, shall be fixed by the municipal council subject to the approval of the Local Government. Sir, I heartily endorse the principle that one who pays, whether wholly or in part, ought to have the discretion to fix the amount and ought to have control over the persons receiving that amount. Now, Sir, the amendment proposes to take away that power from the municipal councils. It is, after all, a restricted power which is provided for. It says that the salary shall be fixed with the approval of the Government. In providing like this they had this consideration in their mind that the Government should contribute a great part towards the maintenance of these health officers. In the case of the engineer, I do not think that the Government make any contribution whatever. In the case of the secretary again, I believe the whole of the salary is paid out of the municipal funds. Sir, even to this modest provision the Government have been objecting and this, I am afraid, is striking at the root of self-government. When the cry now is for more and more freedom in the domain of self-government, I am astonished at the fact that the hon. Minister, who has the best interests of local self-government at heart, should try to restrict it. There must be full and complete autonomy granted to the local bodies. When there is the cry persistently raised to that effect and when it has been conceded in the Montford report which the hon. the Chief Minister was hopelessly quoting from to support his own views, that such freedom should be conceded as soon as possible, I am simply astounded, Sir, that in a domain like this, the hon. the Chief Minister should be aiming to strike at the very root and violate the vital principle that should prevail that one who pays must have the control over the man paid and have a voice in fixing the amount to be paid. What is the fun of Government dealing with the finances of a municipality? They can have no idea as to how much has to be provided for a particular object and on what particular purpose money has to be spent. When this is the case, what is the fun of giving this power of fixing the salary, to the Government?

"Now, the power for removal also contains an astonishing provision. It says that these officers shall not be removed from office except with the consent of the Local Government and that consent shall be given if it is recommended by a resolution of the council passed at a special meeting called for the purpose supported by the votes of not less than two-thirds majority. And now, what is it that makes the Government dissatisfied with that provision? It is only if the requisite majority of two-thirds vote for his removal that the Government should consent to his removal. In all other cases the removal should be made subject to the approval of the Government. If it is considered that these higher officers should have some security of tenure and should be protected from the whims and fancies of the councillors for the time being, these are ample. I therefore see no reason why the hon. Minister

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should press for this provision, having gone on so long on the best lines of local self-government reforms. I trust that he would not block that career by introducing a provision of this kind."

Mr. J. A. Saldanha rose.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Is the hon. Member going to oppose the motion? "

* MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Yes, Sir; but I do not want to make a speech. I strongly oppose this motion and, in doing so, I only express my surprise that the hon. the Chief Minister who on one occasion was showing himself as a staunch champion of democracy, should now come forward and introduce an amendment of a reactionary nature such as this. I hope he will desist from doing so as soon as possible; otherwise some of us would have to walk out too." (Laughter.)

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I shall be very sorry to provoke my hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, who is providing any amount of amusement, into taking such a step. In view of the fact that I have an amendment to introduce a new clause after clause 55 which would very likely give all the power which the Government want with regard to the provincialization of all these services, I propose to withdraw this amendment with the permission of the House."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Mr. Saldanha's threat had a good effect on the Minister." (Laughter.)

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 51 as amended was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 51-A.

Clause 51-A was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 52.

* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" Sir, I beg to move—

In line 1, omit the word 'and' and in line 2, after the word 'engineer' add the following words: 'revenue officer and the manager' and insert the following new section as 73-A :—

'The Local Government shall create a cadre of revenue officers and managers prescribing qualifications and rules of service.'

"Sir, my reasons for proposing these amendments are that in some municipalities which are very advanced in matters of administration it is the revenue officer and the manager who are co-operating with the chairmen that are responsible for bringing about that state of affairs. The revenue officer in his capacity as collector of tax and the manager in his capacity as head of the office looking after the internal affairs that are solely responsible for the better administration."

"Moreover, Sir, there is not an uniformity of salaries among the various revenue officers and managers in the various municipalities. Some municipalities have gone far ahead of others in their administration and so much so if there is uniformity the former can help the latter to enable them to come on an equal level with them. In these circumstances I move the amendment standing against my name."

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The ZAMINDAR OF SINGAMPATTI :—" I second it."

The amendment was put to vote and negatived.

Clause 52 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 53.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Before I admit the amendment of the hon. Member, Mr. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, I want to know what his intention is. Does he mean to say that the Government shall not make any rules on or before 1st April 1930 ?"

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" They could make. I want the rules which they have made under the Act of 1882 should not be made applicable to the present Act."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" My difficulty is this: do you want the words 'on or after the 1st of April 1930' to be retained in your amendment or not ?"

* Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" I shall omit those words. What I want to submit is this: the present Municipal Account Code has been framed in the nineties when the old Municipal Act of 1882 was in force. Since then several changes have taken place, but the Account Code has not been revised even though the municipal councils have been urging the Government to do so from time to time. Most of the audit objections are based on the Municipal Code, the rules thereof are quite inconsistent with the provisions of the existing Act and several surcharge certificates are issued basing the objections on those rules. So, Sir, it is my object that Government should not ask the local bodies to adhere to these old rules, most of which are inconsistent with the existing Act and present policy of the Government. I want Government to frame rules consistent with the existing provisions of the Act. With these few words I move the amendment that stands in my name, which is as follows :—

'For the words "provisions of this Act and any rules which the Local Government may have made" substitute the words "provisions of this Act and any rules which the Local Government may make in this behalf".'

The KUMARA RAJA OF VENKATAGIRI :—" I second it."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I have one difficulty which I want to be cleared before I give my assent to this amendment. I think the hon. Member who proposed this amendment was in favour of the idea that the rules made under the Act of 1882 should not be made applicable to the present Act. I am in entire sympathy with his object so far as that is concerned. But now it appears that he wants that the rules made under the Act of 1920 should not also apply. If that is so, I think I will not be able to accept his amendment . . ."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" This is only a small amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" This is not the stage for negotiations. The hon. the Chief Minister and the hon. Member were members of the select committee and they had ample opportunities of making negotiations. So shall I put the amendment to vote ?"

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* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" The proposal is to substitute the words 'may make' for the words 'may have made'. I do not know what is exactly the difficulty of the Government in accepting this amendment. Do they mean that the rules that will hereafter be made will not apply? If rules are made according to a new Act, under the General Clauses Act, such rules will continue to apply unless in the particular instance they say that such rules shall not apply. It is with a view to avoiding some confusion and ambiguity that this amendment is brought forward."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I accept the amendment."

The amendment was put to vote and adopted.

Clause 53, as amended, was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 54 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 55.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I do not propose to move amendment No. 81, because it is not necessary in view of what has happened."

Clause 55 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 56.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I beg to move the amendment which reads thus—

After clause 55 insert the following clause, namely :—

'56. After section 77 of the said Act, the following section shall be added, namely :—

"77-A. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Local Government may, by notification, constitute any class of officers or servants of municipal councils into a municipal service for the Presidency of Madras—

Provided that no notification shall be issued under this sub-section—

(i) unless all the municipal councils constituted under this Act have been consulted in respect thereof, and

(ii) unless a majority of the Councils so consulted have passed a resolution supporting such issue.

(2) Upon the issue of a notification under sub-section (1) the Local Government shall have power to make rules regulating the classification, methods of recruitment, conditions of service, pay and allowances and discipline and conduct of the municipal service thereby constituted, and such rules may vest jurisdiction in relation to such services in the Local Government or in such other authority or authorities as may be prescribed therein."

[Dr. P. Subbarayan] [23rd January 1930]

"This found a place in the original Bill but the Select Committee by a narrow majority vetoed the proposal, but afterwards when they came to consider the proposal of amending the Local Boards Act, they thought that they should not maintain this attitude because they said that the financial question as between municipal councils and Government could be settled in the matter of employment of officers and that these officers might serve in the local bodies in the province as well. I think it would be best to have a provision of this kind and I hope therefore that this provision which is explanatory by itself will be accepted."

Mr. C. GOVINDAN NAYAR:—"I second it."

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I am in favour of the amendment. There are only two amendments which have been given notice of by my friend Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. In those amendments he says that if Government should accept the proposal of having a municipal service they should accept some responsibility for the financial obligation which would devolve upon the municipal bodies and secondly that the rules to be made under this provision should be made subject to the approval of the Legislative Council."

* Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I beg to move the amendment that stands in my name as follows:—

In the hon. Dr. Subbarayan's amendment, add at the end of section 77-A (1) the following:—

'(iii) unless the Local Government agree to pay a contribution of not less than half the salaries of such officers or servants.'

"Sir, this question of provincialization of the municipal and local services has been engaging the attention of the Government and of several committees which have been appointed from time to time for the purpose of considering the financial relations between the local bodies and the Government. Whenever this question of provincialization came up it was understood that provincialization always carried with it an obligation on the part of Government, to undertake if not the whole, at least a share of the burden of the salaries of the services sought to be provincialized. The Financial Relations Committee which was appointed by the Government in 1919 went into this question and recommended the provincialization of several local and municipal services and the necessary corollary was understood to be that Government should undertake the payment of the whole of the salaries of these provincialized services. The recommendation of the Financial Relations Committee was to some extent accepted by Government. With regard to District Board Engineers, their service was provincialized and the whole of their salaries are being claimed by the Government. Quite recently a tendency has been developed on the part of the Government to try to provincialize local and municipal services forgetting at the same time that it involves a financial obligation on their part. I am sorry to say that the interests of the employers are being disregarded and undue consideration is being paid to the interests of the employees. I do not mean to say that any sympathy should not be shown towards the employees. But to sacrifice the interests of local administration out of an undue regard to the interests of the services under it would often lead to situations which would be very unsatisfactory and even intolerable. Provincialization as sought to be introduced

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by this amendment of the hon. the Chief Minister would vest in the Government large powers with regard to municipal services. It will give them the power to define the qualifications of those who will be required as officers, to frame rules with regard to their recruitment, etc., without vesting any kind of power in the bodies who are to get work out of these officers. If instead of all these it was provided in the section itself that there was an obligation on the part of the Government to undertake to pay a portion of the salaries of these officers it will to some extent at least be a compensation for the sacrifices that municipalities are called upon to make. The reason on which the select committee turned down this proposal was that it was not a well-thought out scheme and there were no materials placed before the committee to enable it to a conclusion as to whether the provincialization which the Government wanted was desirable or not. No further material has been placed before the House even now.

"Sir, the first of my amendments is to impress on the Government that before any provincialization is asked for by the Government it must be understood that it is the duty of the Government to pay at least 50 per cent of the salaries of these officers who would come under the scheme of provincialization. I mentioned the case of the District Board Engineers. In the case of these officers now the whole of their salaries is paid by local boards and the present provision of the Local Boards Act does not say that the Local Government should make these appointments and that their services ought to be provincialized. The power of making their appointments and fixing their salary is at present vested in the local board but the local boards agreed for the transfer of this power to the Government because the latter undertook to pay the salaries of these officers.

"In the absence of any such undertaking, to ask for mere provincialization of these services and to say that we shall have all the powers of patronage and control over the services without undertaking any obligation is, I submit, not a very reasonable attitude to be taken by the Government. The object of my first amendment is to impose an obligation on the part of the Government that, in the event of the provincialization of any of these services, they should pay at least 50 per cent of the salaries of these officers.

"The second amendment that I propose is as follows:—

Add at the end of clause (2) the following:—

'A draft of the rules proposed to be made under sub-section (2) shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council and the rules shall not be made unless the Legislative Council approves the draft either without modification or addition or with modification or addition; but upon such approval being given, the rules may be made in the form in which they have been approved, and such rules, on being so made, shall be notified in the Fort St. George Gazette and shall thereafter be of full force and effect.'

"This is an exact copy of the amendment that was introduced in the Local Boards Bill and which was accepted by the Select Committee. I see that the hon. the Chief Minister has himself given notice of an amendment to introduce this clause in the District Municipalities Bill at another place. I therefore take it that the hon. the Chief Minister will agree to this clause being introduced. I think it will be more appropriate under this section than under any other.

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"With regard to the first amendment I submit that he need not be frightened by any considerations as to opposition by the Finance Department. The amendment as it is does not impose at present any obligation on the part of the Government to pay anything. If it did, then that objection may hold good. Only in the event of the Government thinking of provincializing any of these services, this obligation has to be undertaken by the Government. If they are not so prepared, if the Finance Department is so stiff as not to be prepared to accept any financial obligation, then the Local Self-Government Department need not come forward with any proposals to provincialize the municipal services. In the absence of any immediate obligation on the part of the Government to undertake financial responsibility, I submit, Sir, the hon. the Chief Minister if he accepts this amendment would not be doing anything of whose consequences he need not be afraid. If he agrees to any scheme of provincialization being brought before the House, he should also agree for a portion of the salary—I say 50 per cent being paid by the Local Government.

"The amendment was duly seconded."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The amendment of Diwan Bahadur Kumaraswami Reddiyar to the amendment of the hon. the Chief Minister is for the consideration of the House.

"The Council will now adjourn and re-assemble at 2-30 pm."

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

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"Mr. President, Sir, I wish to support the amendment of the hon. the Chief Minister in this instance. The previous speaker stated that, if the Government wanted to create a municipal service for the Presidency of Madras, they should come forward with grants at least to pay half of the salaries of this service. I think this is rather asking for too much. I do not see why the manager or the secretary or the executive officer that is appointed by the municipality for its work should be paid by the Government. I say it is too much to ask the Government to do so. If a provincial service is constituted for these employees, there will be a chance for those who have acquired experience in a smaller municipality to have their services, as belonging to a cadre, transferred to a bigger municipality on higher pay. At present such an advantage is denied to the municipal servants of this Presidency. The provincialization of the municipal services attempts to give them an advantage and I think we must heartily support it. I have therefore great pleasure in supporting the motion of the hon. the Chief Minister."

* Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON :—"Sir, I find myself unable to agree with my hon. Friend, Mr. Nagan Gowda, in his opposition to the amendment of my hon. Friend Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. What Mr. Nagan Gowda says is inasmuch as the entire work of these officers is with the municipality, why should the Government contribute 50 per cent of their salaries. The obvious answer is that the Government have, under the amendment of the hon. the Chief Minister himself, power to make rules regulating the classification, methods of recruitment, conditions of service, pay and allowances and discipline and conduct of the municipal service. When the Government is the competent authority to make these rules, it stands to reason that they should also contribute a portion of their pay. It is idle to say that the

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municipalities are given free control over these services. So long as the rules regarding the conditions of service, qualifications, pay, allowances, etc., are made by the Government, these services are certainly the services of the municipality as well as of the Government. When that is so, there is no reason why the Government should not contribute its quota; what that should be is another matter. Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar says it should be 50 per cent. There is precedent for this. I think I am right in saying that so far as the health officers in bigger municipalities are concerned, the Government do contribute towards their pay. There is no reason why, with regard to other appointments also, the Government should not contribute for their pay. It is no doubt desirable that there should be a municipal service cadre, because the persons who enter the services of the municipality have no prospect of promotion now. If a cadre is constituted and if persons who are employed in the various municipalities stand a chance of being promoted to the highest grades of employments in the bigger municipalities then attractions to the service will certainly improve; it will no doubt be for the betterment of these classes of persons and it would attract better persons to the service. The amendment sought to be introduced by the hon. the Chief Minister is silent on the matter and what Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar says is that some portion of the pay—he puts it at 50 per cent—should be contributed by the Government. The second portion of the amendment is that the rules made by the Government should be approved by this Council. Nothing can be more reasonable than that. Wherever rules are laid down by the Government we have always been zealous to provide that these rules should be scrutinized by the Council and approved by it. There is absolutely no reason why the rules that will be framed by the Government should not be scrutinized by us and subject to our approval. I submit there is a great deal of force in the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, and it ought to commend itself to this House."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Sir, I will dispose of the second amendment first. It will be seen that an amendment has been given notice of by me to this effect to a later clause of the Bill (section 305). That amendment will effect the desire of Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. It is better that this amendment comes under the section—rules made under this Act.

"With regard to the first amendment which is more difficult, I am not in a position to commit the Government financially at this moment. As I have told the House, when any provincialization takes place, I am sure that the municipal councils themselves, before they agree, will insist upon the Government paying at least a portion of the cost of such provincialization. That would be the time to consider the apportionment of cost. I do not think the apportionment of cost could be introduced in the Bill itself. I would therefore request my hon. Friend, Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, to withdraw both his amendments. The second one is virtually accepted and the first one is not possible of being accepted now."

* Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—"Sir, in view of the undertaking given by the hon. the Chief Minister that the second amendment will be moved in another place I withdraw that amendment. As regards the first, he sympathizes with the position that I have taken, that financial obligations also should be undertaken by the Government. When proposals for provincialization are brought forward he expects that the municipal councils

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themselves, before they agree to any such provincialization, would insist upon the Government undertaking a share of the financial burden and if the municipal councils do not do so, they have only to thank themselves. In view of the position taken by the hon. the Chief Minister, I withdraw that amendment also."

The amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

After clause 55, insert the following clause, namely—

' 56. After section 77 of the said Act, the following section shall be added, namely :—

" 77-A. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Local Government may, by notification, constitute any class of officers or servants of municipal councils into a municipal service for the Presidency of Madras ;

Provided that no notification shall be issued under this sub-section—

- (i) unless all the municipal councils constituted under this Act have been consulted in respect thereof, and*
- (ii) unless a majority of the councils so consulted have passed a resolution supporting such issue.*
- (2) Upon the issue of a notification under sub-section (1), the Local Government shall have power to make rules regulating the classification, methods of recruitment, conditions of service, pay and allowances, and discipline and conduct of the municipal service thereby constituted, and such rules may vest jurisdiction in relation to such services in the Local Government or in such other authority or authorities as may be prescribed therein."*

The amendment was put and adopted.

Clauses 57 to 59.

Clauses 57, 58 and 59 were put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 60.

* Mr. F. E. JAMES :—"Sir, I beg to move the following amendment :—

In sub-clause (i) add at the end the following proviso :—

' The proportion of combined tax divided as between water and drainage shall be declared by the council.'

"I move this amendment in order to enable the municipality to remit a portion of the tax. I shall give a concrete illustration. In a railway colony, for example, the railway administration itself is generally entirely responsible for the drainage and sanitary schemes. This amendment would give power to the municipality to remit that part of the tax. I therefore hope that this amendment will meet with the approval of the House."

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Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"I second the amendment."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

' In sub-clause (i), add at the end the following proviso.'

"I think the words 'Provided that' must be inserted before the words 'the proportion' in the proviso."

Mr. F. E. JAMES :—"Then, I move it in that form, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is this—

In sub-clause (i), add at the end the following proviso :—

' Provided that the proportion of combined tax divided as between water and drainage shall be declared by the council.'

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I have no objection to accept this amendment, Sir."

The amendment was put to the House and adopted.

* Mr. F. E. JAMES :—"I beg to move, Sir, that

' in sub-clause (iii), in lines 7 and 8, the following words be deleted :—

" or at such rates with reference to the extent of such lands."

"The purpose of this amendment is to avoid taxes being levied with reference to the extent of the land. I believe this provision was not included either in the old Bill or in the Bill as introduced by the hon. the Chief Minister, but it was introduced during the sittings of the Select Committee. Experience has shown that in many cases taxes imposed on the basis of the extent of lands have been out of all proportion to equitable rentals that might be expected from those lands. Therefore, Sir, I move this amendment."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"I second it."

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—"Mr. President, . . ."

(The hon. Member began to speak from a seat in the Treasury Benches.)

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I request the hon. Member to go to his seat."

(The hon. Member then took a seat in the Opposition Benches.)

* Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—"I am sorry, Sir, I have to oppose this amendment. This amendment was introduced into the amending Bill at my instance in the Select Committee. This power of assessing waste lands, i.e., lands which are not used for agricultural purposes and which do not adjoin any buildings, on the extent of such lands, had been given to the municipal councils under the old Act, i.e., under the Act of 1920. There is no particular reason why this power should be taken away from the municipal councils. In fact, Sir, such a power has been found very useful in some cases. I had in my mind particularly the municipal town of Tuticorin. There, in view of the future developments of the harbour and other schemes, lands, which at present have little or no value, have been purchased by merchants at fabulous prices. If these lands were to be taxed on the basis of their capital value—you will see, Sir, in the Act that the rate on lands assessed on capital value has to be uniform—then they will have to be so assessed at a very high rate. In the select committee it was also observed by some Members that similar difficulties would be experienced in the case of a municipality like Vizagapatam and also others where big schemes are in

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contemplation. The prices of lands near the sites of such schemes have enormously increased, though their actual value is practically nothing. That was why this amendment was introduced, and I do not see any harm in power being given to the municipal councils to assess lands in this way. It is open to the council to assess lands in any of the prescribed manners provided suitably to their nature and situation, and I therefore submit that this amendment will take away a very useful power sought to be vested in municipal councils."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, as Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar has explained, this amendment was put in by the select committee practically unanimously and this found a place also in the old Act. As he has explained, we have also received a representation from the Tuticorin municipality pointing out the difficulties that would occur if this power were to be taken away. Under these circumstances, I am afraid I am not able to accept this amendment."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In sub-clause (iii) in lines 7 and 8, delete the following words :—

' or at such rates with reference to the extent of such lands.'"

The amendment was negatived.

* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" Sir, I move for the deletion of sub-section (4) of sub-clause (iii).

" Sir, the object of my amendment is that already agriculturists are being overburdened with so many taxes, and agricultural enterprise is becoming more and more costly. Recently, on account of the outbreak of rinderpest, the cultivators had to go to the extent of getting fertilisers at a heavy cost. Moreover, Sir, one of the sub-sections of sub-clause (iii) says that the assessment shall be in equal shares from the landholders and tenants respectively. I do not think that the tenant should be called upon to pay any municipal cess. If at all, it must be taken only from the landholder. If this is not accepted, I think there will be great hardship caused to the agriculturists. In these circumstances, Sir, I move the amendment."

Mr. S. V. Vanavudaiya Goundar seconded the amendment.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am afraid Mr. Muniswami Pillai has not considered the question as to what will happen if this sub-section (4) is deleted. What will happen is that these agricultural lands will be liable to property tax, which, in all cases, is heavier than what we have provided in this section which was introduced by the Select Committee on the representation made that agricultural lands should have a lesser burden in respect of municipal taxation than other lands. So, the effect of accepting this amendment would be that the distinction which has been made by the Select Committee would be got rid of. So, I oppose this amendment."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" I beg to withdraw my amendment."

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

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move that in sub-section (4), clause (i) of section 81 (in clause 60), the words 'in the form of a municipal cess' be omitted. These words by themselves are quite harmless but may lead to a misapprehension like that felt by my

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Friend, Mr. Muniswami Pillai. This tax is not anything different from property tax. This sub-section provides only a different basis of assessment so far as the agricultural lands are concerned. Agricultural lands, till now, have been assessed on the rental value of such lands, as any other lands within the municipal area. I shall mention what is happening in the municipal area of Tinnevely. The assessment at present per acre of agricultural lands within the area of the Tinnevely municipality is about Rs. 20 per acre, and I am told it is the highest rate of assessment known to the world. The rental value of an acre is about Rs. 150 a year, and if property tax is assessed at $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the rental value, as is usually done, the result will be that the property tax will come to something between 12 and 13 rupees. Besides the ryotwari assessment of Rs. 20, the owner of the agricultural land has to pay an additional property tax of Rs. 12 to 13, and the object of the amendment which was introduced at my instance in the Select Committee was to reduce the rate of property tax, so far as agricultural lands were concerned. Now, the introduction of the word 'cess' may perhaps be a little misleading, and may lead to the impression that this is something different from the property tax. I also observe that in some of the subsequent sections a vague kind of distinction is sought to be drawn between property tax and land cess. I shall refer you, Sir, to clause 64 which deals with section 86 of the Act, which says that 'the property tax and the municipal cess shall be levied every half-year.' I am afraid some such confusion is present in some other provisions of the Bill also. So, I want, by this amendment, to avoid the possibility of any mistake arising that the property tax assessable on lands is something different from what is known as 'cess' in sub-section (4) here. That is the only object. It will make no difference in the substance of the provision. If these words are omitted, there will be no room at all for misapprehension."

Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur seconded the amendment.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, I have no objection to accept this amendment."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Then, do you think the words 'these taxes' in the sub-section are all right?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" They refer to all the taxes, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is to omit the words 'in the form of a municipal cess' in sub-section (4) (i)."

The amendment was adopted.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think in clause (ii) also the words 'the taxes' should be substituted for the words 'the cess'."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I move, Sir, as a further amendment to Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar's amendment that for the words 'the cess' in clause (ii) of sub-section (4) the words 'the taxes' be substituted."

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

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that for the words 'the cess' in sub-section (4) (ii), the words 'the taxes' be substituted."

The amendment was adopted.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that clause 60, as amended, shall stand part of the Bill."

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Clause 60 as amended was passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 61.

* Mr. F. E. JAMES:—"Sir, I beg to move that—

for the proposed sub-clause (ii) in clause 61 the following be substituted:—

'(ii) in the proviso—

(1) for clause (a), the following clauses shall be substituted, viz.,—

(a) in the case of any Government or railway building other than those rentable, the annual value of the premises shall be deemed to be five per cent of the booked capital cost which shall be inclusive of the value of the land occupied by the building;

(b) in the case of any Government or railway rentable building, the annual value of the premises shall be deemed to be the yearly rent realizable on the basis of the assessed rents fixed by the Government or railway for such buildings by a deduction of ten per cent of such annual rent for repairs;

(c) in the case of any other building of a class not ordinarily let, the gross annual rent of which cannot, in the opinion of the chairman, be estimated, the annual value of the premises shall be deemed to be six per cent of the total of the estimated value of the land and the estimate of the present cost of erecting the building after deducting for depreciation a reasonable amount which shall in no case be less than ten per centum of such cost, and

(2) Clause (b) of the proviso shall be re-numbered, as clause (d) and in clause (d) as re-numbered, after the word "machinery" the words "and furniture" shall be inserted.'

"Sir, as the Bill stands, the rate of assessment on buildings in all cases, especially on railway and Government buildings, is six per cent of the total of the estimated value of the land and the estimated cost of erecting the building, after deducting depreciation. The main objections to this method are, in the first place, it is very difficult to arrive at a valuation of the buildings on an estimate of the present cost of the building, after deducting depreciation at a reasonable amount. This method has led to considerable trouble in the past. There have been many disputes over such assessments which have hampered the smooth carrying on of the work both in the municipality and in the railways concerned. In the second place, there is no uniform basis on which the municipality fixes this valuation. In many cases, a fictitious value has been placed on the buildings against which there have frequently been appeals. The Bill as it stands proposes to confer on the municipality power to make by-laws in regard to this matter. But from experience in the past, municipalities differ in the making of by-laws, and some municipalities may not make any by-laws at all. Therefore, it will lead to some dispute, and keen differences of opinion are likely to follow.

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"Therefore, I suggest that it would save any misunderstanding and would 3 p.m. simplify the whole procedure both from the point of view of the Government and of the railway and also from the point of view of the municipality, if the annual value of the premises were deemed to be 5 per cent of the booked capital cost. It may be urged against this that it would not be possible to fix the capital cost. I beg to disagree with the suggestion, because, in the first place, no account is taken of depreciation. That has been wiped out altogether. Many old buildings stand there and if depreciation were allowed on their original booked capital, there would be very little left. It would be simple if only one figure is adopted, namely, the booked capital cost and that is suggested as the best basis for municipal assessment. Further, I have suggested 5 per cent, as 6 per cent of this figure is considered to be too high; 5 per cent has been adopted in other provinces, in the Punjab, in the United Provinces, and in the Cantonments Act of 1924 you will find that in all cases where a percentage of the value of the building, for the purpose of arriving at the annual value is assumed, the figure is fixed at 5 per cent. Therefore I have suggested the same figure for the municipalities in Madras.

"In regard to the question of rentable buildings, what is aimed at by the amendment is, that whether they are occupied free or on payment, the assessed rent fixed by the railway under rules made by the Government of India or fixed by this Government, should be taken to be the annual value for purposes of municipal taxation. These rents, after all, represent the annual value of the buildings to the administration concerned. It should be borne in mind, generally, that in the case of railway colonies, which are situated within the municipal limits, the railway administration render practically all the civic services, for instance, road, lighting, water-supply, so that the municipalities are relieved of a considerable amount of expenditure. This has also the further advantage of simplifying procedure and calculation and both the municipalities and the railway administrations will be benefited by my amendment. I therefore commend my amendment to the consideration of the Council."

Mr. C. E. Wood:—"I second the amendment."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, though I am in favour of Mr. James' amendment, I would like to point out that I cannot accept 5 per cent. In the second place, there is some difficulty in his amendment. He wants to substitute his amendment for sub-clause (ii). It will be seen that sub-clause (ii) refers to 'any building of a class not ordinarily let, the gross annual rent of which cannot, in the opinion of the chairman, be estimated.' It only refers to private buildings. Evidently, Mr. James wants sub-clause (i) to be amended in the manner he wants. I am willing to accept that amendment, provided he accepts my further amendment to substitute 'six per cent' for 'five per cent'."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Will the hon. the Minister follow the ordinary practice of handing over the amendment?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Yes, Sir (and he handed over his amendment to the hon. the President)."

The amendment was duly seconded.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that in item (1) of Mr. James' amendment the word 'six' be substituted for the word 'five'."

Mr. F. E. JAMES:—"I accept the amendment, Sir."

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The amendment of the hon. the Chief Minister was put to the House and adopted.

* Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—“Mr. President, Sir, I very strongly oppose this amended form of the amendment. Clause 61 gives power to assess buildings on two principles. There are two classes of buildings, namely, buildings that are ordinarily let and those which cannot be ordinarily let. Most of the Government buildings and railway buildings come under the second category. All the railway buildings in every place are not ordinarily rented. In such cases, you will have to take the cost of these buildings. So also with regard to the Government buildings other than those used as residential quarters, viz., office buildings of the Collector, Deputy Collector or the Court buildings they have to be assessed on their capital cost. The clause in the Bill reads as follows :—

‘the annual value of the premises shall be deemed to be six per cent of the total of the estimated value of the land and the estimated present cost of erecting the building after deducting for depreciation a reasonable amount which shall in no case be less than ten per centum of such cost.’

This is the amendment which was passed by the Select Committee. If Mr. James’ amendment is accepted, the effect will be that the municipality will not be able to realize equitable amount by way of taxes. The assessment on all buildings in any municipality is revised once in five years. With regard to the railway and Government buildings, it will be on a permanent basis and even the permanent basis has to be taken with reference to the cost of the building when it was originally constructed, which may be, say 50 years before. Every one knows, Sir, that the railway buildings and Government buildings in every place have been built 3, 4 or 5 decades back. The cost of the construction of these buildings must have been, say 20 or 30 per cent of the cost of constructing such buildings now. When the buildings of private owners are assessed and revised once in five years, I cannot understand why Government and railway buildings alone should be assessed on their cost which existed several years back. Take the Central Station in Madras: if the capital cost is taken into account, it must have been constructed in those years at a cost of 2 or 3 lakhs, whereas the present cost of constructing such a building would come to about 10 lakhs or even more. So also, we can quote several such instances. We in Madras are objecting to the permanent settlement in Bengal, when here the Government are having the assessment of lands revised once in 30 years. When such is the case, I cannot really understand why the railway and Government buildings should be taxed on the booked capital value of these buildings. With these few words I very strongly oppose this amendment in the amended form.”

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—“Mr. President, Sir, I am afraid this is an amendment which cannot be accepted. We do not know how it will affect the income which the municipalities are now getting as taxes on Government and railway buildings. If, as the hon. Mover says, there may not be much difference, there is no quarrel about it. If that is not the case, so far as the municipalities are concerned, it will be a very serious matter. There are two points so far as the Bill is concerned; it makes a difference between two classes of buildings. With regard to Government and railway buildings, there is no question as to whether they are rentable or non-rentable. The basis of assessment is stated to be on the present cost of the buildings minus depreciation. He proposes that in the case of such buildings, it

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is to be taken at 6 per cent of the booked capital cost. So far as the 6 per cent is concerned, as the hon. the Minister has accepted that figure, there is no quarrel. Sir, in the case of any Government or railway building other than those rentable, the annual value will be 6 per cent of the booked capital cost, but under the Bill it will be 6 per cent of the total estimated value of the land and the estimated present cost of erecting the building after deducting for depreciation a reasonable amount. The result will be that many of the municipalities are getting a tax calculated at that rate. But, if the rate happens to be higher than what it will be according to the booked capital cost, all the municipalities stand to lose considerable income which they are at present getting. This is a question which Government should not accept unless they have considered the position and come to the conclusion that the municipalities will not be prejudiced. I do not say that the municipalities are getting a large amount of income from these buildings. But, now that we are bringing into existence an amending Act, it would not be fair to introduce a provision without consulting the municipalities, whether they would be hard hit by this or not. If there is to be great difference in the income of the municipalities, it would be unfair and we cannot accept it merely on the assurance of the hon. the Mover that there would not be much difference. It is a question of equitable adjustment of taxes and, in the case of Government buildings, we are prepared to agree to any principle which does not apply equally to other buildings also. By all means, let the Government examine carefully what taxes the municipalities are now receiving in respect of buildings and what will be the income according to the formula suggested by the hon. Mover, Mr. James. There is no objection to accept the amendment if Government on examination come to the conclusion that there is not much difference; but merely to accept it because, in theory, it would seem to work more easily, is unfair. I only suggest to the Government not to accept it so light-heartedly, because it would mean serious loss of income to the municipalities. It will be really doing an indirect hardship to the municipalities, and no municipality has been consulted as to how this particular amendment will affect municipal finances. I therefore oppose this amendment.”

* Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON :—“Sir, the position taken up by Mr. James is 3-15 that taxes on railway properties should bear a proportion on the actual cost P.M. incurred in erecting the buildings, which happened probably years ago, than on the present value of the buildings, which the amending Bill contemplates to adopt. My submission to you, Sir, is why should we modify the present figures and go to the amount actually incurred in the erection of the buildings? Perhaps it is merely because at the time of erection the value of the site was less and the cost of labour was cheap. I say it is for that very reason, I think it stands to reason, and I think it is just, that the buildings of railways should be taxed on their present value. To me the principle enunciated in the amending Bill is more acceptable than that adumbrated by Mr. James. If as a matter of fact a great deal of inequity will arise if we accept Mr. James’ amendment, then I submit it is a matter for closer examination, and hence it should not be rushed through, and so I join with my hon. Friends in appealing to this House not to accept this amendment.” (Hear, hear.)

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“Sir, I rise to offer a few remarks from my experience of Government buildings. I think there is real difficulty in accepting Mr. James’ amendment, for it will make a considerable difference in the amount of taxes now realized. I know as a

[Mr. R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar] [23rd January 1930]

matter of fact that in the case of book values of buildings that were erected many years ago, for example, residential buildings, they are very low. That being the case, such houses are let for low rent, and therefore officers are very glad to occupy them. On the other hand, buildings recently put up, the value of house sites being high and the cost of labour also being high, are available only at a comparatively high rent. So by accepting Mr. James' amendment we will be perpetuating these low and inequitable assessments. Hence I think his amendment should not be accepted." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM:—"Mr. President, Sir, I wish to point out that Mr. James has not carefully worked out how severely his amendment will affect the revenues of the bigger municipalities if we are to levy taxes on railway buildings on the basis of the book value of the capital cost. Most of the buildings were erected a very long time ago, and hence their book value will be low. Further, from time to time additional buildings have been erected, and to add to this in important areas like the metropolis, Madura and Tanjore the value of land has also risen with the lapse of time. Again, it is a well-known fact that there are certain places which we thought ones would fetch no rent, now being rented. For example, in the platforms in railway stations, advertisement boards are allowed to be hung up for a charge ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 a month per ten square feet. Further, all of us know that the company is making a large amount of money from stall-keepers, toy vendors and book-stall keepers. And so if we levy tax on the book value of the building we will be giving rise to the complaint of differential treatment from other quarters; and already the mills in Madura are clamouring for the same concession that is being enjoyed by the railway company. Then, again, take a concrete case. The present value of the Madura railway station will be about 72 thousand rupees. According to Mr. James' amendment it will be about 36 or 37 thousand rupees. And so the tax to be levied by the municipality on the building will be exactly half the amount that they are now levying. But we cannot gainsay one fact that according to Mr. James' principle we will have a permanent tax. But the hollowness of this argument will be clear by this fact. According to the last quinquennial report, the railway company is paying now a rent of 7½ lakhs of rupees, whereas in the last quinquennium they were paying only 3½ lakhs. And if we adopt Mr. James' principle they will have to pay a very low sum, or almost nil. So for these reasons I have to join the chorus of opposition started by the hon. the Leader of the Justice Party, which was followed up by Mr. Ratnasabhupati Mudaliyar, to save the municipality from financial ruin."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, I don't wish to refer to the financial aspect of the motion, on which sufficient stress has been laid by my hon. Friends. The motion of Mr. James appears on the face of it quite innocent. But if you examine it closely you see that it is a piece of legislation introducing the principle of discrimination between private and public properties. The effect of his amendment comes to this: 'With regard to Government and railway buildings, levy the municipal tax on the basis of their book value, but with regard to private properties, levy the tax on their present market value.' This kind of differential treatment of buildings within the same municipal area seems to me to be unfair."

"Another aspect of the case which I wish to bring before the House is that with regard to Government and railway buildings, though they were put

23rd January 1930] [Sir A. P. Patro]

up some time back, we see from time to time several additions are being made, so much so, that in Government Public Works Department books if you see one building under one head this year, you will find it ten years hence under another head.

"Then again if you are to tax them on the basis of their book value then in the course of years by making allowance for depreciation the book value will come to nil, or minus figure."

"With regard to clause (ii) of Mr. James' amendment we see that the rate of allowance for repairs is to be 10 per cent. I think in the case of public works a deduction of 3 per cent is made, and on that computation we have to make allowance for a large sum; and I don't know to what sum the figure will work up to if we are to allow 10 per cent for repairs."

"For these reasons, Sir, I beg to oppose the motion."

* Mr. F. E. JAMES:—"Mr. President, Sir, the discussion on this amendment makes me feel that the House has not understood me properly. Before I explain myself let me say this that I am glad to see Mr. Tulasiram in the House and I hope he will be with us for the rest of the session."

"In the first place, it was suggested that municipalities would lose a considerable income by this method of assessment. I think this is a misapprehension. Unfortunately I have not figures to prove my contention any more than can the hon. Members produce figures to support their point of view. I am quite sure, however, that when it is realized that the book capital cost without any deduction for depreciation is the basis, their fears are without foundation."

"Secondly, my amendment is not introducing any wrong principle. For at present there is no definite principle laid down for determining the value of a building. Each municipality has its own way of doing it, and what I aim at is only to introduce a fixed principle on which the municipalities may proceed, so that the costly machinery which is now employed by them may be abolished altogether. Let me assure the House that there is no desire on the part of the interests which I represent to lessen the amount of taxes they are at present paying. As I told the House before, what I am anxious is to see that it is reduced to a principle. Sir Patro talked of my amendment as one introducing the principle of discrimination. I may tell him that such a thing is far from my intention. This much I can say, that, in general, there is nothing in my motion for so much misapprehension on the part of the House."

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am rising to reply to one observation of Mr. James, viz., with regard to the assessment of railway buildings there was no uniformity of procedure or method. With regard to the assessment of rates on Government buildings, there is a Government Order by which a committee has been constituted to settle the value of Government buildings on which assessments are to be made by municipalities. That order has been in existence for a long time, and recently another Government Order has been issued by which a committee consisting of the railway engineer, the chairman of the municipality and the executive engineer has been constituted. In view of the appointment of that committee I don't see there is any justification for the accusation made

[Mr. S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar] [23rd January 1930]

by Mr. James, that municipal councils were assessing railway buildings at random. Further, if we are to accept his motion, we will be reducing the finances of the municipalities to a great extent. Already under the present financial state they had to borrow from Government, and if we are to accept the motion we will be rendering it difficult for them to repay those loans."

The amendment, as amended, was put to vote and negatived. Clause 61 was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 62.

8-30
p.m.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I beg to move—

'In sub-clause (1) omit the words and figures "buildings owned and occupied by societies registered or deemed to be registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912".'

"This is in consonance with the decision of the Select Committee on the Local Boards Bill. There they stated that these co-operative building societies should not be specially exempted. So I propose this amendment for the acceptance of the House."

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar seconded the motion.

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" I wish to oppose the amendment of the hon. the Chief Minister. Sir, though there are a great many co-operative societies in this province, yet there are very few societies which are working well. There are very few societies in which the members are taking enough intelligent interest and are being benefited by them as members of co-operative societies are doing in other countries. I can easily imagine the situation in a country like Denmark or the United States where the co-operative societies consisting of educated members are doing roaring business. But here in this country they are in a very weak situation. The Government seeing the difficulties of the co-operative movement and seeing how difficult it is to progress has given them a great number of conveniences. One of these is this : that for any co-operative society that is willing to build a godown the Government loans an amount of Rs. 2,500 at the low rate of interest of 5 per cent and it also gives them the opportunity of repaying these loans in 20 annual instalments. And yet the co-operative societies are not progressing very rapidly and now here comes the hon. the Chief Minister with a proposal to tax the buildings owned by the co-operative societies. I think, Sir, this is rather a very unkind move against the co-operative societies. I therefore, Sir, beg to oppose this amendment moved by the hon. the Chief Minister."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" I second it."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The opposition need not be seconded."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" What I mean, Sir, Mr. President, is that in the Select Committee this was well thought out and we came to this decision."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" By a narrow majority."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" Well, I am reminded by the hon. the Chief Minister that it was by a narrow majority. However, I think, I am right when I say that co-operative societies' buildings are very few as pointed out

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[Mr. L. K. Tulasiram]

by the previous speaker. After all the co-operative societies buildings owned by co-operative societies can be counted on one's fingers. I think it will be very kind of the hon. the Chief Minister if he does not take away the little concession that has been shown to the co-operative societies and I request that he will be pleased to withdraw the opposition."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I am strongly against this amendment. Sir, we must bear in mind that co-operative societies buildings are intended for accommodation of the co-operative societies and for holding the meetings of the societies. Most of the work done by the members of the co-operative societies is voluntary. It might be that the Secretary is paid, the staff is paid, but the Directors are not paid for their work and they are doing a large amount of charitable work. I think the buildings which they use for their meetings and their office should be exempted from the tax. They are just like churches or charitable institutions doing a lot of charitable work and it will be a gracious act on the part of the hon. the Chief Minister to exempt these buildings from tax."

* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" I am sorry that the hon. the Chief Minister has thought it advisable to bring an amendment of this nature. Sir, the building society is one of the co-operative activities brought into existence of late and at present the building societies are not getting that amount of sympathetic consideration as we thought they would. Now, if these building societies are to be burdened as it is proposed in this amendment, it will work a real hardship. Having known the difficulties some of the municipalities have already exempted the building societies even from profession tax. So, I appeal to the hon. the Chief Minister to withdraw this amendment." (Hear, hear.)

The motion was put to the House and declared carried.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

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|---|--|
| 1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur, | 23. Mr. S. Subrahmanya Moopamar. |
| 2. " Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar. | 24. Mr. Daniel Thomas. |
| 3. " Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. | 25. Mr. S. Venkiah. |
| 4. " Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. | 26. Mr. C. Govindan Nayar. |
| 5. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 27. Mr. T. G. Rutherford. |
| 6. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 28. Mr. C. E. Wood. |
| 7. Mr. Hilton Brown. | 29. Mr. F. E. James. |
| 8. Mr. H. A. Watson. | 30. Mr. A. J. Leech. |
| 9. Mr. A. G. Leach. | 31. Mr. R. J. C. Robertson. |
| 10. Mr. J. Gray. | 32. Mr. H. F. Hearson. |
| 11. Mr. S. V. Ramamurti. | 33. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| 12. Mr. C. B. Cotterell. | 34. Rao Sahib C. S. Ratnasabhupati Mudaliyar. |
| 13. Mr. V. Ch. John. | 35. Diwan Bahadur B. Maniswami Nayudu. |
| 14. Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 36. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 15. Khan Sahib Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. | 37. " Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliyar. |
| 16. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. | 38. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 17. Mr. A. B. Shetty. | 39. Mr. T. K. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar. |
| 18. Mr. R. Foulkes. | 40. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar. |
| 19. Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamrud Sahib Bahadur. | 41. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur. |
| 20. Subadr-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur. | 42. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 21. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. | 43. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 22. Mr. W. P. A. Soundarapandian. | 44. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. |
| | 45. Mr. A. V. Bhanaji Rao. |

[23rd January 1930]

Noes.

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|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. C. D. Appavu Chettiyar. | 12. K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur. |
| 2. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder. | 13. Mr. A. Ranganath Mudaliyar |
| 3. Mr. J. Bheemayya. | 14. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami |
| 4. Mr. J. A. Davis. | Mudaliyar. |
| 5. Mr. K. Krishnan. | 15. Mr. Ramanath Goenkā. |
| 6. Mr. N. Siva Raj. | 16. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon. |
| 7. Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | 17. Mr. B. Nagan Gowda. |
| 8. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao. | 18. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 9. Mr. G. R. Premayya. | 19. Mr. K. R. Venkatarami Ayyar. |
| 10. Mr. J. A. Saldanha. | 20. Mr. P. Siva Rao. |
| 11. Mr. L. K. Tulasiram. | 21. Mr. C. Gopala Menon. |

Ayes 45. Noes 21.

The motion was adopted.

15
m.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I move--

Re-number sub-clauses (ii) and (iii) as sub-clauses (iii) and (iv) respectively and insert the following as sub-clause (ii), namely:—

‘(ii) at the end of clause (b), add the following words, namely:—

“and hospitals and dispensaries maintained by railway administrations, which may from time to time be notified by the Local Government.”’

“This is to give exemption to charitable dispensaries, hospitals, etc., maintained by railway authorities.”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I second it."

The motion was put and adopted.

Mr. F. E. JAMES :—"I move—

In sub-section 3 for the words ‘the municipal council may with the previous sanction of the Local Government’ substitute the following:—

‘The Local Government by notification or the municipal council may.’

“The point of this amendment is this: that in some cases the municipal council refuses to grant exemption which are justifiable. Moreover there was a case in Madras in which, though the Local Government allowed the exemption, the municipal council took no action whatsoever. The original draft Bill contained a provision enabling the Local Government to notify but the Bill that emerged from the Select Committee gave the power only to the municipal council, with the sanction of the Local Government. My amendment proposes that the Local Government may also issue a notification in such cases. I hope the House will set matters right.”

The amendment was duly seconded.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"As Mr. James pointed out no doubt the provision formed part of the Bill as introduced by Government. But the Select Committee composed of members of all parties thought that the Government were trying to take up large powers under the Act and felt that at least in the matter of the apportionment of tax, etc., the Council themselves ought to have this right. But they agreed to the previous sanction of the Local

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[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

Government because they felt they may not be allowed to fritter away their taxing capacity by carrying the resolution themselves. In the circumstances I am not able to accept the amendment."

The motion was put and negatived.

Clause 62 as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 63.

* Mr. F. E. JAMES :—"I beg to move—

In section 84 (1) for the proviso substitute the following:—

‘Provided that the aggregate property tax leviable in the case of light houses, piers, wharves and jetties as also passenger sheds, latrines, car-stands, retiring rooms and platforms belonging to railways shall not exceed 4 per cent of their annual value.’

“Mr. President, Sir, the point of this amendment is that these structures are built and maintained for the convenience of the public. I therefore submit that they must have some consideration in regard to taxation, although I am quite willing and have admitted that they have no claim to total exemption. The amendment suggests that the annual tax on such structures should not exceed 4 per cent of the annual value. These places are on a par with wharves, piers and jetties, and there should be no discrimination in this matter. I hope the House will accept this amendment.”

The amendment was duly seconded.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, this will no doubt lead to complication in the sense that there will be lessening of the tax. In the case of the things specifically mentioned they are all really for the convenience of the public. When these things are provided for the convenience of the public it is but right that the railway should have the concession. I think the House ought to accept the amendment."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I oppose the amendment. In the previous clause Mr. James framed an amendment that the rental value should be calculated at 4 per cent of the capital cost. The hon. Minister was pleased to raise it to 6 per cent and Mr. James consented to it. Now in respect of the platforms, etc., he wants a reduction and this rather looks inconsistent. Besides I cannot understand on what principle the railway company can claim any concession. Even for entrance to those platforms the people are charged an anna per head. Even for bookstalls and other vending booths heavy rents are charged. So I consider the railway platforms should be allowed no concession. I therefore oppose the amendment."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"I oppose this amendment of Mr. James and in doing so I wish to state that these buildings fetch in a large amount of revenue to the owners. Of course they are for public convenience. But there are many other buildings and structures for public convenience which are being taxed in this Bill. I think by accepting this amendment and levying a heavier tax on the buildings of the co-operative societies as was done by a previous amendment, the Government would be passing a very discriminatory legislation. I therefore oppose this amendment."

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Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—"It is a well-known fact that the railway is realizing large incomes from passenger sheds by letting the stalls. They levy a rent of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per month. I do not see any reason why the railway company should be treated with such tenderness and why Mr. James should have so much tenderness when the railway is able to earn large profits from the cart-stands, fruit stalls, etc. So, taking into consideration the fact that the railway is making so much income out of these items I do not see why they should not be taxed on a higher scale."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I do not know, Sir, how the hon. Minister reconciles the position he has taken in respect of this amendment with that he took in that relating to co-operative buildings. Co-operative societies are institutions which may realize not more than a certain rate of dividend whereas in regard to the railway companies there is no such limit. Does the hon. Minister propose that the railway and port authorities should have a concession rate of assessment even though their earning may be large? Apart from that they do derive income from their cart-stands, their fruit stalls, the retiring rooms, etc. Further, are the Government prepared to apply this principle impartially? Even the taluk office provides accommodation for the ryots to wait. Is he going to carry the principle logically and exempt the taluk offices and other Government buildings from the payment of tax? If he is going to work up to that principle he will be wrecking many a municipality. The Guntakkal municipality depends very largely on the income of the railway buildings. The hon. Minister has been somewhat hasty in giving his consent to this motion."

4 p.m.

* Mr. F. E. JAMES :—"There is only one point I should like to make and that is that the original Bill as it emerged from the Select Committee contained that ports, light houses, piers, wharves, etc., were to be exempted from taxation. I take it that this House will admit that ports make money also and practically on all these other items with the exception of light houses. On the other hand, I claim that passenger sheds and latrines are entirely for the convenience of passengers travelling by train. (Mr. Nagan Gowda: Question.) I am quite prepared to admit that in the case of platforms they might be exempted from the operation of the amendment. But, as far as the other items are concerned, I think certainly they are subject for special consideration. In regard to retiring rooms the rent exacted from the public is only sufficient to cover the cost of maintenance. So, on that account they can be called conveniences for the public. I hope, therefore, that the House will accept this amendment."

The motion was put and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

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|---|--|
| 1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 10. Mr. J. Gray. |
| 2. " Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar. | 11. Mr. S. V. Ramamurti. |
| 3. " Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. | 12. Mr. C. B. Cotterell. |
| 4. " Mr. M. R. Seturathnam Ayyar. | 13. Mr. V. Ch. John. |
| 5. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 14. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 6. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 15. Mr. J. Bheemayya. |
| 7. Mr. Hilton Brown. | 16. Mr. R. Foukes. |
| 8. Mr. H. A. Watson. | 17. Rao Sahib P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. |
| 9. Mr. A. G. Leach. | 18. The Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. |
| | 19. Mr. N. Siva Raj. |
| | 20. Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |

[23rd January 1930]

Ayes—cont.

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| 21. Mr. W. P. A. Soundarapandian. | 28. Mr. R. J. C. Robertson. |
| 22. Mr. S. Subrahmanya Moopanar. | 29. Mr. H. F. P. Hearson. |
| 23. Mr. C. Govindan Nayar. | 30. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |
| 24. Mr. T. G. Rutherford. | 31. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| 25. Mr. C. E. Wood. | 32. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-Jah Sahib Bahadur. |
| 26. Mr. F. E. James. | 33. Mr. G. R. Premayya. |
| 27. Mr. A. J. Leech. | |

Noes.

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| 1. Mr. A. B. Shetty. | 19. Mr. P. Siva Rao. |
| 2. Mr. J. A. Davis. | 20. Mr. C. Gopala Menon. |
| 3. Mr. J. Kuppuswami. | 21. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 4. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. | 22. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabbapati Mudaliyar. |
| 5. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. | 23. Diwan Bahadur B. Meniswami Nayudu. |
| 6. Mr. K. Krishnan. | 24. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 7. Mr. S. V. Vanavudaiya Goundar. | 25. " C. Natesa Mudaliyar. |
| 8. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao. | 26. Mr. T. K. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar. |
| 9. Mr. J. A. Saldanha. | 27. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar. |
| 10. Mr. L. K. Tulasiram. | 28. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razak Sahib Bahadur. |
| 11. K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur. | 29. Muhammad Khadir Mohideen Sahib Bahadur. |
| 12. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 30. Diwan Bahadur S. Kamaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 13. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. | 31. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. |
| 14. Mr. Ramarath Goenka. | 32. Mr. V. Bhanojee Rao. |
| 15. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon. | |
| 16. Mr. R. Nagan Gowda. | |
| 17. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. | |
| 18. Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. | |

Ayes 33. Noes 32.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 63 as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 64.

Clause 64 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 65.

* Mr. F. E. JAMES :—"I move the amendment standing in my name as follows :—

For sub-section (1) of the proposed section 87 substitute the following :—

'87. (1) *When any building has been vacant and unlet for 30 or more consecutive days in any half-year, the Chairman shall remit so much not exceeding one-half of such portion of the tax as is proportionate to the number of days during which the building was vacant and unlet in the half-year.'*

"Sir, the purpose of this amendment is to ask the hon. Minister whether the section as it stands covers cases of remission of certain holdings which are not ordinarily let; for example, are railway buildings, which are not let, deemed to be occupied by the owner himself? To take a concrete case, how does the Negapatam workshop that has been recently vacated stand with reference to this particular section? There are also other cases. If this section, as it stands, does not cover such instances, I should press my amendment."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"As far as I am aware, I think the section provides for cases mentioned by Mr. James."

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1920

[23rd January 1930]

* Mr. F. E. JAMES :—" I withdraw the amendment."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

Clause 65 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 66.

Clause 66 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 67.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I move—

For clause 67, substitute the following clause, namely :—

' 67. In sub-section (1) of section 91 of the said Act—

(a) for the words " within a week after the service of the notice " the words " within thirty days after the service of the notice where the notice is served upon the Government, a railway administration or a company and within seven days after such service in other cases " shall be substituted ; and

(b) after the words " measurements of the land " the words " and with such other information as the chairman may require " shall be inserted.'

" Sir, this amendment enlarges the time limit for the admission of information required in the case of Government and railway administrations. It is to meet the convenience of the Railway Board and Government. It is difficult to give the exact information wanted within seven days, and little more time is necessary for this purpose. So, I hope this amendment will be accepted by the House."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

The amendment was put and adopted.

Clause 67 as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 68.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, I move—

For clause 68, substitute the following clause, namely :—

' 68. Section 92 of the said Act, and the heading thereof shall be omitted.'

" This is to bring it in line with the decision arrived at by the Select Committee on the Local Boards Act, by which they left out the companies tax altogether and has introduced the profession tax in all cases irrespective of whether it is to be paid by the company or individual."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not think it is necessary to say ' and the heading thereof '. It will be automatically omitted."

" The question is for clause 68, substitute—

' Omit section 92 of the said Act.' "

The motion was adopted.

Clause 68 as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

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municipal council, local board or cantonment authority more than the difference between such sum and the amount to which it or he is otherwise liable for the profession or companies tax for the half-year under this Act or any of the aforesaid Acts.

- (4) *Nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to render a person who resides within the local limits of one local authority and exercises his profession, art or calling or transacts business or holds any appointment within the limits of another local authority liable to profession tax for more than the higher of the amounts of the tax leviable by either of the local authorities. In such a case the Local Government shall apportion the tax between the local authorities in such manner as they may deem fit and the decision of the Local Government shall be final.*

4-15
p.m.

"Mr. President, as I mentioned in connexion with the previous amendment, the Select Committee on the Local Boards Amendment Bill abolished the companies tax and decided that the profession tax ought to be levied on all alike. For the purpose of ascertaining how this profession tax is to be levied, the Select Committee came to certain decisions with regard to that Bill and they were carried out in the Local Boards Bill. Those suggestions have now been repeated in this amendment and put here to bring it into line with the Local Boards Act. So I commend this amendment to the House."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I second the motion."

Mr. H. F. P. HEARSON :—"Mr. President, I have given notice of a similar amendment with two additional clauses. I am moving only one of those clauses, viz., to add the following as item (5) to the amendment of the hon. the Chief Minister :

- (5) *Nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to render a company or person transacting business in agricultural requisites including fertilizers organic or inorganic, liable to profession tax in respect of such business.*

"Sir, the subject of agriculture is a very important one. India is primarily an agricultural country where 75 per cent of the population are engaged in agriculture. It has been admitted on all hands that the agricultural productivity here is far short of what it should be. The agricultural problem is a problem of paramount importance to the well-being of the country. The Central Government have recognized this and a Royal Commission has gone into the subject thoroughly and reported. It is common knowledge that agricultural requisites for introducing improved methods of agriculture are badly needed in India and that fertilizers are very necessary for improving the yield from the soil. When the Central Government is very keen on this question it is very unlikely that this Government would lag behind. It is very necessary in view of these facts that the House should accept my amendment."

Mr. C. E. WOOD :—"I second the amendment."

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* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, this is a subject which requires consideration and I am afraid I am not in a position to accept the amendment at present. But I would refer Mr. Hearson to section 117 of the Act which says that with the sanction of the local Government a municipal council may exempt any person or class of persons wholly or in part from the payment of any tax. So, if after investigation it is found that these people who deal in agricultural fertilizers are really doing a service to the agriculturists of the Province then it will be time to consider whether such exemptions can be given under section 117. But if the amendment as suggested by Mr. Hearson is incorporated in the Bill, I am afraid it will lead to total exemption altogether which may not be so easy to grant."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"I want to oppose the amendment, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"When the Minister opposes an amendment, no further arguments against it are necessary to defeat it."

The amendment of Mr. Hearson was put and negatived.

The amendment of the hon. the Chief Minister was then put to vote and adopted.

Clause 69 as amended was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 70.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I move to substitute the following clause for this clause :—

79. *For section 94 of the said Act, the following sections shall be substituted, namely :—*

'94. (1) *The profession tax leviable from a firm, association or joint Hindu family may be levied from any adult member of the firm, association or family concerned.*

94-A (1) *If a company or person employs a servant or agent to represent it or him for the purpose of transacting business in a municipality, such company or person shall be deemed to transact business within the municipality and such servant or agent shall be liable for the profession tax in respect of the business of such company or person whether or not such servant or agent has power to make binding contracts on behalf of such company or person.*

(2) *Where one company or person is the agent of another company or person, the former company or person shall not be liable separately to the profession tax on the same income as that of the principal.*

"This is in accordance with the amendment in the Local Boards Bill with regard to the definition of profession tax which we have now adopted. I commend this to the acceptance of the House."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I second it."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I move that section 93-A be omitted. There is no necessity for this provision for the reason that we are merging into one the provisions regarding companies and profession taxes. Therefore naturally we have to omit 93-A."

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Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON :—"I second the amendment. As a matter of fact we have already provided for profession tax in the case of companies, and an amendment to that effect came earlier. When profession tax is levied from companies, there is no necessity for a separate provision for levying company's tax, so that this may be omitted."

Mr. C. GOVINDAN NAYAR :—"I have no objection, Sir."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Yes, it may be omitted."

The motion was put to vote and carried and the omission was made.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Item No. 99 is for the consideration of the House. Before this is moved I wish to know what is the difference between the amendment of the hon. the Chief Minister and Mr. Hearson's amendment."

Mr. H. F. P. HEARSON :—"There is one proviso at the end of my amendment."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That means the hon. Member will have to move his amendment as an amendment to the hon. the Chief Minister's amendment."

Mr. H. F. P. HEARSON :—"I beg to move that after section 94-A the following proviso may be added :—

'Provided that no agent or servant shall be liable for profession tax in respect of any business or profession for which the principal is not liable.'

"The object of this amendment is to exclude cases where although a company may not be taxed profession tax, its servant, such as a station master of a railway company, may be taxed for the profession tax due by the railway company. Hence I move this amendment."

Mr. C. E. WOOD :—"I second it."

*The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I know what Mr. Hearson has in mind in bringing forward this amendment. But the expert Member Mr. Govindan Nayar tells me that that difficulty does not arise, because if profession tax is not paid by the company itself their agent will not be liable for any tax because they are not responsible for the business of the company. Hence I think such an amendment is really not necessary."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is

Substitute the following clause for clause 70 :—

'79. For section 94 of the said Act, the following sections shall be substituted, namely :—

"94. (1) The profession tax leviable from a firm, association or joint Hindu family may be levied from any adult member of the firm, association or family concerned.

94-A. (1) If a company or person employs a servant or agent to represent it or him for the purpose of transacting business in a municipality, such company or person shall be deemed to transact business

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[The President]

within the municipality and such servant or agent shall be liable for the profession tax in respect of the business of such company or person whether or not such servant or agent has power to make binding contracts on behalf of such company or person.

(2) Where one company or person is the agent of another company or person, the former company or person shall not be liable separately to the profession tax on the same income as that of the principal."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 70 as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 71.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I beg to move the amendment that stands in my name as follows :—

Substitute the following clause for this clause :—

'71. For section 95 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

"95. If the profession tax due from any company or person is not paid, the chairman shall cause a notice to be served on such company or person to pay it within fifteen days of the date of such service.

95-A. All statements made, returns furnished or accounts or documents produced in connexion with the assessment of profession tax by any company or person shall be treated as confidential and copies thereof shall not be granted to the public."

"Sir, this amendment is necessary to bring the section into line with that which was adopted in the case of the Local Boards Bill."

Mr. C. GOVINDAN NAYAR :—"I second it."

The amendment was put to vote and adopted.

Clause 71 as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clauses 72 to 83.

Clauses 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82 and 83 were put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 84.

*Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"I beg to move that clause 84 which reads thus may be omitted :—

"84. After section 111 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

'111-A. No person shall construct a toll-bar or erect or place any other obstruction to traffic at or near a toll station.'"

[Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu] [23rd January 1930]

"This was introduced under the impression that toll would be abolished at least in respect of fast traffic. But we find that the Government are not able to do this. So until we have a Bill exempting fast traffic, it is really necessary that we must have toll bars so that we may collect the amounts due from vehicles. I therefore move that this clause may be omitted."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"I second it."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"As Mr. Muniswami Nayudu said the idea of introducing this clause was that there would be a provision in the Bill abolishing the toll altogether in the case of fast moving vehicles. But this was not found possible. I know that the proposal not to abolish toll bars altogether will be a nuisance. But I think we must put up with this nuisance as there will be difficulty in collecting the tolls if we have no bars. But I do not think we will be remedying the situation by having these toll bars."

The amendment was put and adopted.

Clause 84 was omitted.

Clauses 85 to 88.

Clauses 85, 86, 87 and 88 were put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 89.

* Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"I beg to move the amendment that stands in my name as follows :—

'In lines 1 and 2 delete the words "subject to such restrictions and control as may be prescribed."

"In the present Act these words do not exist. Certain discretion has been given to municipal councils to write off any tax or toll which is irrecoverable. I do not see any reason why that power should now be taken away by the Government."

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"I second it. In giving municipal councils powers to write off certain tax, toll or any other fee as irrecoverable, I do not see any reason why the Government should restrict their power. It is really unfair, that in an amending Bill of this sort that such a power should be taken away from the municipal councils. It is really undemocratic to take away the powers of the municipal council in this matter."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I have no objection."

The amendment was put and adopted.

Clause 89, as amended, was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 90.

Clause 90 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

New clause after Clause 90.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr President, I move--

After clause 90, insert the following clause, namely :—

'91. After section 124 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

"124-A. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914, the Local Government shall be entitled to recover in the manner provided by sub-section

[23rd January 1930] [Dr. P. Subbarayan]

(4) of section 39 of this Act or by suit any loan or advance made to any municipal council for any purpose to which the funds of the said council may be applied under this Act :

Provided that the period fixed for the repayment of any such loans or advance does not exceed twenty years."

"Section 124-A was in the Bill before but it was left out on the recommendation of the Select Committee. But we consulted our legal advisers who pointed out that loans and advances made to local bodies under the Local Authorities Loans Act cannot be easily recovered. This amendment is intended to cure that defect. I hope hon. Members will consider this aspect of the matter and accept the amendment."

Mr. C. GOVINDAN NAYAR :—"I second it."

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"I can understand the difficulty of the Government in their being unable to collect the loans without having a provision of this character. But I cannot understand why they should have such proviso which reads 'Provided that the period fixed for the repayment of any such loan or advances does not exceed twenty years'. Is it the policy of the Government that they will not give loans for a period exceeding twenty years? So, I move that the above proviso, viz. 'Provided that the period fixed for the repayment of any such loan or advance does not exceed twenty years' may be omitted."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"I second it."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is to omit the proviso to the amendment of the hon. the Chief Minister." 4-45 p.m.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Sir, I have no objection to accept this amendment because I lost sight of this point. The practice for the last six or seven years has been not to give loans for more than twenty years and that is the reason why this proviso finds a place here. As my hon. friend, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu pointed out, we cannot bind future Governments; so, it is unnecessary to have a proviso of this kind."

The motion 'to omit the proviso' was put and adopted.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

After clause 90, insert the following clause, namely :—

'91. After section 124 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

"124-A. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914, the Local Government shall be entitled to recover in the manner provided by sub-section (4) of section 39 of this Act or by suit any loan or advance made to any municipal council for any purpose to which the funds of the said council may be applied under this Act."

The motion was adopted and the addition of the new clause was made.

Clauses 92 to 97.

Clauses 92 to 97 were put, passed and added to the Bill.

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Clause 98.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Sir, I move the following amendment:—

In section 174-A (4) (b) (ii) for the words 'fifteen days' substitute the words 'thirty days'.

"This amendment brings this Bill into line with the Local Boards Bill as framed by the Select Committee. So I commend this amendment to the acceptance of the House."

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

The amendment was put, and adopted.

Clause 98 as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clauses 99 to 102.

Clauses 99, 100, 101 and 102 were put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 103.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Sir, I move the following amendment:—

For clause 103, substitute the following clause, namely:—

'103. Section 248 of the said Act shall be omitted.'

"A similar provision has been made by the Select Committee in the Local Boards Bill. Under the existing law, local boards and municipal councils have power to control eating houses whether they are connected with taverns or not. So, there is no need for a special provision for eating houses connected with taverns. Eating houses can be treated all alike. That is why I move this amendment."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and adopted.

Clause 103 as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 104.

Clause 104 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 105.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Sir, I beg to move the following amendment:—

- (i) *In lines 2 and 3 of sub-section (4), omit the words, 'shall consult and have due regard to the opinions of'.*
- (ii) *In clause (a) of sub-section (4), in line 1, before the words 'the inspector of factories' insert the words 'shall obtain the approval of'.*
- (iii) *In clause (b) of sub-section (4), in line 1, before the words 'the municipal health officer' insert the words 'shall consult and have due regard to the opinion of'.*

28rd January 1930]

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

"My attention has been drawn to the fact that the Government of India have suggested that it is a necessary preliminary that the inspector of factories should be consulted when a new factory is opened. This amendment is intended to comply with the Government of India's suggestion. I hope this amendment will be accepted."

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

The amendment was put and adopted.

Clause 105 as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clauses 106 to 116.

Clauses 106 to 116 (both inclusive) were put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 117.

* Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I move the following amendment:—

In section 270-B substitute the word 'council' for the word 'chairman'.

"The clause as it stands runs as follows:—'Where a municipal council has provided a public landing place, halting place or cart-stand, the chairman may prohibit the use for the same purpose by any person . . .'. I want that this power should be given to the council and not to the chairman. When the municipal council has got the power to open a cart-stand, I want that the power to refuse or grant licence to private stands also should be with the council."

The amendment was duly seconded.

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

Clauses 117 to 120.

Clauses 117, 118, 119 and 120 were put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 121.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Sir, I move the following amendment:—

For clause 121, substitute the following clause, namely:—

'121. In sub-section (1) of section 300 of the said Act, for the words "to the extent prescribed by rules made by the Governor in Council" the words "in respect of such persons and to such extent as may be prescribed" shall be substituted.'

"The Select Committee took out compulsory vaccination altogether. I know there are certain number of conscientious objectors who feel that there should be no compulsory vaccination. But we know that the sanitary and hygienic conditions of our country are not yet sufficiently advanced as to give room for conscientious objections. I feel that the provisions that there should be compulsory vaccination should be restored. Therefore I commend this amendment to the acceptance of the House."

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The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" Sir, I oppose the amendment."

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—" Sir, the clause reads thus :— 'The Municipal Council shall arrange for the vaccination of all adults and children who or whose parents or guardians have no objection to vaccination.' Section 300 (1) reads as follows :—'Vaccination shall be compulsory in every municipality to the extent prescribed by rules made by the Governor in Council. . . . The section as amended by the amendment before the House would read as follows :—'Vaccination shall be compulsory in every municipality in respect of such persons and to such extent as may be prescribed.' Considerable attention has recently been paid to this matter of vaccination and there is a very strong feeling in the country against it. This is a matter which requires very careful consideration. The old ideas that vaccination was a preventive against smallpox, etc., have given place to new ideas. The person who is vaccinated is supposed to be in a low level and that the epidemic diseases will not find an entrance into such a person. The object of the Legislative Council should be to examine the recent theories which are in direct contradiction with the old ideas. Persons who have had good experience of vaccination in this country as well as in other countries feel that it is not a prophylactic at all against smallpox, etc. I feel that the matter deserves serious attention. There is a growing body of educated people who are against vaccination and a large quantity of literature is flooding the public. You know that there is a society called Anti-Vaccination League. A lot of literature is before the public now, and there are statistics also to show that vaccination is not a prophylactic at all. There is much tangible evidence to show that vaccination introduces more diseases than what it is intended to prevent. I therefore request the House to consider not only the sentimental objections of a few people but also facts and figures which such persons are willing to place before the hon. Minister; the literature on the subject embodies the opinion of not only laymen alone but the opinions of doctors also. Doctors also both in this country and other countries are equally divided in their opinion that vaccination does not prevent smallpox, etc."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will 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 Council.

[23rd January 1930]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1202 asked by Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd January 1930, page 403 supra.]

The following is a list of statues erected in Madras City from 1850 :—

Name of statue.	Year in which erected.	By whom unveiled.	By whom maintained.
(i) <i>By public subscription.</i>			
1. General Neill (Mount Road) ..	1860	Not known ..	Government (Public Works Department).
2. Sir T. Muthuswami Ayyar (High Court).	3rd Nov. 1898.	Do. ..	Do.
3. The hon. Mr. Justice Boddam (Mount Road).	25th Oct. 1911.	Do. ..	Do.
4. Marquis of Ripon (Mount Road) ..	1912	Do. ..	Do.
(ii) <i>By private bodies or individuals.</i>			
5. Mr. E. B. Powell (Presidency College).	1878	Not known ..	Government (Public Works Department).
6. Her Majesty the Late Queen-Empress Victoria (Chepauk).	20th June 1887.	Do. ..	Do.
7. Rev. Dr. Miller	1st Jan. 1901.	Do. ..	Do.
8. His Majesty the Late King-Emperor Edward VII (Mount Road).	1902	Unveiled by His Excellency Lord Ampthill on 8th April 1903.	Do.
9. The hon. Mr. V. Krishnaaswami Ayyar (Chepauk).	1915	Not known ..	Do.
10. His Majesty the King-Emperor George V (China Bazaar Road).	1920	Do. ..	Corporation.

The statue of Lord Cornwallis now in the Connemara Library is also maintained by the Government.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1213 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd January 1930, page 408 supra.]

Names of colleges.	Names of members of Selection Committees.	Date of expiry of term of office.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. The Law College, Madras.	The Principal of the College, M.R.Ry. T. R. Venkatrama Sastrigal Avargal, C.I.E. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Paul Appaswami Avargal. Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.	19th May 1931.
2. The College of Engineering, Guindy.	The Principal of the College. Mr. G. R. Marsh. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur C. Arunachala Mudaliyar Avargal, Zamindar of Chunampet. M.R.Ry. P. Ramanathan Avargal. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah Avargal, M.L.A. Khan Bahadur Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C.	
3. The Teachers' College, Saidapet.	The Principal of the College, M.R.Ry. P. K. Anantanarayana Ayyar Avargal. M.R.Ry. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar Avargal. M.R.Ry. Rai Sahib N. Chengal Rao Avargal. Khan Bahadur Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C.	
4. The Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	The Principal of the College, M.R.Ry. A. Rama Rao Pantulu Garu. Mir Akram Ali Sahib Bahadur. M.R.Ry. P. Govinda Rao Nayudu Garu. The Reverend R. M. Dunkil Berger.	

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Names of colleges.	Names of members of Selection Committees.	Date of expiry of term of office.
(1)	(2)	(3)
5. The Medical College, Madras and	The Principal of the Madras Medical College (ex-officio member and President).	12th June 1931.
6. The Medical College, Vizagapatam.	The Principal of the Vizagapatam Medical College or in his absence, a professor of that college nominated by the Surgeon-General. M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib T. S. Tirumurti Avargal (representing the Andhra University). M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar Avargal, M.L.C. M.R.Ry. G. Narayanaswami Mudaliyar Avargal. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi, M.L.C.	
7. The Agricultural College, Coimbatore.	The Director of Agriculture. The Principal of the College. Muhammad Khadir Mohideen Sahib Bahadur. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar Avargal. M.R.Ry. V. Krishna Menon Avargal.	27th February 1930.
8. The Veterinary College, Madras.	The Madras Committee— The Principal of the College. The Rev. Gordon Matthews. M.R.Ry. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai Avargal, M.L.C. M.R.Ry. K. Rangayya Nayudu Garu. M.R.Ry. N. Sivaraj Avargal, M.L.C. The Bezwada Committee— The Principal, Madras Veterinary College. The Rev. D. Grassi. Dr. D. Govindarajulu Nayudu Garu. M.R.Ry. K. Sarabha Reddi Garu, M.L.C. M.R.Ry. G. Vandanam Garu.	23rd March 1932.

NOTE.—The committees are usually appointed for three years. The dates in column (3) are those on which the terms of office of the present committees expire.

[23rd January 1930]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1225 asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd January 1930, page 415 supra.]

Statement showing the number of Muslim clerks and typists selected by the Staff Selection Board ever since its existence, the number confirmed, number not confirmed and number without employment.

Year.	Number who applied.	Number qualified to sit for the examination.	Number who passed the examination.	Number selected.	Number employed.	Number confirmed in their appointments.	Number without employment.	Remarks.
<i>Clerks.</i>								
1925—								
3rd February—Graduates and non-graduates.	3	3	2	2	2	2	..	
8th September—Graduates and non-graduates.	5	4	4	3	2	2	..	1. Whereabouts not known.
1926—								
4th August—Graduates and non-graduates.	5	5	4	4	2	1	1	1. Undergoing training as Licentiate in Teaching.
1927—								
15th February—Graduates (exempted from examination).	4	..	..	3	1	1	..	• Sub-Inspector of Police.
								1. Joined Law College.
								1. Name removed from list for not responding to an offer of appointment.
7th April—Non-graduates.	5	3	3	3	2	2	..	1. Has reported inability to accept any appointment owing to ill-health.
1928—								
27th and 28th March—Graduates (exempted from examination).	8	..	..	6	5†	1	..	1. Undergoing training as Licentiate in Teaching.
5th November—Non-graduates.	5	5	5	3	3	1	..	
1929—								
21st, 22nd and 23rd August—Graduates (exempted from examination).	15	..	..	9	8	..	1	
10th October—Non-graduates.	7	7	7	6	4	..	2	
Total ..	57	27	25	39	29	10	4	6
<i>Typists.</i>								
1924 and 1925—								No selection made.
1926—								
18th March	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8th October	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	
1927—								
9th September	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1928—								
5th November	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1929—								
25th March	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

† Two Probationary Revenue Inspectors.

23rd January 1930]

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1227 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiwar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd January 1930, page 416 supra.]

Name of reserve.	Recommendations of the Committee.	Collector.	Conservator.	Chief Conservator.	Classification by Government.
Anaimalai	It should be retained in Class I.	Supports the proposal.	It should be put in Class III.	Should be put into Class III.	Class III.
Karinthimalai	The reserves should go to Class I.	Supports the Committee's recommendations.	Should be handed over to forest pandhaya.	..	Class I. (This was reclassified in 1928 under Class III.)
Kannamadu				..	
Radhapuram				..	
Teppakadu				..	

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Friday, the 24th January 1930.

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

PRESENT:

Usman Sabib Bahadur, *Kt.*, The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.
Kriahnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.
Campbell, *c.s.i.*, *c.i.e.*, *c.b.e.*, *v.d.*, *I.C.S.*,
The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.
Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.
Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib K.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur B. N.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.
Cotterell, *c.i.e.*, *I.C.S.*, Mr. C. B.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Rao Sahib P. J.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
Gray, *c.b.e.*, *I.C.S.*, Mr. J.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.
Hilton Brown, *I.C.S.*, Mr.
James, Mr. F. E.
John, Mr. V. Ch.
Kesava Pillai, *c.i.e.*, Diwan Bahadur P.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.
Krishnan, Mr. K.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Kuppuswami, Mr. J.
Leach, *I.C.S.*, Mr. A. G.
Leach, Mr. A. J.
Maharaja of Pithapuram, *c.b.e.*

Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib T. M.
Muniswami Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur B.
Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr.
Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) S.
Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.
Naryanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Ramamurti, *I.C.S.*, Mr. S. V.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Robertson, Mr. R. J. C.
Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Siva Rao, Mr. P.
Soundara Pandian, Mr. W. P. A.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib Syed.
Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
Vanavudaiya Goundar, Mr. S. V.
Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Watson, *I.C.S.*, Mr. H. A.
Wood, Mr. C. F.
Zamindar of Singampatti.

[24th January 1930]

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Labour

Educational facilities to Kallars in Tanjore district.

* 1232 Q.—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the total number of Kallar elementary schools opened in the Tanjore district as part of the Kallar Reclamation Scheme;

(b) how many of these are higher elementary schools and how many are of the lower elementary grade;

(c) what is the proportion, as a whole, of trained to untrained teachers in them and how many of them are of the Kallar community; and

(d) whether it is a fact that all educational and economic facilities extended to them are withheld if they become converts to Christianity?

A.—(a) 134.

(b) Higher elementary school 1
Lower elementary schools 133

(c) 82 : 73.

Of the 82 trained men, 10 are Kallars; and of the 73 untrained, 21 are Kallars.

(d) No; but special educational concessions, such as scholarships, fee remissions, etc., are not granted by the Labour department to Christian converts.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" May I know, Sir, the average strength of these schools? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" I have no information other than what is stated here. "

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" May I ask whether education is compulsory for these boys? "

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

Police

Steps to carry out the provisions of the Bucket Shops Act.

* 1233 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what steps have been taken to carry out the provisions of the Bucket Shops Act in Madras; and

(b) how many bucket shops have been opened outside the City municipal limits, especially on the roads from the municipal limits to Guindy and near the Guindy race-course?

A.—(a) The Act was published and came into force on the 20th November 1929. All bucket shops were closed at once. The Commissioner of Police issued orders to all sub-inspectors in charge of stations to be on the watch for surreptitious evasions and breaches of the law. He also put a selected Inspector of the Crime branch with a picked staff on special duty to the same end.

(b) Fifty-one bucket shops in Saidapet on and near the roads from the limits of the Madras Corporation to Guindy and 28 in Alandur village.

[24th January 1930]

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—" With reference to the answer to clause (b) of the question, may I know what steps Government are going to take for closing the bucket shops in Saidapet and elsewhere outside the City of Madras? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" The hon. Member is aware that Mr. James' Bill which is put down on the agenda will solve the problem. "

Use of instruments for calculating the speed of motor-cars.

* 1234 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether any optical instruments for calculating the speed of motor cars are used by the Police in this Presidency to detect offences against rules as to their speed, and if so, what the instruments are and with what success they are employed?

A.—No optical instruments are used by this Police in this Presidency for calculating the speed of motor vehicles.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—" May I enquire why optical instruments are not used by the Police of this Presidency? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" Because they are not necessary. "

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—" May I know whether any other instruments are used to find out the speed of the motor buses? "

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

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—" May I know, Sir, whether Government have in consideration any scheme for regulating motor traffic regarding time of departure and arrival, speed-limit, etc.? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" The question has already been answered on a previous occasion. "

Forests

Disafforestation in the vicinity of inhabited villages.

* 1235 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) in which all districts disafforestation has been done in the vicinity of inhabited villages and cultivated lands;

(b) whether any such disafforestation has been done in South Kanara; and

(c) whether it is a fact that at Hebri and several other places in South Kanara there are reserve lines varying in width from 50 to 100 yards between cultivated lands on either sides?

A.—(a) Disafforestation has been done in the following districts:—

Cuddapah.	Malabar.
Kurnool.	Coimbatore.
Bellary.	Tinnevely.
Anantapur.	Madura.
Chittoor.	Chingleput.
Nellore.	South Kanara.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

[24th January 1930]

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (c) of the question, may I know why the Government have not removed the reserve boundary line from the vicinity of cultivated lands in Hebri and other places ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ These are only in the corners of some of the reserves ; however, I shall look into it.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ With reference to clause (a) of the question which asks ‘ in which all districts disafforestation has been done in the vicinity of inhabited villages,’ may I know the distance or limit beyond which these forest boundaries have been shifted ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ Generally about half a mile ; it may be less or it may be more in some cases.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I take it that so far as the Bellary district is concerned, all the forest boundaries which are within half a mile of village limits or cultivated lands have been shifted beyond those limits ? ”

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

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know whether the answer refers to the forests controlled by panchayats or to forests controlled by the Government ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ So far as the forests under the control of panchayats are concerned, the management is entirely in their hands.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I ask, Sir, whether the inconvenience of the proximity of the reserves, be they forest reserves or panchayat reserves, is the same ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ I believe they cannot be the same, because the density of forests which are under the direct control of the Government is very much greater than in the case of those forests which are under the management of panchayats. Moreover, under the present democratic system of Government, we have no control over the panchayat forests.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ It is a surprising answer, Sir. Is it not the case that panchayats are not free to allow cattle to trespass or to issue permits ? Do not all the rules that apply to the Government reserve forests apply to the panchayat forests also ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ The Government do not interfere at all.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Do they not fix the number of permits to be issued and the rates and all that ? ”

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

24th January 1930]

Proximity of reserve forests to the holdings of ryots in South Kanara.

* 1236 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : With reference to the answer given to my question No. 99 on the 8th August 1929, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the nature of grievances that have been brought to the notice of the Government regarding the proximity of the reserve boundary line to the holdings of ryots in South Kanara ; and

(b) the action taken by the Government in the matter ?

A.—(a) The following grievances were brought to the notice of the Government :—

- (1) The forests harbour wild animals which destroy cattle and crops.
- (2) That forests accelerate the spread of malaria.
- (3) That forests have caused the drying up of streams within their vicinity.
- (4) That the growth of jungles reduces the area of pasture grounds.

(b) Of the above, the Government regarded the first grievance as a real one and allowed the following concessions as a special case to South Kanara. Ryots are permitted to remove the undergrowth up to 200 yards from their holdings in coastal reserves and half a mile in others. In addition, villagers are permitted to hunt free in reserve forests during the period from July to January of the year.

The Government considered that forests did not cause the spread of malaria or the drying up of streams. The concerned reserves being available to grazing under the forest village system, no action was needed as regards the last grievance mentioned.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I know whether it is not a fact that very few villagers have availed themselves of the permission to hunt in reserve forests on account of the restrictions placed in their way ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ I do not know.”

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the special officer sent for carrying on malarial investigations has not reported that forests do help the spread of malaria ? ”

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

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Sir, it is said that ‘ villagers are permitted to hunt tree in reserve forests’ during a certain period. Do they require any previous sanction before they go to hunt ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ No, they do not require permission.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Sir, the fact that forests harbour wild animals is admitted. Is it not the case that with regard to all forests, wherever they are, the case is the same ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ I cannot say so.”

[24th January 1980]

Constitution of Divisions and Taluks

Differences in the extents of the areas under the jurisdiction of Revenue Divisional Officers of Coondapoor, Puttur and Mangalore, respectively.

* 1237 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) why the Revenue Divisional Officer of Coondapoor in South Kanara is placed in charge of three taluks while the Puttur Divisional Officer has only two taluks under him and the Mangalore Divisional Officer's jurisdiction is confined to a single taluk;

(b) how many of revenue and criminal cases have been filed in the courts of each of the above officers during each of the last six years; and

(c) whether the Government have ever considered the advisability of separating Karkal taluk from the Coondapoor division and clubbing it with the Mangalore division?

A.—(a) The size and the constitution of the three divisions in question was determined by the amount of work, revenue and magisterial, arising in the area which each division comprises.

(b) The Government have not the information.

(c) No.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I know whether the Government will be pleased to get this information and place it on the table of the House?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“Yes, Sir.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Sir, the Mangalore Divisional Officer has only one taluk under his jurisdiction. Is it because he is a headquarters Divisional Officer?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“That may be the case.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Is it the practice, Sir, that the headquarters Divisional Officer is always in charge of a lesser area than other Divisional Officers?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“That is sometimes the case.”

Irrigation

Inspection of the site for the dam of the Tungabhadra reservoir.

* 1238 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Geologist of the Government of India has inspected the site for the dam of the Tungabhadra reservoir, and if so, with what results; and

(b) whether the Government will place on the table of the House a copy of the report of the Special Officer employed to investigate the Tungabhadra project?

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A.—(a) Yes; the result will be known after a further inspection to be made by the Geologist shortly.

(b) The question will be considered when the Government receive the Special Officer's report.

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know whether the site which is being investigated is the Honnur site or the Thimmalapuram site?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“The Thimmalapuram site.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Why is a further inspection to be made by the Geologist, Sir?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“At the previous inspection he was not able to arrive at a final decision as the trial pits, bores and trenches had to be dug to enable him to examine the proposed sites.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Did he not examine the site after the pits were dug?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“I have not seen any report.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I ask whether the investigation of the site has been completed now?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“I must ask for notice of this question.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“May I ask, Sir, when the geologist last inspected the site?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“I must ask for notice.”

Revenue Establishments

Recruitment to the posts of Deputy Tahsildars and promotion to those posts from the lower ranks.

* 1239 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased—

(i) to place before the House a statement showing (a) the number of persons directly selected each year to the post of Deputy Tahsildars without being promoted from the lower ranks during the last ten years; (b) such of them (with their names, religion and caste) as have been promoted to the position of Tahsildars and Deputy Collectors or higher posts, whether by special selection or by way of ordinary promotion; and (c) the grounds on which selection for promotion was made; and

(ii) to state (a) the rules under which such Deputy Tahsildars are promoted along with the other Deputy Tahsildars who have been promoted to that grade from lower ranks; (b) how their period of service is counted whether from the date of first appointment or from the date of confirmation?

A.—(i) (a) & (b) A statement,* giving the latest information available with the Government, is annexed.

(c) Departmental qualifications, character and ability.

(ii) (a) There are no special rules on the subject.

(b) The period of their permanent service counts from the date of their confirmation.

[24th January 1930]

Education

The number of children of the depressed classes in elementary schools receiving aid from the Government.

* 1240 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of the children of the depressed classes in public elementary schools (other than those specially meant for the depressed classes) receiving aid from the Government during each of the last 3 years; and

(b) whether the Government are taking any steps to encourage the admission of these children in public schools with a view to abolish in course of time the labour schools and other schools specially maintained now for their education?

A.—(a) 1926-27	...	...	...	...	17,855
1927-28	...	...	...	...	19,128
1928-29	...	...	...	...	20,606

(b) Yes. The Director of Public Instruction submits annual reports on the admission of pupils of the depressed classes into schools under public management not specially intended for them. In reviewing these reports the Government have been urging the local bodies—

- (1) to take special steps to remove to localities accessible to all classes of pupils those schools under their control which are now located in inaccessible places,
- (2) to ensure that, where caste children are withdrawn as a result of the admission of depressed classes children, the vacancies are filled up as far as possible by other depressed classes children and no compromise is allowed, and
- (3) to employ Adi-Dravida teachers in large numbers in schools not specially intended for them with a view to encourage pupils of the depressed classes to seek admission freely in such schools.

The policy of the Labour department has generally been to open schools only when there are no schools at all in the locality, and the existing local board schools or aided schools are actually inaccessible to the depressed classes and to close the labour schools where it is reported that they act as rival institutions to existing taluk board or aided schools actually admitting the depressed communities. The necessity for separate schools for depressed classes pupils will disappear if all the schools not intended for them admit them without any restriction.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know, Sir, whether any instances of schools which refused admission to the depressed classes children have been brought to the notice of the Government?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Yes, Sir; it is only on such information that we have said that these schools ought to be removed to localities where the depressed classes children would be allowed to attend the schools."

24th January 1930]

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know, Sir, whether in the case of any schools which refused admission to depressed classes children, or placed any obstacles in the way of their admission, the Government grants have been withdrawn?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Not that I am aware of."

Municipal Councils

Appointment of secretaries by municipalities.

* 1241 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state the municipalities which have employed secretaries to do the routine work of the administration?

A.—Government have no information in the matter.

Excise

Proposed supply of liquor from the Bellary distillery.

* 1242 Q.—Mr. K. ABDUL HYE: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal that all places in the Bombay Presidency bordering the Bellary district should be supplied with arrack from the Bellary distillery; and

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative, what are the reasons?

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

Application for the opening of an additional distillery at Bellary.

* 1243 Q.—Mr. K. ABDUL HYE: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that some people of Bellary have applied to the District Collector, Bellary, to grant them licence for opening another distillery, and if so, what action has been taken on their application?

A.—Yes. The Collector has been instructed to reject the applications as there is no proposal to open a second distillery in the Bellary district.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask, Sir, whether there has been any inconvenience complained of, because there is only one distillery now?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I have not heard of any till now."

The consideration of the closing of some toddy shops in Kurumbranad taluk at the meeting of the Excise Advisory Committee, Calicut.

* 1244 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MEKON: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether at the meeting of the Excise Advisory Committee, Calicut, held on the 15th July 1929 the suggestion of the Prohibition League, Calicut, to close toddy shops Nos. 96 and 29 of Kurumbranad taluk was considered;

[24th January 1930]

(b) whether it is a fact that the Excise Inspector present at the meeting agreed to the change of site;

(c) whether the proposition for closure of these shops was lost by the casting vote of the Chairman, who is the Revenue Divisional Officer; and

(d) whether the shops for which objection was taken were located near the homes of the fisher-folk amidst whom the Fisheries department is doing socio-economic work?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) Yes.

(d) The shops are situated near the houses of fishermen and people of other castes.

Agriculture

Reservation of certain forest areas to the Nellore district for Adi-Andhras to starting an agricultural demonstration farm.

* 1245 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the question of setting apart some portion of land from the Vavveru reserve forest area that is proposed to be given away to Adi-Andhras, for the sake of starting an agricultural demonstration farm in Nellore district, has been considered; and

(b) if not, whether a departmental report will be called for on this matter?

A.—(a) No.

(b) A report has been called for.

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—“With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I know from whom the report has been called for and when it is expected?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“A report has been called for from the Director of Agriculture and we hope to get it as early as possible.”

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—“May I know whether the Collector has been addressed in the matter?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“At present, we have addressed the Director of Agriculture, and if after the receipt of the Director's report, it is found necessary, we shall call for a report from the Collector also.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know if it is the policy of the Government to set apart portions of reserve areas for the purpose of starting demonstration farms?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“Yes, that has also been the policy.”

[24th January 1930]

Admission of students into the Agricultural College on linguistic basis.

* 1246 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: With reference to answer to question No. 967-A given on 16th October 1929, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the number of students admitted into the Agricultural College is settled with reference to the number of demonstrators required for the different language areas?

A.—In selecting students from among the applicants for admission to the College, the needs of the different tracts in regard to demonstration and research staff are carefully borne in mind.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“May I ask the hon. the Minister whether any statement has been compiled recently to find out the number of people from each of the linguistic areas who were employed by the Agricultural Department as demonstrators?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“I think one was compiled and supplied to hon. Members and placed on the table of this House.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Has he satisfied himself from that list that the department has really been recruiting students from linguistic areas in proportion to the number of demonstrators in those areas?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“I cannot say that with regard to the past; but with regard to the future, I can say that all these things will be taken into consideration.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Has he laid down any rules for the guidance of the officers who admit the students?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“Yes, that has been done.”

Fisheries

Action taken on the recommendations of the Fisheries Committee.

* 1247 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to place before the House the orders passed on the several recommendations of the Committee on Fisheries in Madras contained in pages 210 to 244 of their report with a statement showing (a) the recommendations which will involve no extra expenditure, (b) and those which will involve extra expenditure?

A.—A statement^a indicating the recommendations of the Committee that have been so far considered and the orders passed on them together with information as to whether they involve extra expenditure or not is laid on the table.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“Sir, with reference to the statement in Appendix II that they have accepted the recommendation of the Fisheries Committee about the grant of State technical scholarships for study of subjects connected with the fishing industry, may I enquire for how many scholarships provision will be made or has been made for the coming year?”

^a Printed as Appendix II on page 531 infra.

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The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“The proposal has been approved by the Government, and the Director has been asked to submit detailed proposals.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know, in view of the statement at page 10, what the Government propose to do with the Fisheries Cannery at Chaliyam?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“The question is answered here.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“Are they going to sell it?”

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

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“What arrangements are being made for selling it and to whom is it to be sold; is it to be sold in public auction or by negotiation with some private firm?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“All these things will be considered when the Director's report is received.”

Industries

Depression of the tile industry in South Kanara.

* 1248 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to the observation in the reports of Industries departments for the years 1926-27, 1927-28 and 1928-29 as regards the depression in the tile industry in South Kanara, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to conduct an enquiry into the position and prospects of the tile industry; and

(b) if the answer to clause (a) is in the negative, the reasons therefor?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have under consideration the appointment of an officer for carrying out a survey of the ceramic industry in the Presidency who will, if appointed, also investigate the position of the tile industry on the West Coast.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“May I enquire whether early steps will be taken for carrying out this proposal, or will it take a long time?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“I have answered in one of the questions yesterday that a special officer is proposed to be appointed next year to carry out a survey of the ceramic industry and he will consider this question also.”

Veterinary

Abnormal rise in cattle mortality during 1928-29.

* 1249 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: With reference to the comparative statement of cattle mortality given under Table XV of the Administration Report of the Veterinary Department for 1928-29, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have taken steps to find out the causes for this abnormal rise in cattle mortality during 1928-29 and what the causes are; and

(b) what is the total number of hospitals and dispensaries aided by Government during the years from 1924-25 to 1928-29?

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A.—(a) Yes. The increase was due to severity of rinderpest.

(b) The only veterinary hospital aided by Government from 1924-25 was the one at Bellary and this was taken over under Government control with effect from 1st April 1927.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“In view of the increasing prevalence of rinderpest during the last few years, may I know if the Government have considered what further steps they should take to bring this scourge effectively under control?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“All possible steps are being taken to bring it effectively under control.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know what steps Government are taking with a view to procuring a correct return of cattle mortality, because I believe, Sir, the present returns are altogether unreliable?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“I cannot accept the statement; I think our reports are quite correct.”

Raising the standard of teaching at the Veterinary College.

* 1250 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the Government have decided to raise the standard of teaching at the Veterinary College as recommended by the Royal Commission on Agriculture?

A.—The question of revising the curriculum of the Veterinary College is under the consideration of Government.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“May I know, Sir, how the curriculum is proposed to be revised? Does it involve the extension of the period of instruction or the abolition of the post-graduate course?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“The number of subjects will be increased by the addition of some new subjects. Government were considering the question of increasing the period of study to four years, but on account of the Royal Commission's recommendations, the period has been fixed at three years as hitherto. These two questions and the question of the post-graduate course are all being considered.”

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Forests

Proposed reservation of lands in Kasaragod taluk.

1251 Q.—Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that some lands in the Eleri and some other villages of Kasaragod taluk, South Kanara, were investigated for reservation by the Forest department;

(b) the names of the villages and the area proposed to be reserved in each;

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- (c) whether the Government have come to any decision on the matter; and
(d) if so, what it is; and, if not, why not?

A.—(a), (c) & (d) Yes. An extent of 14,375 acres in the Nileshwar and Cheruvathur Maganes of Kasaragod taluk is proposed to be reserved, and the notification under section 4 of the Forest Act for an extent of 8,282 acres has already been published.

- (b) A statement^a containing the information required is appended. The proposed blocks contain patta lands. The question as to what portions of these lands are to be acquired is yet to be decided. The areas given in the statement appended are therefore approximate.

Jails

Water-supply in Trichinopoly Central Jail.

1252 Q.—Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the two rows of warders' lines on the northern side of the Central Jail at Trichinopoly are not provided with the supply of pipe water for drinking; and

- (b) whether the Government would be pleased to take steps to remedy it and supply them pipe water?

A.—The Government have no information but have called for it.

Education

Use of taluk board schools and teachers for night schools.

1253 Q.—Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Kulittalai, has in his reply to a communication of the President, Taluk Board, Kulittalai, on the application of the Servants of India Society at Trichinopoly, objected to the use of the taluk board schools and teachers for conducting night schools?

A.—The Government have no information. It has been called for.

Medical

Appointment of honorary physicians and surgeons.

1254 Q.—Mr. J. A. Saldanha: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

- (a) whether any doctors have been appointed as honorary physicians and surgeons in any district headquarter hospitals;

- (b) if so, who they are, and in which hospitals they have been appointed;

^a Printed as Appendix III on page 532 infra.

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- (c) on what conditions they have been appointed; and
(d) whether it is decided or proposed to extend the scheme of appointing honorary physicians and surgeons to taluk headquarter hospitals?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the statement laid on the table with reference to the answer given to question No. 164 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 9th August 1929.

- (c) The conditions of their appointment are specified in the rules annexed to G.O. No. 1373, P.H., dated 31st May 1929, which has been laid on the table in answer to question No. 163 at the meeting of the Council held on the 9th August 1929.

- (d) The scheme extends to all Government medical institutions, including taluk headquarter hospitals.

Registration

Reduction of registration fees and fees for private attendance of Registrars.

1255 Q.—Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the Government have not yet come to any decision regarding the reduction to the prewar levels of the registration fees and also the fees for the attendance of Registrars at the residences of parties who are unable to come to the Registration offices?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to Notification No. 63, Law (Registration), dated the 7th December 1927, published on pages 2021-22 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 13th December 1927, in which the scale of registration fees was reduced to the prewar level with effect from the 1st January 1928. The question of reducing the rate of fees for attendance at private residences to the prewar level is under the consideration of Government.

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

II

BILLS

1. A BILL FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF BROTHELS AND IMMORAL TRAFFIC (BILL NO. 16 OF 1928).

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—“Mr. President, Sir, I beg to present 11-15
to the House the report^a of the Select Committee on the Bill for the suppression of brothels and immoral traffic, and I move that the Bill be recommitted to the Select Committee. This motion for recommitment of the Bill to the Select Committee has become necessary, mainly because the Select Committee by way

^a Printed as Appendix IV on pages 532-550 infra.

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of amendment introduced certain provisions, imposing a charge upon the public revenues in respect of the maintenance of the rescue homes for girls rescued from brothels in anticipation of the sanction of His Excellency the Governor under section 80-C of the Government of India Act. But that anticipation has not materialized for when I applied for sanction under that section, His Excellency has not found his way to assent to such a statutory charge being imposed. As things stand, it has become necessary formally to send the Bill back to the Select Committee in order that the phrases occurring in three clauses of the Bill might be deleted, because they purport to impose such a charge on the public revenues. It is also necessary to introduce in the Bill as finally put into shape by the Select Committee certain minor changes more or less of a verbal character. In order that these objects might be fulfilled it has become necessary for me to move that the Bill be recommitted to the Select Committee. As the Bill has been thoroughly discussed and is ready for being taken into consideration if it pleases you, Mr. President, the Select Committee can finish its work during the lunch interval to-day and the Bill itself might be arranged to be taken up for consideration in the afternoon to-day."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI: "I second the motion, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that the Bill for the Suppression of Brothels and Immoral Traffic be recommitted to the Select Committee."

The motion was adopted.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"As Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan, the Chairman of the Select Committee, has resigned his chairmanship, I appoint Dr. Mathulakshmi Reddi to be the Chairman of the Select Committee."

2. A BILL TO PREVENT GAMBLING IN THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS (BILL NO. 19 OF 1929).

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan is not in his place and the Bill in his name shall be deemed to have been withdrawn." a

3. A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1926 (BILL NO. 16 OF 1929).

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move that the Bill b to amend the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926, be taken into consideration. The Bill has already been published and the Act itself has been in operation for the last three or four years and the Hindu Religious Endowments Board has found it necessary to introduce certain

a The following Bills standing in the names of Messrs S. Satyamurti, A. Kaleswara Rao, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar and Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasaya respectively were deemed to have been withdrawn:—

A Bill to amend the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919
A Bill to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920
A Bill to amend the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919
A Bill further to amend the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908

b Printed as Appendix V on pages 550-555 infra.

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amendments in the Act, as it now exists, with a view to making the working of the Act more easy and more satisfactory. I, therefore, move that the Bill be taken into consideration."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"I second the motion, Sir."

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I oppose this motion that the Bill be taken straightway into consideration. The Religious Endowments Act has been in operation for a certain length of time and I think that even in respect of the limited points which alone this Bill purports to touch, it is necessary that the matter should undergo a thorough examination before the select committee or that the Bill should be circulated for eliciting public opinion before this Council can be expected to proceed with it. The points dealt with in the Bill of my hon. Friend Liwan Bahadur Muniswami Nayudu are not so non-controversial, and the difficulties experienced in the working of the Act in the past, from the cases that have come up before the Courts, altogether indicate the necessity for a thorough and detailed consideration of the points involved in this Bill. It is not as if all the necessary consideration, both on the part of the public and on the part of this House, or some members of this House, has already been bestowed upon it and that we can straightway feel free to go into the points dealt with in the provisions of this Bill. I submit, therefore, that either this Bill should be committed to a select committee for detailed examination by the select committee or that it should be circulated for public opinion."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I support this motion. Although I am not directly interested in the operation of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, still I do know that representations have been made to me from very many Hindu gentlemen with regard to the very points touched by my hon. Friend Diwan Bahadur Muniswami Nayudu in his amending Bill. As the hon. Member, Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar has remarked, the Bill has been before the country for a sufficiently long time, but I think his point was that more time was necessary and that the Bill should be referred to a select committee. Sir, I know that many members of this Council were very anxious to have amendments exactly like those which have been moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu. I think the hon. Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar when he was Minister had this Bill very carefully considered and he was in favour of introducing amendments."

"I will just refer to one amendment, with regard to excepted temples. There has been a good deal of controversy and the amendments, such as those introduced by my hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu and the other amendments, are the results of very careful consideration and they are exactly an answer to the difficulties experienced and the inconveniences undergone by hereditary trustees and others in consequence of such a vague expression as that of excepted temples in the old Act. So, for these reasons, considering the urgency of the measure, I think hon. Members of this Council, will take up this Bill straightway for consideration and not shelve it, because the time is very short and the life of the Council also is very short. The matter is also very urgent and I hope hon. Members will not shelve it saying that it requires very careful consideration."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am sure that hon. Members of this House will readily concede that I have no intention of delaying the passage of this measure if I support Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar. The House is well aware that, when I had the honour of sitting on the other

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side, I gave a promise that many of the provisions of the Act of 1926 would be scrutinised and a revised Act enacted, if necessary. To that, my hon. friend Dr. Subbarayan also was a party. In the discharge of that promise, I undertook the revision of that Bill and I called for a conference to advise me in the Matter. The Conference met and I must confess that the members showed a very compromising spirit and were in general agreement with the main lines on which the Bill was to be revised. In pursuance of that advice, a Bill was drafted by the Board and as my hon. Friend knows, it has been with him ever since I left charge of the office. It is a tragedy that the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government, amidst his many avocations and work, could not find time to bestow some attention to this very urgent measure and introduce it as a measure of the Government. I know the Hindu Religious Endowment Board and the Committees have been feeling in an increasing manner, the difficulties of working the Act as it is. What they have done evidently is that they have got some of the Justice Party people to give notice of at least some of the provisions of the draft Bill as it remained when I left. Some of the provisions have been taken word by word in the present Bill, but there are other provisions which are not so to which I for one would object. For example, there is a provision that the dues recoverable from the institutions may be recovered as if they were arrears of land revenue. Now, a provision of that sort is objectionable from my point of view. Probably, the House may or may not agree, but I think a provision of this sort should be subjected to further scrutiny and consideration. In order that this scrutiny may be completed and the amending Bill passed within the life-time of this Council, I would suggest that this Bill be referred to a select committee—the select committee may meet to-morrow or the day after—and I think that it would be possible for the select committee to present a Bill which would be generally acceptable to the majority of the members of this House. The Government will be well advised to do so instead of thrusting it down the throat of an unwilling House at the point of the bayonet.”

* Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—“ Mr. President, I have great pleasure in supporting the motion that has been brought forward by my hon. Friend, Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu that this Bill should be taken into consideration. Now, Sir, I have taken the trouble of going through this amending Bill in detail, and I find that most of them or all of them, are least controversial. These amendments have been the result of acute hardships keenly felt in the practical working of this institution ever since the passing of the Act. They are genuine difficulties which should be forthwith remedied. The hon. the Member for Bellary has been pleased to tell us that a Bill on the same lines as the present Bill had been prepared by him and that it was entrusted to the hon. the Chief Minister. We are very sorry . . . ”

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ What I said was that a revised Bill had been drafted and kept and I have not compared the provisions in these two Bills whether every provision of my Bill is found in the present Bill or not. No doubt some of the provisions differ.”

* Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—“ I am informed, Sir, that this Bill is mostly on the lines of the proposed Government Bill. My hon. Friend from Bellary was pleased to point out one obnoxious provision in this amending Bill. He pointed out the provision made in the new amending Bill authorizing the recovery of the dues of the temple committees and the Board as if they were arrears of land

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revenue. Now, Sir, the hon. Member is aware that there are arrears of about a lakh of rupees due to those bodies. I am not precise about the exact amount—and a summary remedy has been provided in the present Bill to enable the committees and the Board to realize them. On account of these arrears, the committees and the Board have been reduced to a very unfortunate position in point of finance.

“ As regards the proposition to refer the Bill to a select committee, as was pointed out by the hon. Member Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, the life-time of the Council is very short and so we are all very anxious that we should do something by way of suggesting remedies towards the solution of the practical difficulties that have been hitherto felt in the working of the Act. For these reasons, I support the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration. It may be said that to-morrow the select committee may sit and complete the report, but I may say, this is all a pious hope and I do not think it is possible. If this is not taken into consideration now, I do not think it is possible to pass such a measure during the life-time of this Council.”

* Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON :—“ Sir, I have to differ from Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar in the view that he has taken with reference to this Bill. 11-30 a.m.
The Bill contains one or two harmless provisions only and therefore I don't see any reason why it should be made to go through such ponderous procedure which is ordinarily laid down for only knotty pieces of legislation. Therefore, I submit that there is no necessity in this case for submitting this Bill to a select committee at all. Now what are the provisions of this Bill? First of all there is the provision for the recovery of arrears of dues from temples in the manner in which arrears of land revenue are realized. Secondly, there is a provision for enabling the board to invest the surplus money for the benefit of certain classes concerned. Then again there is the provision as to how the orders have to be executed by the Board. These are the substantial provisions of the Bill, and so I don't think it is necessary that the Bill should be circulated for eliciting public opinion and then committed to the select committee. Then again it was said by some hon. Member that the select committee would be able to finish its work in half an hour and that it would sit to-morrow. But I am afraid that the House is missing one important point. We are anxious that this Bill should be finished in the life-time of this Council itself, and unless the Bill is passed on a non-official day there is no chance of its being ever taken up at all. And therefore it is unnecessary to procrastinate this matter, which as has been admitted by Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar has taxed his mind when he was in office. It is recognized by all that there are many flaws to be rectified in the Act, and Mr. Muniswami Nayudu's Bill proposes to give some relief. But is it any reason why, simply because this matter engaged Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar's mind when he was in office and the Government did not think it fit to push his proposal through, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu's Bill should be stopped? I submit, Sir, that if this matter is to be circulated to elicit public opinion and then the Bill is to be referred to a select committee, the object of this motion will be absolutely frustrated.”

* Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the motion of Mr. Muniswami Nayudu. We heard with interest the reminiscences of the ex-Minister who was in charge of this particular subject. As a result of his labours and those of a conference of his party men a Bill was drafted, but it never saw the light of day; and we

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do not know whether it will ever see the light of day at all. The object of the present Bill is not to consolidate the whole law on the subject, nor does it pretend to be all comprehensive in its scope. There are certain defects which require immediate attention and which require immediate removal. It is for the purpose of removing such defects that this Bill has been drafted and introduced in this Council. Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar has pointed out one objectionable provision in the present Bill, namely, the recovery of dues from temples as if they are arrears of land revenue. I am quite sure he will agree with me when I say that some speedy means of recovery of these dues ought to be devised if they are to be recovered at all. As to whether this is the best means is a matter which requires careful consideration. I can assure Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar that in view of his objection and the fact that that provision requires better consideration at present the hon. the Mover is willing not to press that provision. Therefore, I would request Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar and Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar not to press their motion to refer the Bill to a select committee."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am for referring this Bill to a select committee. If there are dues from temples the proper and the only way by which they should and could be recovered is through a court of law. Sir, the temples are religious institutions and to recover the arrears from them just as we recover land revenue, to adopt such a course, would be irreligious. And I shall not be surprised if they resist, or rather I shall only be glad to see them resisting such methods of collection. I have been wholly against the policy of State management of religious endowments including Hindu ones. So on the ground of principle I am for referring this Bill to the select committee."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, I have myself pointed out to the hon. Mover of this Bill, the defects which stand in the way of my accepting this Bill. I have already told him that I cannot accept the method proposed for the recovery of arrears from temples and mutts just as we recover the arrears of land revenue. I believe he has after consideration decided to leave that provision out of the measure. Then again there are one or two points which have to be considered, and so I wish, if you will permit me, to move that this matter be taken up after lunch, at 3 o'clock."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"I second it."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the consideration of this Bill be postponed till after the lunch interval."

The motion was adopted.

4. THE MADRAS PUBLIC GAMING BILL, 1929.

* Mr. F. E. JAMES :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras Public Gaming Bill, 1929."

"Sir, I beg to move that the Madras Public Gaming Bill, 1929, be referred to a select committee consisting of the following members :—

1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur, Kt.
2. " the Advocate-General.
3. Mr. J. A. Saldanha.
4. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
5. Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.

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6. Mr. J. A. Davis.
7. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
8. " C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar.
9. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
10. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.
11. Rao Sahib P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
12. " V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
13. Mr. Ramanath Goenka.
14. The Mover.

"Sir, it is unnecessary to say anything more in regard to this Bill at this stage . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member has included in the list in my hands of the members of the Select Committee, the name of the Maharaja of Pithapuram, but he has not moved his name."

* Mr. F. E. JAMES :—"Sir, I wanted to move his name, but I did not get his consent. I am sorry, I did not apprise you of this earlier."

"Sir, the purpose of this Bill is to extend the operation of the provisions of a Bill which this House has already accepted with regard to this City, to the whole of the Presidency except the City of Madras. Sir, hon. Members of this House will remember that when the Bucket Shops Bill was introduced into this House it was asked why that Bill should not be made to apply to the whole Presidency; and the hon. the Home Member answered by saying that the urgency was then confined only to the City of Madras. The opinion was then expressed in the House that sooner or later those provisions would have to be extended to the rest of the Presidency. Now, I have to thank the Government for their courtesy in allowing me to publish this Bill in the Gazette, which has had the effect of advancing the Bill several stages. I earnestly trust this House will have no objection to refer this Bill to the select committee."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I beg to second the motion."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Mr. President, Sir, when I introduced my Bill for the suppression of bucket shops in the City of Madras in this Council Government anticipated that a time will come in the future when they will have to extend its provisions to the rest of the Presidency. As a matter of fact at that time there were in the City 280 bucket shops in existence, and as a result of the passing of that Bill all of them have disappeared from the City; and I understand there are at present only 70 or 80 of them near Guindy. The Government are sure that most of them would disappear by the mere stress of competition. But I think on the whole it is better not to rely on chance. Therefore, I have considerable sympathy with the objects of the present Bill. If the Bill is confined, as it is to-day, to the removal of bucket shops alone, I shall have no difficulty in giving my support to it. I do not oppose Mr. James' motion."

The motion was put and adopted, and the hon. the President appointed Mr. J. A. Saldanha, one of the panel of chairmen to be the chairman of the committee.

Mr. C. E. WOOD :—"I move that it be an instruction to the Select Committee on the Bill that they report on or before the 27th instant."

The motion was duly seconded and was then put and adopted.

11-45
p.m.

[24th January 1930]

5. A BILL TO PREVENT THE DEDICATION OF WOMEN TO
HINDU TEMPLES IN THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS.

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to prevent the dedication of women to Hindu temples in the Presidency of Madras."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I second it."

The motion was adopted.

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"I introduce the Bill, Sir."

6. A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS PROPRIETARY ESTATES
VILLAGE SERVICE ACT, 1894, AND THE MADRAS
HEREDITARY VILLAGE OFFICES ACT, 1895.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I move, Sir, for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act, 1894, and the Madras Hereditary Village Offices Act, 1895."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I second it."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I therefore introduce the Bill."

7. A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS STATE AID TO INDUSTRIES
Act, 1922.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I second it."

The motion was carried.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I beg to introduce this Bill."

III

MOTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.
WILLINGDON LEPER SETTLEMENT AT TIRUMANI.

Discussion on the resolution^a of Dr. B. S. Mallayya was resumed.

* Mr. F. E. JAMES:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am very sorry that Dr. Mallayya is not in his place to-day. Last time, those who had the privilege of listening to him know how ill-informed were his criticisms against the work that is being carried on for the sake of lepers in this Presidency. It is surprising that anybody who hopes ever to count in public life should have the effrontery to get up in this House and beguile us with a long list of charges for which no substantiation can be produced and in connexion with which the reputation of not only an institution but also of the individuals who serve in that institution is prejudiced. I trust, Sir, that the House will not accept the resolution. I understand, Sir, that Dr. Mallayya was invited to visit this particular leper settlement. Dr. Mallayya has not accepted the

^a Vide pages 483 to 491 of Council Proceedings dated the 30th September 1929.

The resolution was as follows:—

"This Council recommends to the Government that they do immediately take up the management of the Willingdon Leper Settlement at Tirumani and provide adequate staff and accommodation for the patients seeking admission there."

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invitation. His charges against the settlement are based entirely on hearsay. One would have thought that Dr. Mallayya should change his name to that of 'Dr. Maligner'!

"Now, Sir, coming actually to the charges which were framed, the first charge was that the changes in diet which have been introduced in the leper settlement had wrought havoc to the health of the patients in the settlement. It may be pointed out, Sir, that these changes were brought about not on the initiation of the Superintendent but on the initiation of the Surgeon-General with the help and advice of Dr. Maccarison who is a recognized expert in this Presidency and, in fact, in the country. Obviously the change substituted certain ingredients in the diet for the old rice diet and it was not popular with the inmates of that institution. As a matter of fact, a change of diet in any institution is never popular. Dr. Mallayya, who is a medical man, listened only too readily to the stories of those who felt they were being done out of their proper amount of diet. He, as a medical man, far from accepting these stories should, with all his medical knowledge, have investigated the question of diet and should have supported the change which was initiated on the highest possible medical advice.

"The second charge was in regard to the disciplinary action which is alleged to have been taken with regard to one patient who did not observe the ordinary laws of sanitation. I find, Sir, from the records a statement of the Superintendent that there is no record of any patient having been dismissed from the institution on the score which has been referred to by Dr. Mallayya. It is quite obvious that many of the patients in an institution of that kind probably do things which should not be allowed in any institution, and action has to be taken to enforce certain elementary laws upon them. I would state, however, that there is absolutely no record of any patient having been dismissed because of the non-observance of the sanitary laws of this institution.

"The third allegation was that a member of the staff had kicked an inmate. Well, Sir, there again it is very difficult for a general allegation of that kind to be disproved. All we can say is that there is no record of any complaint having been made to the authorities by any inmate of such treatment and I would say publicly in this House that, knowing those who are responsible for the work in that place and the motives which move them to carry on that work, I am confident that they are absolutely incapable even of thinking any ill of the patients, much less of doing any physical injury.

"There is one other point which Dr. Mallayya made in the way of allegation. That was with reference to some money which he said a well-known person had sent to the institution to be used for a festival but which was actually used for the benefit of the Christian patients and the staff. That is the allegation. What are the facts? The facts from the records are as follows. It appears that a post office money order of Rs. 5 was received from the person referred to on 25th August 1928. Nothing was stated as to the sum being used for any particular object, let alone the object referred to by Dr. Mallayya. The letter of acknowledgment sent reads thus: 'I am crediting the amount to the fund from which a special treat will be given for the inmates. I trust that this meets with your approval.' So this is another allegation of Dr. Mallayya which is disproved by the facts. I may tell this House that, as a matter of fact, the Mission which is responsible for running this settlement under the auspices of Government, has disbursed many thousands of rupees in entertainments for the inmates of the hospital and

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practically the whole of this money has come from Christian sources. It has been used for patients of all classes, castes and creeds without any discrimination whatsoever.

"There is one criticism that Dr. Mallayya made which should bear an examination because it is the only possible criticism he made about which there can be any possible doubt or difference of opinion. That is in regard to the proposal he put forward that the new method of treating leprosy is not by the segregation of a large number of people but by the organization of a number of clinics where they can be treated as out-patients. Now, Sir, the institution of a large number of free clinics is very useful provided the patients are prepared to continue the treatment until they are deemed to be cured. But no one, I think, in this House can deny that at the same time it is essential that there should be definite institutions set apart where patients will go for treatment not only in the way of segregation, but also in the way of diet and by all other means of giving a perfect cure, where the work follows the lines laid down very carefully by Doctor Muir who is one of the great experts of leprosy in this country. While the establishment of free clinics may be useful, they are unsatisfactory because of the difficulty of keeping patients going on with the treatment until they are satisfactorily cured. Even in the institution of which I am speaking where any patient can go away when he likes, many patients refuse to stay until their treatment is entirely finished, or until external traces have disappeared.

"I think there is no one in this House who would stifle any criticism of any public institution if that criticism is just and is presented in a fair and gentlemanly spirit. I maintain that the criticisms which have been advanced by Dr. Mallayya and for which he asks support in this resolution are not criticisms that are just, are not criticisms that can be substantiated and certainly are not criticism which were represented in that spirit which one expects from Members of this House. It is easy to criticise those who are doing this kind of social work because they belong to a particular religion. What this House ought to do is to accept the work that is being done and to help it by making constructive suggestions if it can, to the noble men and women who work with no motive of self advancement but with the single motive of serving their fellowmen."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, my chief reason for rising in this place to-day is that Dr. Mallayya very often referred to me in his speech implying that his remarks meet with my approval. I think it is very far from the truth. He made several statements and said that the truth of some of them was within my knowledge. The instances that he cited were within my knowledge because I happened to be at that time in charge of the portfolio of medicine. At the time of the lepers' strike I was in charge. The causes were twofold. There were two changes introduced at the time for very good reasons. Firstly, it was found that the lepers were selling rice and secondly the Surgeon-General considered that it was possible to devise a better and more nutritious diet—a diet which would minimise the risk of lepers selling rice there. The second cause that led to the strike is the fact that medical men considered that it was good for the lepers to do physical work. It was therefore considered necessary to make it a part of their discipline to do some physical work. These changes led to the strike, and I may say that these changes had my entire approval. As for the charges of ill-treatment and so forth that were spoken of after this strike and even before,

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I had occasion to pay visits to the settlement and made careful enquiries; and no single inmate ever came to me with any kind of complaint. There was, I understood, a certain amount of dissatisfaction about the work that the lepers were asked to do, and the Superintendent agreed that only such work as they could do was extracted out of them. I think that in view of these facts the House will realize that there is very little in many of the statements that Dr. Mallayya made. I had every reason to be satisfied with what was being done, and the agency that we employed, and instead of being criticised, it deserves every encouragement and support. There is one thing; but, for that the authorities in charge are certainly not responsible. I do not know if the rules I refer to are in force at present. The rules were that those who sought admission should be taken in regardless of the fact that they were burnt-out cases or cases that were not willing to undergo treatment. A large portion of the time of the specialists was spent in washing and dressing. This does not require specialists in leprosy. There was a proposal to make the settlement entirely a treatment centre where only early cases susceptible to cure would undergo treatment, the burnt-out cases being housed in a separate asylum. I do not know what progress was made. Possibly by now estimates may have been prepared for carrying out this proposal for accommodating the burnt-out cases. Except in respect of not compelling the patients to undergo treatment for which the management was not responsible, I came to the conclusion after very careful examination that I had every reason to be satisfied with the care and attention bestowed on the inmates of the Leper Settlement."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, it is very regrettable that Dr. Mallayya is not present to-day to substantiate the statements in view of the questions that have been raised as to the truth of the allegations he has made. I think that some burden was thrown on the Government and I hope they will discharge their duty. In proving statements as suicides, or violence, or death as a result of violence, inquests must have been of great assistance. I have sent questions in this respect about two months ago, but, Sir, up to this no reply has been given to them. I do not know why Government is withholding information which could have been very easily got. They could have very easily ascertained whether an inquest was held or not and said that these allegations are false. I want to know why Mr. James could not verify this fact by asking his Police friends. To merely make a statement that the allegations are false will not persuade the House to accept the statement."

Mr. F. E. JAMES:—"May I make a personal statement? In regard to that point, I made very careful enquiries and I can say that most of the allegations are absolutely false."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Very well, that could have been stated. I wanted to know whether Government have made the necessary enquiries."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I presume the hon. Member who was the Minister in charge made a statement about the strikes."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"So far as I remember, I was not satisfied at all with Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar's policy in this respect. He was not willing to show sympathy to these poor patients, many of whom were camping in front of his house. I do not know whether he really went very carefully in the matter as he ought to have done. This resolution indirectly condemns

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the whole policy of Government as to the treatment of lepers. You will therefore, bear with me, Sir, if I somewhat go into the details, perhaps more than it could be warranted."

* The hon. the **PRESIDENT** :—"The hon. Member can go into the details of this settlement but not into the details of the general policy."

* **Mr. J. A. SALDANHA** :—"I find very few attending the Council and many of my friends are dropping away. I wish to draw the attention of the House to the answers given on the 22nd to some questions that were asked by myself and Mr. C. Gopala Menon. My point is this. If this institution, viz., the Lady Willingdon Settlement at Tirumani, costs Government an enormous amount, far in excess of what it ought to cost. If Government followed the policy they adopt in the case of private leper asylums the cost would have been much less and the satisfaction to the people would have been much greater. It must be borne in mind, and my hon. Friend Mr. James must specially bear that in mind, that this institution is not at all a private institution. It has cost Government an enormous amount of over five lakhs for the building and the mission has not contributed a single pie to it."

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"Secondly, this institution is maintained with Government funds. I am not aware and I have never heard it said that the mission spent a single pie on it. It is news to me to hear now that any amount was spent by them on this institution. This institution cost the Government Rs. 1,11,000 as recurring charges in 1928. From the budget estimates for the year 1929-30 I find that this figure has risen to Rs. 1,20,000. There are 504 inmates as shown in this statement. Roughly, rupees twenty is spent upon each patient here. Whereas in the case of private leper asylums, the Government aid given works out at Rs. 8 per patient, and I have never heard of any discontent or complaint from them on account of food or treatment or want of comforts. The patients are quite contented and patient. May I say, Sir, the figures given by the Government are damaging to themselves. In this connexion I refer to page 29 of the answers given on the 22nd, Appendix VI. The settlement was started in July 1925, patients admitted in that year were 292, discharged of their own accord 213, and deaths 115. In 1926, patients admitted were 866, discharged as cured only 4, deaths 55 only whereas the patients discharged of their own accord were 763. That is, 763 out of 866 admissions left the asylum. That is about 80 per cent."

* The hon. the **PRESIDENT** :—"The hon. Member has far exceeded the time limit. I request the hon. Member to close his speech in two minutes."

* **Mr. J. A. SALDANHA** :—"I forgot the time-limit for this."

* The hon. the **PRESIDENT** :—"That is why I give you a little more time."

* **Mr. J. A. SALDANHA** :—"The reasons given by the hon. Minister are very unsatisfactory. He has not mentioned why, if the treatment is good more than 80 per cent of the inmates have been leaving every year. From this we can conclude that the patients in this institution do not really receive proper treatment. There is want of sympathy, that sympathy which people of religious mind and charitable disposition ought to extend to lepers. By this sympathy, by this segregation (I am for segregation, I am not against that policy) and sympathetic treatment, without much of medical treatment, leprosy has been stamped out of Europe. It is due to the spirit of religion and the sympathy of the religious orders and of women that this disease was

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stamped out. If the same sympathy is shown here by the Government officials and by Ministers, I am sure this asylum will serve a very good purpose."

* **Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR** :—"Sir, I oppose the resolution moved by Dr. Mallayya for transferring the Tirumani settlement from the management of the missionaries to Government. Sir, all over the world it is the missionaries that are taking care of people suffering from this loathsome disease. It is the missionaries that can do that work. It is they that dedicate their lives to the suffering humanity, and none else however much we pay them can do such work. Whether in Europe or America or Africa or India, it is the missionaries that are doing this work even to-day. (A voice : 'No, no.') In Africa it is the missionary societies, whether it is the Free Church Mission or Church of Scotland Mission or Adventist Mission or London Mission or other missions, they take care of the lepers and leper asylums and not others. Of course, five years ago that Empire Leprosy Relief Association was started and they are doing some work now, they are also aiding the institutions started by the missionaries. In our own India, in Bihar and Orissa, in Bombay, in the Punjab, nay even in our own province, it is the missionaries that are doing that work best. In Amritsar the Government had an asylum, and they had to hand it over to the missionaries because they thought that it is the missionaries that could do such work. In our own province there are eleven asylums and all of them are asylums started and run by missionaries and not by others."

"Sir, coming to the Tirumani settlement, they are doing splendid work there. It is not an asylum as people are apt to mistake it. It is a village in which there are ninety cottages wherein lepers are housed; there are kitchens and backyards provided for those cottages. There is a school, there is a hospital, there is a recreation club and there are fields to cultivate, for such of the residents who are required to do some work. It is a village in itself and splendid is the work the missionaries are doing there, as they are doing elsewhere. A reference was made by Mr. Saldanha as to the cost to Government by this settlement. I may say that according to the agreement there should be a European medical officer and two European nurses. Towards their salaries the Government is paying Rs. 1,270 a month and that includes the leave allowances, the furlough allowances, the substitute allowances and also contribution to their pension. If the Government is to take up the management of this settlement, it will cost them at least Rs. 6,000 a month. Because it is mission work the staff accept moderate salaries for the love of work."

"Then coming to the food, they are, I think, supplied with very nourishing food. The food consists of 18 oz. of rice, 6 oz. of dhol, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of onions, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of ghee and 8 oz. of vegetables and 2 oz. of dhol is replaced by 4 oz. of mutton thrice a week. I ask anybody here whether that food is insufficient. It is this settlement that should be encouraged. There are not many settlements like this in our presidency. All the asylums and settlements can accommodate only 1,500 patients, while the minimum estimate is that 25,000 people are suffering from it in our Presidency alone. The maximum would be about four times that number. When it is so, it is the duty of the Government to see that more settlements are established like that. Here in this settlement not only treatment is given to patients suffering from active infectious disease, but the burnt-out cases are housed and taken care of,

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Dr. Mallayya's complaint is that there is not sufficient accommodation and patients are being sent away. The settlement can give accommodation for 500 people to the utmost. And if the Government likes, they can have many more settlements like this and see that the people are not sent out. A new building is being constructed for burnt-out cases, people maimed and disfigured by the disease. It will lodge 300 people. If the 300 of the burnt-out cases are sent there, there will be accommodation for 500 persons suffering from active disease. But this is not enough. We must have many more asylums. I am not a believer in curing in treatment centres as doing so in asylum and settlements. People who go for treatment to these centres and come out disseminate the disease. It is better that asylums and settlements are encouraged and not so many treatment centres.

* Mr. C. E. WOOD:—"After the hearing the speech of Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar, I have nothing to say on this motion."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am very sorry that on this occasion when Government have to reply to the most unfounded and serious charges, as raised the other day, the hon. the Mover of the resolution is not here. So I have to speak with very great restraint, and shall only state a few facts to show that there is absolutely no justification for the resolution. The speakers who preceded me this morning have said everything that is to be said, and I shall only be dilating and giving more details to refute the allegations made by the Mover. But on an occasion like this and on a resolution like this though the hon. Members have spoken of the good work done by the missionary bodies, if the Government do not reply, people may think that there is something in what Dr. Mallayya has said, and that is the only justification for my rising on this occasion and saying something to refute every one of the allegations made by the Mover. Probably if he had allowed his imagination to be a little more wild, he would have connected everyone of the murders in Madras with the leper settlement. Mr. Mallayya has a knack of weaving very conjuring stories out of simple facts that happen every day. A man was run over by railway train."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Can a member who is absent be criticised like that—in the style adopted by Mr. James and the hon. Minister?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"He made charges and he is absent. I hope the hon. Minister will take the advice of the veteran member of the Council."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"That is why I said in the beginning that I shall have to speak with the greatest restraint. If I have to say one or two facts, the hon. Member will excuse me. I think there are a number of articles in the papers which criticised Dr. Mallayya's speech and showed that the allegations were unfounded. (A voice: They were not unfounded). Mr. Mallayya said the other day that a man committed suicide just a week after the leper settlement was removed from Tondiarpet to Tirumani. Before the barriers separating the settlement from the railway line were erected, some of the inmates escaped early one morning and one who was probably off his head was discovered lying on the railway line run over and it was left to Dr. Mallayya to suggest in 1929, four years afterwards, that it was suicide due to ill-treatment. The settlement was transferred in 1925 to Tirumani, and for four years, there has been no charge of any ill-treatment by persons in charge of it. To give a covering to this incident and say it is due to ill-treatment, I submit, Sir, is absolutely unfair to the institution."

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"Then it was said that a Muhammadan boy was kicked and sent out of the 12-30 asylum. Sir, so far as the authorities of the settlement are concerned, they say that there is no trace of any such thing in the records. I believe they are keeping the necessary records of people admitted, of people discharged and of people going out of their own accord. There is no record to show that the incident alleged is true, and, further, we have the assurance from the missionary authorities there, that such treatment is not meted out to any man. They are not capable of doing so."

"Sir, the hon. Mover said that he did not accuse the staff, that the Government might take over the institution and employ the very men who were running the institution now. How will these people improve their methods of dealing with people if the Government take over the institution, I am not able to understand. He does not accuse the staff and no blame attaches to them. Otherwise he would not have recommended these people being retained in charge of the institution when it is taken over by the Government. Sir, I am afraid, the Doctor was jumbling together a number of statements contradictory to one another. I will refer to them later on. There is absolutely nothing in the statements that he made. This is clear, Sir, from the encomiums paid by the hon. Member Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar who, as he himself said, visited the institution. He has made very eulogistic remarks about the management of the institution. I myself have been there and, so far as I am able to see, there was nothing to disagree with, so far as the Government are concerned."

"Sir, Dr. Mallayya complained that diet is reduced to 16 oz. of rice. It is a mistake for 18 oz. Previously, 24 oz. were given and also 2 oz. of dholl. Now it has been changed to 18 oz. of rice and 6 oz. of dholl. Dholl has been increased from 2 oz. to 6 oz. on the advice of Col. Maccarrison who is a food specialist doing research work. The Surgeon-General and Col. Maccarrison went into the matter thoroughly and came to the conclusion that this is the proper diet for a patient suffering from leprosy. These people were getting 2 ounces of vegetables before and now they are getting 8 ounces. As my hon. Friend Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar said, they are given meat very frequently and in larger quantity than before and I am told that the cost of diet on account of this change has risen by about 50 per cent. When these are the facts, can it be said that because the quantity of rice supplied was reduced a bit, these people ran away and that they are dissatisfied? Dr. Mallayya himself said that when 24 ounces of rice were being given to these people they used to sell a portion of it and purchase liquor, betel, and all that. Does this not prove that the rice supplied was more than needed? I think Dr. Mallayya made all these statements without knowing what he was saying. So far as I am able to see, Mr. President, there is absolutely no justification for any of the remarks made by him. What he said was that the Government should take over the management of this institution. I do not understand how the management of an institution can be improved if the Government assumed charge of it. As Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar said the cost of running the institution would be increased if the Government took it over and nothing more. To my mind, if the Government took over the management, there is a likelihood of the management becoming bad for this reason that there would not be continuity of supervision and staff. As it is there is no such contingency and the people who are accustomed to attend

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to these patients will be available for that service until they are discharged. They know what they have to do and they become almost specialists in the treatment of lepers. This question of mission management was considered and the conclusion rightly reached was that it was better to entrust the management of this institution to these people. Unless convincing reasons are advanced, there is absolutely no case for taking over the management of this institution from the hands of the mission authorities who are now managing it.

"My hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha in the course of his speech said that the cost of each patient came to Rs. 20 a month. I think his arithmetic is wrong. It comes to Rs. 18. He asked why in the case of this institution we should spend Rs. 20 for a patient, whereas in the case of the other institutions we are spending only Rs. 8. The hon. Member probably forgets that there are very many philanthropic bodies maintaining these institutions and that the balance of cost is met by them. In the case of these institutions the Government are not paying the whole cost. They are only making a grant of Rs. 8 per head for the maintenance of the patients. In the case of the Tirumani settlement, where the patients are only looked after by the missionaries, the Government are meeting all the expenses. I think this explains the position to the satisfaction of the hon. Member.

"Then the hon. Gentleman said"

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"A word of personal explanation, Sir. My contention is that this policy of full grant should not be followed. I am not under any misapprehension at all as to the amount spent."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Certainly the Government will do away with this system if some people will come forward and say that they would run the institution taking a mere grant-in-aid. We are unfortunately not able to find men coming forward with offers like that. If Mr. Saldanha comes forward and says that with Rs. 8 he will look after a patient, we will agree. (Mr. J. A. Saldanha: 'I will do it') When Mr. Saldanha makes such an offer we will accept it.

"Then it was said that this institution ought to be confined to cases which are curable and that it ought not to be an asylum for incurable cases. That is a proper view from a medical standpoint. But people have an aversion to these lepers going about the streets and they feel that these lepers also deserve some consideration. The Government therefore thought, and I consider rightly, that whether curable or incurable, all patients may be admitted to this institution. And now that the settlement has been extended, separate accommodation for about 300 burnt-out cases is now available. The institution will now accommodate more patients with the increase in accommodation. Dr. Mallayya himself said in the course of his speech that the institution is always overfull and that, for long, people have to be on the waiting list. If this is the case, how can it be said that the institution is unpopular as he alleged? One of his own statements contradicts the other. He made a jumble of facts which contradicted one another and did not substantiate or support his proposition that the Government should take over the management of this institution. With these few words, as the statements made by Dr. Mallayya are absolutely unfounded, I ask the House to reject the motion."

The motion was put and negatived.

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* Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"I beg to move that resolutions Nos. 2 to 16 be postponed until after motion No. (1) under rule 24-A in item IV on the order paper is disposed of."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I second it."

The motion was put and adopted, and the postponement was made accordingly.

III

MOTION UNDER RULE 24-A OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL RULES.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK THE VICEREGAL TRAIN.

* Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"Sir, I beg to move—

'that this Council views with abhorrence the attempt to wreck the Viceregal train and feels profoundly thankful for the providential escape of Their Excellencies and party.'

"Sir, the whole country has expressed its abhorrence. The Congress leader, Mahatma Gandhi, has expressed his horror at it and I do not think there is anybody in this country who will view this dastardly act with anything but abhorrence. Sir, in this country *ahimsa* has been preached for millenniums of years not to do injury to any sentient being and it has been practised. It is against the culture of the Indian people to commit such an outrage. I do not think any sensible person would think that such outrage will bring about goodwill and peace in the country or promote, in the least, the interests of the nation some of these misguided persons may have in view. (Mr. J. A. Saldanha: Louder. Can't hear you.) Well, I will leave it to Mr. Saldanha to speak louder. I cannot speak louder. I simply move the resolution and leave it in the hands of the House."

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"Sir, I beg to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Mover of this resolution. I do not think, Sir, any words are needed to commend this resolution to this House. The attack made on the train in which His Excellency the Viceroy went to Delhi was such a dastardly, cowardly and unpatriotic act that no son of India can approve of. Sir, Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, has made himself such an affectionate and estimable Englishman and the best Governor-General possible that India has had ever since the British Rule began. (Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai: No. Lord Ripon.) It was soon after his visit to this province when he was returning to his capital that this attempt was made. The circumstances under which the whole thing was planned, the circumstances under which the bomb exploded shows the extreme skill and dexterity with which the mad act was conceived. If, Sir, this cult of the bomb is an emblem of what is going to come to the country in future, it is one that ought to be abhorred and detested. I am sorry that such an outrage has been perpetrated at a most inopportune moment. I am sure that the feelings of all the millions of this country go forth in condemning this act. And may I say that this Council will be doing the most patriotic and the most sincere thing when it expresses in no uncertain terms its condemnation of the dastardly act perpetrated by the people with the mentality of those who planned it? I do not think, Sir, that more words are necessary except to pray for the long life of the Viceroy and to hope that under his benign guidance India will be set on the road to the place destined for her in the comity of nations."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, I support this resolution cordially and associate himself with the remarks that have

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been made by the previous speakers. I do not think I need make a speech. I think there is no one in this House who would not wholeheartedly support this resolution. Therefore I once again say that I support this resolution cordially."

12-45 p.m. * Mr. C. E. WOOD:—"Mr. President, Sir, this resolution is self-explanatory and I think it would be superfluous to make any speeches about it. As has been said already, I hope this resolution will be passed unanimously and be acclaimed by everybody in Madras whether Indian or European. *The Hindu* the other day made the statement 'among Englishmen India has no truer friend than Lord Irwin' and I am quite sure that this statement is absolutely endorsed by this House."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I heartily associate myself with the previous speakers in supporting this resolution. Lord Irwin has endeared himself to the whole of India by his honest and straightforward policy towards India and by his sympathy towards Indian aspirations—sympathy which was expressed at a time when it required one to have a great deal of courage and resourcefulness to come forward and make such an important pronouncement as Lord Irwin has made. After this important pronouncement, one would have thought that goodwill prevailed between Indians and Englishmen more than it did previously. But just after this pronouncement was made, that there should have come forward an assassin to perpetrate this most cruel act of attempt to wreck the Viceroyal train passes my comprehension. I think he must have been a mad man as many assassins are and the whole of India has condemned this dastardly and cowardly act. And it is but fair that on the first non-official day of its meetings, this Council also should associate itself with the rest of India in condemning this outrageous act."

* Rao Sahib V. L. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"On behalf of the depressed classes I would like to heartily support the motion that has been brought forward on the floor of this House. It is most unfortunate that this most cowardly act should have been perpetrated to wreck the Viceroy's train especially after his visit to the historic city of Madras where he was given a whole-hearted welcome. After this dastardly incident took place, several conferences of depressed classes were held in all parts of the country and our people expressed their abhorrence in most unequivocal terms at this dastardly and cowardly act. So I support the motion before the House."

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"I wish to give my sincere and whole-hearted support to the resolution moved by Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. I look upon Lord Irwin as one of the greatest of statesmen that Britain has ever produced. By his late pronouncement he has won the hearts of the people of India, of all classes and creeds, and I think the name of Lord Irwin will go down to posterity as the greatest of English statesmen who has put India on the road to Swaraj just like the name of Lord William Bentinck who abolished Sati. I would only add that if British connexion is to continue with India, it could only be by the beneficial action of such far-sighted statesmen as Lord Irwin."

* The MAHARAJA OF PITHAPURAM:—"I beg to support the resolution with all my heart. The dastardly attempt made on the life of the Viceroy deserves to be condemned outright. To attempt to take the life of any ordinary person is bad enough. And to make such an attempt on the life of a pious man as Lord Irwin who has beneficial intentions towards India is much worse. We are thankful to God for having saved the life of such a

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pious gentleman and we hope that he will live long to do good not only to India but to the world."

* Khan Bahadur S. K. ABDUL RAZACK SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, Sir, on behalf of the Muslims I entirely associate myself with the remarks of the previous speakers and I am sure Lord Irwin is the most generousminded Statesman that India can have on this occasion. I wholeheartedly condemn the dastardly attempt made on his life and I pray God that he may live long."

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Mr. President, Sir, I need hardly say that the Government desire to be associated with the remarks that have been made by hon. Members in various parts of this House. In the expression 'Government' I include not only the Members of the Executive Council but also my hon. Colleagues the Ministers. When the news of this outrage reached South India there was a wave of horror throughout the whole Presidency and people of all shades of opinion expressed their condemnation of this outrage by speeches, resolutions and articles in newspapers. As this outrage was committed shortly after the conclusion of His Excellency's tour in South India in the course of which he was received everywhere by the most remarkable and enthusiastic demonstrations which afforded ample evidence of the profound respect and affection with which His Excellency is regarded by the people of this Presidency, the horror with which the outrage was viewed was all the greater. We associate ourselves very fully with this resolution and I am glad that this House has had an opportunity of expressing on behalf of all classes of people of this Presidency its abhorrence at the dastardly attempt made to wreck the Viceroy's train and our thankfulness for His Excellency's providential escape."

The resolution was put to the House and carried unanimously.

III—cont.

MOTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST—cont.

(2) RELIEF TO THE DESTITUTE AND THE AGED

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member Mr. Muniswami Nayudu who has given notice of this resolution is not in his place."

* The MAHARAJA OF PITHAPURAM:—"I beg to move . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will have to take the permission of the House."

* The MAHARAJA OF PITHAPURAM:—"I request that I may be given permission to move the resolution of Mr. Muniswami Nayudu."

The House having signified its assent, the Maharaja of Pithapuram was allowed to move the resolution.

* The MAHARAJA OF PITHAPURAM:—"I have great pleasure in moving that—

'This Council recommends to the Government that immediate steps be taken to form a committee to enquire and report as to the best way of giving relief to the destitute orphan boys and girls and to destitute persons of all ages who are unable to earn their living owing to any physical or mental defect, disease, or old age.'

"Sir, it is really heart-rending to see these helpless people left to shift for themselves. They are equally the children of God, with us and it is our duty to help them. I submit that it is the bounden duty of the Government to

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come to their rescue. Orphan boys and girls left to themselves would feel miserable and become a menace to the society. If they are properly taken care of and educated they will feel happy and become useful citizens. I know, Sir, that Government have been doing some little work for these people, but I am not satisfied with that and I request them to take greater care of these children and spend much more money on their behalf. They may establish orphanages and give help to orphans, in many other ways.

"As regards the other destitutes, persons, who are unable to earn their livelihood on account of defect, disease or old age, I submit again it is the duty of the Government to help them. Government may found poor asylums and help these poor in any other way they may find fit. I hope the Government will not come forward with the plea that they have not got enough funds for this purpose. I submit, Sir, it must be their first concern to protect these helpless people. What does Government exist for if not for this purpose, primarily? I do not mean for a moment that private charities should be shut out. I suggest that Government must do all that lies in their power and then ask for public subscriptions. I am sure that no human being worth the name would be deaf to that call. I would point out that it is not only the duty of the Government but also the duty of the public to come to the aid of these poor people, and I most humbly beg the Government to accept this resolution. If they do so, I am sure that God will shower His choicest blessings on them."

1 p.m. * Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—"I second the resolution moved by the hon. the Maharaja of Pithapuram. It is the duty of the State to help the poor and destitute and it is with that idea, I am told, that the unemployed are given doles in England. It is also under this idea that in Germany a Poor Inspectorate is established to look after and find out whether there are poor people in the city who are not able to make both ends meet from their income. If there are, then it is the State or the Corporation that comes to their rescue. This is so in other countries even in the case of able-bodied poor people. In our country even maimed, defective, and superannuated people are not taken care of by the State. It is the duty of the State to see that poor houses are established so that all those people who are not able-bodied may be taken care of by that poor house. Government also should make such arrangements so that the disabled people will be able to seek relief in the poor houses. Now the Corporation maintains a poor house but these poor people rather prefer to go a begging in the streets than go to the poor house. At present the State not only does not take care of these poor people but it does not take care of the orphans also. All the world over the State is taking care of not only orphans but also poor people. In Germany, I learn, regular associations are formed to give relief even to the children of the poor. But the Presidency of the Madras does not possess even a single orphan asylum. I am extremely thankful to the Maharaja of Pithapuram for having an orphan asylum under his care; there is one other orphanage in this Presidency most probably, viz., the European orphanage. Besides these two, I have not heard of any other orphanages in this Presidency. I hope the Government will take care to see that there are as many orphanages as possible. Of course there is the Protection of Children Society; that society is looking after the work in a certain way; but that is not enough. The Government should have orphanages to house all the helpless orphans and the foundlings in the Presidency. With these few remarks I second the resolution moved by my hon. Friend, the Maharaja of Pithapuram."

The Council then adjourned for lunch to re-assemble at 3 p.m.

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After lunch (3 p.m.).

V

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY SENATE.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I have to announce to the House that, as a result of the voting for the election of twelve members to the Senate of the Madras University by the non-official Members of the Legislative Council, the following members have been declared duly elected :—

1. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar.
2. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
3. Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
4. Mr. J. A. Saldanha.
5. Mr. C. E. Wood.
6. Mr. C. Gopala Menon.
7. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
8. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
9. Mr. P. Anjaneyulu.
10. Mr. L. K. Tulasiram.
11. Mr. P. C. Venkatapathi Raju.
12. Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I know what effect the resignation of some of the Members of this Council will have on the result of the voting?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It is not a question of procedure in the House on which the President is expected to give a ruling. I request the hon. Member to consult the Madras University, which is the proper authority in this matter. I have had the question carefully examined and I have come to the conclusion that I stand in the position of a returning officer."

II. BILLS—cont.

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1926—cont.

(Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar rose to speak.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member has already spoken on the subject."

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"I want to intimate to you, Sir, . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member has no right to intimate anything. If the hon. Member becomes a Member of Government, he will have the liberty of doing so."

* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—"Sir, I oppose the motion for various reasons. This Bill contemplates the inclusion of excepted temples under the operation of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act; the effect will be that many temples now owned and managed by the minority communities, especially the depressed classes, will come within the provisions of the Act. This portfolio was under the charge of the ex-Minister, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, and is now under the hon. the Chief Minister. Time and again the representatives of the depressed classes in this House have been requesting and pressing

[Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai] [24th January 1930]

through various interpellations and at time of budget debates, that members of these communities must be represented on the various temple committees”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member’s speech does not appear to be relevant to the provisions of the Bill.”

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—“ Sir, there is a provision that excepted temples must be asked to pay an annual contribution”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I do not find such a provision in the Bill ; perhaps the hon. Member has got a different Bill in his mind.”

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—“ I refer to clause 9.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ That clause prescribes how the contribution is to be recovered.

“ The question is that the Bill to amend the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clause 1.

Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—“ I move, Sir, that the figures ‘ 30 ’ be inserted after the figures ‘ 19 ’ in clause 1.”

The amendment was duly seconded.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The question is to insert the figure ‘ 30 ’ after the figure ‘ 19 ’ in clause 1.”

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 1 as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 2.

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—“ I move, Sir, the following amendment :—

‘ Substitute for clause 2 of the Bill the following :—

“ In this Act the words ‘ the said Act ’ shall mean ‘ the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926.’ ”

“ This is only a drafting amendment ; it expresses the idea in better terms.”

The amendment was duly seconded.

The amendment was put and adopted.

Clause 2 as amended was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 3.

Clause 3 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 4.

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Sir, I move the following amendment :—

‘ Omit “ (a) ” and the word “ or ” before “ (b) ” ; and omit sub-clause (b).’

You will see that the Government have the power of exempting certain temples. I think it is a very irksome work and will lead to many complications in the matter. There is likely to be some room for difference of opinion in the matter ; it is a debatable question. I think it is better to omit the sub-clause.”

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The amendment was duly seconded.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The question is to omit ‘ (a) ’ and the word ‘ or ’ at the end before ‘ (b) ’ ; and to omit sub-clause (b).”

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 4 as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 5.

Clause 5 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 6.

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—“ Sir, I beg to move the following amendment :—

‘ In clause 6 add at the end as a separate paragraph the following :—

“ Nothing in this section shall be deemed to confer on the board in respect of a committee constituted for a temple for which a scheme has been decreed under section 92, Civil Procedure Code, any power which it does not possess under the scheme or under section 75 of the said Act.”

“ Sir, this matter has been carefully considered both by the mover of the 3-15 Bill and by me, and we have deemed it necessary to include this clause in view p.m. of instances such as have arisen before courts. There are temples, say like the Madura Sri Meenakshi Devasthanam temple for which scheme decrees were passed even before the Religious Endowments Act was passed by this Council. Under that scheme, for instance, the Board which was not then thought of, is not recognized, and all the powers that would otherwise fall to the Board, have been conferred on or vested in courts. In such cases, it is not intended that by the power of superintendence now conferred by clause 6 of this Bill, the Board should get any power which it does not possess under the scheme. That matter is already to a certain extent clear under section 75 of the present Religious Endowments Act of 1926, but in order to make matters more clear, it has been deemed necessary to introduce this paragraph at the end of clause 6. All that we mean is that when the Board has not got the power already under a decree scheme, it shall not be regarded as getting any power by virtue of this new provision, unless the scheme itself is modified. There is a way open for it under section 75 of the Act, that is by application to the court. The Board will have to go to the court with an application to modify the scheme and to get for itself, if necessary, any such powers as are now vested exclusively in the court. In order to make that matter clear, this addition is moved by me.”

Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu seconded the amendment.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Sir, I had some doubts whether this amendment was relevant to the issue, and I was just asking Mr. Muniswami Nayudu how he came to agree to this, because, I do not see that the effect of section 75 is the same as my hon. Friend’s amendment. Therefore, Sir, this amendment has to be opposed.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The question is, that in clause 6 of the Bill, the following be added at the end as a separate paragraph :—

‘ Nothing in this section shall be deemed to confer on the board in respect of a committee constituted for a temple for which a scheme has been decreed under section 92, Civil Procedure Code, any power which it does not possess under the scheme or under section 75 of the said Act.’ ”

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The amendment was declared lost. A poll was demanded by Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, which was taken with the following result:—

Ayes.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. | 10. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 2. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad. | 11. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar. |
| 3. Mr. S. V. Vanavudaiya Goundar. | 12. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 4. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 13. Mr. T. K. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar. |
| 5. " R. Nagan Gowda. | 14. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar. |
| 6. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. | 15. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 7. " P. Siva Rao. | 16. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar. |
| 8. " C. Gopala Menon. | |
| 9. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. | |

Noes.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 17. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder. |
| 2. " Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar. | 18. " A. B. Shetty. |
| 3. " Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. | 19. " J. Bheemayya. |
| 4. " " M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. | 20. " R. Foulkes. |
| 5. " " S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 21. Rao Sahib P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. |
| 6. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 22. Khan Bahadur Mahmammad Schammad Sahib Bahadur. |
| 7. Mr. Hilton Brown. | 23. Mr. J. Kuppuswami. |
| 8. " H. A. Watson. | 24. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur. |
| 9. " A. G. Leach. | 25. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 10. " J. Gray. | 26. " K. Krishnan. |
| 11. " S. V. Ramamurti. | 27. " N. Siva Raj. |
| 12. " C. B. Cotterell. | 28. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva. |
| 13. " V. Ch. John. | 29. " W. P. A. Soundara Pandiyan. |
| 14. " M. A. Manickavelu Nayakar. | 30. " S. Subrahmanya Moopnar. |
| 15. Khan Sahib Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. | 31. " Daniel Thomas. |
| 16. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. | 32. " S. Venkiah. |
| | 33. " K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |

Ayes 16: Noes 33.

The motion was negatived.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that clause 6 shall stand part of the Bill."

Clause 6 was passed and added to the Bill.

Clauses 7 and 8.

Clauses 7 and 8 were put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 9.

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I move for the omission of clause 9. You will see, Sir, that it includes a reference to specific endowments. This clause is not a complete reproduction of the provision of the section in the draft Bill which I had left presumably and which is still engaging their consideration. The idea is to exempt all temples with an income of Rs. 500. There is no such thing here, and I think it better that all reference to the specific endowments should be omitted."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"I second it."

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* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"I am also for the omission of clause 9. The reasons are that most of them are very small endowments which it would be improper to subject to the contribution which the main temples and maths are subjected to. If really these specific endowments are also to be subjected to the liability of contribution, exemption will have to be given in favour of the vast majority of them; instead of doing that, it is deemed expedient not to bring them at all under any liability to make any contribution such as temples and maths are now liable to make."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that clause 9 be omitted."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10.

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I beg to move for the omission of clause 10. It consists of two parts. The first part is really consequential on what we have decided already. The second, Sir, relates to the provisions by means of which arrears might be recovered as if they were arrears of land revenue. This point was already raised in an earlier stage of the discussion on the Bill. It is now agreed that it should be dropped. I therefore move for the deletion of the whole clause."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—"I second it."

Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Sir, I agree to this amendment."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is to omit clause 10."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11.

Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I move, Sir, that clause 11 be re-numbered as clause 9."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Re-numbering will be done as a matter of course. No amendment is necessary."

"The question is that clause 11 shall stand part of the Bill."

Clause 11 was passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 12.

Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Sir, I move that in clause 12, line 7, the word 'is' be inserted between the word 'person' and the word 'resisted'. This has been omitted by mistake. I also move that in the same clause, the word 'of' be inserted between the word 'person' and the words 'the possession' occurring towards the end. This is only a grammatical error, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—"I second it."

The amendment was put to the House and adopted.

Clause 12 as amended was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 13.

Clause 13 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 14.

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move that 'in sub-clause (2) of clause 14, the words "Any person" be substituted for the words "A trustee"."

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"Whenever, there is a dispute and the matter is referred for the decision of the Court, it is not only the trustee that is interested or aggrieved one way or the other, but several others are interested; all the worshippers of the institution are interested. If the trustee and the board make up their mind and declare whether a particular temple is an excepted temple or not, I do not think the matter should rest there notwithstanding the grievance of the public. I therefore suggest that instead of the words 'A trustee' the words 'any person' may be substituted, because the right of appeal would then vest in any member of the worshipping public interested in the institution. I think, Sir, that this is a very necessary and wholesome amendment."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I second the amendment, Sir."

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Sir, I support the amendment, because the power of appeal should be open to all members of the public, and it should not merely be left to the trustee to appeal or not. As it is, the decision of the board is binding on the trustee and not on others. This amendment would give any person interested the right of appeal against the decision of the board."

The amendment was put to the House and adopted.

Clause 14 as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Preamble.

The preamble was then put to the House, passed and added to the Bill.

Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move that the Bill be passed into law."

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

"Sir, the Bill as it has now been considered and adopted embodies merely the necessary amendments in the existing Act which fall, no doubt, very short of the projected amendments which the Ministry at the commencement of their career outlined, but which are none the less necessary to enable the board to function satisfactorily. It leaves no doubt yet untouched many of the provisions of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act of 1926 which require urgent attention in the direction of amendment and rectification. It was expected widely that the Ministry which has outlived its normal period, would have found time enough amidst and notwithstanding all its preoccupations, to devote some attention to the very important points which were brought out in an interpellation which I made and which was addressed to the Minister who was then in charge of the portfolio—that was in one of the early meetings of 1927, I believe—but unfortunately it has not been found possible for this Ministry, notwithstanding the considerable credit that was taken for the Religious Endowments Act, both by the predecessors of this Ministry and even by the Minister who is now in charge of this portfolio for a long time now to rectify the errors and defects which arrested public attention. Those defects have been allowed to remain on the statute book and occasion has been now taken indirectly by the Ministry through the good offices of my hon. Friend, the present Leader of the Justice Party, to rectify only a few of the errors, which errors are bound up with the existence of the board and not at all with the broader question whether the board is the proper substitute and deserves to be continued as a proper substitute for the courts whose functions have now been vested in the board. This broad question remains yet to be solved and probably a special appeal may have to be made to the

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electorate before this is brought again to the attention of this House. Therefore, although the glaring defects of the Religious Endowments Act of 1926 are yet allowed to remain on the Statute Book, it is some satisfaction to know that so long as the board continues to function, the impediments in its way or the lacuna in the existing Act are removed, in order more effectively to enable the board to function. So far as the clause which was agreed to be adopted as an additional clause by my hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, was concerned, it did not get sufficient consideration at the hands of my hon. Friend the Chief Minister and has therefore been voted against. As to this additional clause which I attempted to put in at the end of clause 6 of this Bill, notwithstanding the vote that has been recorded, the legal result is the same. There would be no difference even if the clause had been accepted by the House. I want to make that point clear, because where a scheme that has already been decreed confers no power on a board, it leaves the committee entirely under the supervision and control of the courts and the jurisdiction of the courts would continue unaffected by this legislation. It is only because of the sweeping character of the words employed in the present clause 6 of this Bill that I wanted to make it clear. Notwithstanding the sweeping character of the words, section 75 of the old Act continues unaffected . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid the hon. Member is commenting upon the vote of the House."

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"It is not my intention, Sir, to comment upon a vote of the House . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It is my duty to see that no hon. Member comments upon a vote of the House."

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"That is not my object, Sir, but I am only emphasising that the vote nevertheless leaves the law as it would have been even if the vote had been the other way. I am only emphasising that point. In order to remove all possible misapprehensions, I am saying that . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think I am bound to say that the hon. Member will not be in order in commenting upon a vote of the House."

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"I have passed that, Sir. Therefore, Sir, I have great pleasure in giving my support to the Bill in the amended form in which it has been accepted by the House."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, I am glad that the Bill is to be passed into law. But, Sir, there is one thing which strikes me in the eloquent address delivered by my hon. Friend representing Madura. He said that there is much lacuna in the Act of 1926, that there are so many defects and difficulties in the legislation, that he and his friends in the Dharma Rakshana Sabha or Sanatana Dharma Sabha have always been contemplating, whenever necessary for their convenience, whenever it was desirable to gain their ends, but never acting in the interests of the people or the public to remedy the defects. But they have never taken the trouble to restore order out of chaos, and yet they say that the temples and trusts are mismanaged, they are in a chaotic condition and that the trustees and the managers are the arbiters of the endowments. I need not dilate upon that, especially how far it is due to the abuses of the institutions in the various

[Sir A. P. Patro]

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parts of the country. All these Sanatana Dharma Sabhas, or Dharma Rakshana Sabhas, or whatever they may be, have been in existence for many many years past. Have they placed any measure before the country or before any legislature in order to evolve order out of the chaotic condition in which these religious endowments were placed. The present Act is due to that illustrious statesman, that far-sighted politician and one of the greatest patriots of Southern India, namely, the Raja Sahib of Panagal, who has devoted personal attention to this matter. He has studied the matter, investigated and collected materials and formulated a scheme with the aid of experts for a workable piece of legislation. For 24 days we sat together in this House, worked out all the details during that period and what was my hon. Friend representing Madura doing at that time? Has he suggested any solution and has he suggested any measures to remedy the defects? What was the duty of my hon. Friend then when that measure was discussed on the floor of this House day after day? Not one single suggestion came from him or from that society which he represents or from any other source. He now says that the provisions are detrimental to the interests of the country. Therefore, Sir, it is too late for my hon. Friend to say that the Act is all wrong, that he is the embodiment of all knowledge and of all patriotism and that it is he or his friends of the Dharma Rakshana Sabha that are anxious about the management of these institutions. What is the good of blaming a Ministry when you have not been able to suggest what are the ways in which amendments could be effected, what the needs of the present endowments are and how best they can be protected. They have not done so hitherto. What is the use of saying 'there is a mole in your eye' without knowing that there is a beam in his own eye; that he is not able to see. Such is the blindness or shortsightedness of this class of patriots. They are not able to do any constructive work and yet indulge in destructive criticism. Why point the finger of scorn at the Ministry.

"Sir, the Hindu Religious Endowments Act of 1926 was the first measure that has been passed into law in this Presidency, nay, in the whole of India, and it is a credit to this Presidency. It is only in this province that such a law has been passed to regulate the conditions of trusts. Of course, there have been abuses of the trusts and from time to time eminent judges have stated that trusts have been abused and publicists have been giving expression to stray feeling and say, 'Oh, we want a legislative measure to consolidate all the rules and regulations; we should put an end to the influence of the trustees, and we would not give them power to abuse the trusts.' At the same time, has any one ventured to place any constructive piece of legislation before the country in order that it may be able to examine and scrutinize it. And yet it was due to the Leader of the Justice Party to be able to place such a measure before the country and it is now left to my hon. Friend to say, here is a measure which can be accepted. My hon. Friend from Madura and others of his ilk criticise the existing Act. Such is the mentality of these people and such is their political capacity. I would ask them to come out with any better solution or scheme, to work it out and then let us join hands and improve it. I wish to add that there is no use of this kind of ploughing the sands and useless criticism."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the Bill be passed into law."

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

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III—cont.

MOTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST—cont.

(2) RELIEF TO THE DESTITUTE AND THE AGED—cont.

The Council then resumed discussion on Resolution No. 2 on the agenda (regarding relief to the destitute and aged).

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Sir, I move that in line 2 of the resolution between the words 'committee' and 'to', the words 'composed of both men and women' be inserted. My object is to show that the resolution will not be so comprehensive and of such far-reaching character unless these words are included. In the resolution mention is made of destitute orphan boys and girls. The intention of the proposer of the resolution is to give relief to all orphans, girls as well as boys. At present Government is sanctioning grant-in-aid to many of these orphanages and it is found that these grants are not adequate. Ever since Government have begun to aid these orphanages several new ones of them have come into existence . . ."

(At this stage Mr. J. A. Saldanha occupied the chair.)

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"As this committee will have to consider cases not only of men but also of women I think there must be an amendment of this nature so that in these committees women also may find a place. Again, Sir, we speak of destitute persons of all ages who are unable to eke out their living as also persons who cannot maintain themselves due to some infirmity, either mental or physical or due to disease or old age. There are some homes for the poor and the aged at the present day and they are managed by women. Therefore if any adequate scheme is to be evolved for giving relief to destitute persons who are subject to physical or mental, infirmity or disease or old age, unless we have got the co-operation of women engaged in this task the movement cannot be successful. So for these reasons I move that this committee be composed of both men and women."

The amendment was duly seconded.

* The MAHARAJA OF PITHAPURAM :—"Mr. Chairman, I gladly accept the amendment. As a matter of fact I never meant that the committee should be formed entirely of men. When I sent in this resolution I left this matter entirely in the hands of the House. I have no objection whatever to this amendment; I welcome it."

The amendment was put to vote and adopted.

Mr. CHAIRMAN :—"The resolution as amended is for the discussion of the House."

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHUAKSHMI REDDI :—"Mr. Chairman, I heartily support this resolution, because I feel that a committee composed of men and women social workers is very necessary to inquire into this important problem of giving relief to destitute orphan boys and girls and to destitute persons of all ages who are unable to earn their living owing to any physical or mental defect, disease, or old age. No doubt we have got certain homes throughout the Presidency to take care of some of these. What I submit is that these homes have to be organized in order that they may be run on the most up-to-date lines. Now we are thankful to the Government of Madras for having started the Madras Children's Aid Society. The aim of that society is very comprehensive, and it is entirely financed by Government. It is not a home for persons without means of livelihood, as it provides only for the reception of juvenile offenders, who are given over to the society by the police. It

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is a training school for them to reform their life, so that they may become useful and good citizens later on when they enter into society again. For the last so many years I have been associated with some of these institutions, and I see that delinquents and juvenile offenders are receiving the best attention from Government while the destitutes and orphan children do not receive any attention at all. Sir, I think the House will agree with me when I say that the prevention of crime is better than the cure of crime. And for the cure of crime we have got several reformatory schools; for example, we have a reformatory school in Chingleput, one at Ranipet and one at Rajahmundry and these schools take into their custody boys after they have committed certain crimes like theft, or house-breaking, etc. What we want is that we should see that no crime is committed. In fact this is what the State should aim at. We know we have got a home for the blind, the mentally defective people and the deaf. No doubt all these are necessary. But by this resolution what we hope to see is that the number of criminals and juvenile offenders, in this country are lessened. Sir, we have got the Madras Children Act, which I submit is a most inadequate Act. I do not know why the Government of Madras have not copied the Bombay Children Act, the Calcutta Children Act, the English Children Act, when they passed the Madras Children Act of 1920. For the information of the House I may say that the Madras Children Act has bodily copied certain sections from the English Children Act of 1906. That being so, I find no reason why they have not copied other sections also which provide for such cases as are contemplated by the present resolution. The present Act provides only for taking into custody vagrant children and those who have committed crimes, but no provision exists for neglected children, children subject to parental abuse, and for the prevention of children from falling into the hands of wicked and undesirable persons. Now these things should go into the Madras Children Act, and, therefore, I maintain that the Act should be amended on the most modern lines. In this connexion I would also point out that the grant given by Government is Rs. 10 for each certified child, a child that is sent by the court to a certified school. As matters stand at present Government would not take any child without means, unless it has committed some offence, been tried for the same and has been punished by the court. So what it amounts to is this. If you want a child to be given shelter in a Government orphanage, the child must be a vagrant, destitute or a delinquent. What the State is doing at present is to encourage neglect on the part of the parents or guardians. Sir, I do not want to take up the time of the House, but I should like to state that in all other countries, there is legislation to protect children as without legislation nothing is possible. I shall quote one instance from my personal experience. A few days back an elderly woman, looking respectable, brought to me two girls of about eight and nine years old, very handsome, and wanted me to have them under my care, which I have done. The woman visited them for some time, and now she has disappeared. As there is no provision in the law for the protection of minor girls, though I have a mind to get the girls trained in some institution I am not able to help them. The mother who is now hiding somewhere may come later on, and claim them as her children. We have copied foreign countries in the matter of medical relief, we have copied other countries in the matter of education, we have copied them in the system of administration. When we have done all that, why should we not copy them in the matter of 'Children's Act.' With these words I wholeheartedly support the resolution."

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* Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON :—" Sir, if this resolution is simply for the constitution of a committee for finding out ways and means for eradicating the faults that now exist with reference to the treatment of children and the treatment of old men, I have absolutely no quarrel. But if it goes further than that and wants from Government further sums of money for expenditure on this head at the expense of the tax-payer then certainly I am bound to strike a discordant note. It is very easy to talk big of charity and of starting this institution and that, and to cry from house tops that you want money to be spent on this and that. But we must bear in mind that India is the poorest country in the world. Compare India with England and Germany? Compare the income of an average Englishman and an average German with that of an Indian? Compare also the rates and taxes that we pay with those they pay?"

"Then, Sir, is it not a well-known fact that when we come to the question of revenue resettlement that we rise up as one man and cry out that we are already suffering from a number of taxes, and that the burden of taxation is very heavy and unbearable and so on? Now I ask where is the money for orphanage fund and old age pension? Now the present resolution, though it looks innocent, is a very difficult problem to be solved, and it is one of the questions that have baffled solution even in western countries, and you with your immature hands at legislation are trying to solve that question for the amusement of this House. Sir, already the Government are not able to reduce taxation on such an article of daily consumption as salt, and when such is the case it is idle to talk of tackling a problem like this, which is purely of a philanthropic nature. For these reasons I oppose this resolution."

* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" Mr. Chairman, I rise to give my hearty support to the resolution so ably moved by the Maharaja of Pithapuram and supported by the previous speakers. Sir, whether we go to the rural areas or urban parts, whether we go to the towns or the slums, we find the pitiable sight of the orphan and destitute children; it is not only there, whether we go to the railway station or to the bus or tram there also similar sights are met with. I think the time has come when the Government with the assistance of a committee of this nature must do something to mitigate the suffering caused to these destitute orphans. I have seen both in the districts and the towns a large percentage of boys and girls who have become a menace to the public. Apart from that, there is the moral question. Unless we find some way how to get rid of this menace and bring them under control within the next few years, I am afraid, the position will be serious. In Ootacamund itself I know some time back the Municipal Council thought of establishing an orphanage for the distressed and disabled but owing to the question of finance the scheme did not materialise. Sir, if you go to any place of pilgrimage or to big temples the orphans and destitutes and the aged who could not earn their living could be seen seated in the various places asking alms, and there also the percentage is increasing every day. So I am strongly of opinion that a committee, a representative committee of men and women, should be constituted to solve this problem. So I heartily support the motion."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Mr. President, Sir, I think that my hon. Friend Mr. Raman Menon was a little hasty in thinking of the financial burden which would result as a consequence of the appointment of a committee like

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this. I think he certainly would not object to the formation of a committee to enquire and report as to the best way of giving relief to the poor and the destitute. Besides that I would say that it is more necessary in a poor country like this than in rich countries like Germany or England or the United States that there ought to be some place where the poor and the destitute, especially the poor and the destitute boys and girls, are taken care of. It is not their mistake that they are poor and destitute. That these boys and girls should be made to suffer for the sins of their parents and for the sins of the society is, I think, a crime on the part of the society. And it is not at all too early for us now to take up the problem of these boys and girls. I think, Sir, a day will come when all the boys and girls of this country will have an opportunity of learning the means of making a decent livelihood. If it is not possible for us at once to take up that question at least these children who are in a most helpless condition ought to be taken care of by the society. I therefore, Sir, have great pleasure in supporting the motion made by the Maharaja of Pithapuram."

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—"Sir, I am very glad that this resolution at least serves one important purpose. The duty of a State is to protect the persons who are unable to protect themselves. As at present constituted, we believe that a rich man must get everything, he must have position, he must have wealth, but the poor person who does not have anything must go to the wall. This is the state of civilization in which we live. This must go. If we are to lay the foundation of a new state of affairs in India, we must revise our ideas of what the responsibilities of the State are. This is only the smallest beginning that is being asked by persons who feel for their own fellow-beings. Every one has a right to expect that the State should help him in return for the best that he can give to the State. If the man does what he can do during the best years of his life he calls upon the State to help him in his old age. Do you think it is gratitude or ingratitude to refuse him such help? You want pensions after 55 years, additions to your pay. You have got Lee Commissions and you want to revise your pay, but what about the people who work for you? When the people who work for you and toil for you and do the best that you are enjoying, you deny them the elements of existence and that State is a barbarous State which does not recognize its responsibilities. The tears of the weak undermine the thrones of kings. Civilizations have perished because the rich people would not take care of people who are destitute. Therefore, Sir, this resolution will only be a beginning. Now let us begin. We do not want large sums of money. Mr. Raman Menon need not be afraid that he will be taxed one pie more or quarter of an anna more for the purpose of helping these destitutes. I shall very gladly contribute what I could if I am taxed. Some of our members have not the kindness to think over the problem and shed at least some pious tears. Instead of that they oppose. I say, Sir, it is an unkind act. It is not a charitable act. Something ought to be done for the purpose of helping these boys and girls who are destitute. If you are not going to educate the destitute orphans, whom else are you going to educate? I say it is the most elementary act of charity and I heartily support this resolution and I also pray that immediate steps be taken to start as many institutions as possible for the purpose of helping these children. Please note that the Roman empire fell because it was built on slavery. India lives because she

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loves and respects her fellow-beings. The Indian village is a republic. You forget that fact and if you read your Sastras you will find that even those who were ashamed to show their heads during the day time were able to reap the benefit of the charity of their fellow-beings in a stealthy manner during the nights. Such were the measures with which the villagers helped their fellow-beings who had gone down in the estimation of men. Therefore, Sir, the village lived for ages. This is the first act of charity that any State should do because our constitution of State has to be remodelled. I say, Sir, that every man ought to allow himself to be taxed for the purpose of helping such children as cannot help themselves. It is the barest act, of charity on which the nation will live and thrive. May I request all the persons who will support this resolution and all the members of the Government to see that this resolution is immediately put into operation and not allowed to be thrown into the waste paper basket? This is an urgent matter. Therefore, I earnestly pray that this proposition may be favourably considered."

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"I have very great pleasure in supporting the motion of the Maharaja of Pithapuram. It is a wonder to me that my hon. Friend, Mr. Raman Menon, found some difficulty in accepting this. I think no Government deserves to call itself a civilized Government if it failed in its duty in this respect. The resolution is a very modest one. It is not a plea for assistance on behalf of those who have misconducted themselves and by reason of such misconduct have reached a state of poverty. It is a plea for the barest charity for those who by reason of their young years and inability or absence of parents to support them or who notwithstanding their attempts are unable to support themselves owing to one or other of physical or cognate difficulties. It is only in respect of such persons that this resolution aims at devising ways and means for their support and relief. This is a fundamental duty resting upon any civilized Government and if in this respect our Government has not stirred itself into anything like action which can at all be recognized it is no wonder that the Maharaja of Pithapuram has felt it to the quick and has appealed to this House direct from the heart. I was listening to his speech and I was glad to see that he put the case in a straight and simple fashion so as to appeal to the hearts of people directly. His appeal I thought was a powerful appeal coming from the quarter from which it came and I think there should be no dissentient voice. Mr. Raman Menon is afraid that if this committee that is proposed in this resolution to be set up should recommend a scheme of relief it might mean more expenditure by the Government and possibly more taxation to be submitted to so far as the taxed portion of the population is concerned. Now if it is decided that it is a question not of taxation but merely a judicious and proper expenditure of the revenue derived from the taxes already imposed I should think no object should be dearer to our heart, no object should be deemed to be of greater importance or urgency than the object which is recognized in this resolution. There are no greater ones requiring immediate protection than those who are referred to in this resolution as destitute people who are in dire need of help and relief. If it really means that for the purpose of finding funds for affording relief to a class of destitute people we should tax ourselves,—I think willy nilly the taxed portion of the population is subject to more and more taxation for various purposes which cannot be compared with the purpose which is set up in this resolution—I say whether it is a case of additional taxation or it is merely a case of adjustment of revenue already derived from the taxes,

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this resolution deserves our whole-hearted support. I think the European group will give their support. I think the Government spokesman will express sympathy with this resolution and appoint a committee. If such a committee formulates its proposals and if the proposals formulated by the committee require further looking into and require amendments or rectification it is another matter, and it might claim the attention of people like Mr. Raman Menon. But at this stage to throw cold water upon the purpose of this resolution and to suggest that we should not find money for the purpose of this resolution is to give ourselves a character which will not exhibit us in the proper light. Then we should be less than human and we should be prepared to describe ourselves as less than human. It is common charity and we should show common charity."

* Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Mr. Chairman, let me first congratulate you, Sir, on having been called upon to occupy the presidential chair (cheers) though temporarily, which I am glad to observe you are filling with a degree of gravity and dignity to which you should have been accustomed in your judicial service in the past. (Hear, hear and cheers.) I have great pleasure in supporting the proposition of the Maharaja of Pithapuram. It appears to me, Sir, that all this eloquent speechifying on a resolution of this kind should ordinarily be considered superfluous. But as we have no knowledge yet of what the mind of the Government is going to be it has become necessary for so many hon. Members of this House to express their views on this resolution. Except the solitary voice of one hon. Member who will also I trust change his mind before the discussion is over, opinion has been unanimous on this resolution. (A voice : 'No.') There will then be only one solitary 'no' if the matter comes to a division at all. I hope the appeal of the hon. Mover would not have been made in vain even on the hard heart of the Government of Madras. It is not a mere talk of a *doctrinaire* politician speaking without an adequate conception of the responsibilities and realities of the proposals he is making. It is an earnest appeal proceeding from a representative of the landed aristocracy in the country who, Sir, by what he has himself done set an example for others to follow. That is the point which I would like to specially emphasise. His opinion is entitled to great respect and regard proceeding as it does from an hon. Gentleman who has set an example for others to follow. After all it is a very modest resolution. The relief of the kind that is contemplated in this resolution has long been overdue. If the resolution as it stands at present is passed it will not amount to a vote on anything more than this that a committee is to be appointed for the investigation of this question. It does not commit the Government to any immediate financial or other obligations."

(At this stage the Deputy President took the chair.)

"It would only commit the Government to the appointment of a committee consisting both of men and women. I hope, Madam, that this modest request of the Maharaja of Pithapuram would be accepted by the hon. Minister who is in charge of this particular portfolio. It does augur well for the future of the country to see that a representative of the landed aristocracy has shown such a great anxiety to promote the interests of the destitute and poor masses."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Deputy President, Madam, I would like to point out that the Deputy Speaker himself cannot turn out the Chairman in Parliament. I would like to point out that Mr. Saldanha need not have left his chair."

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Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I wanted to speak myself."

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" I think under the rules the chairman cannot preside when I am present and the hon. the President is absent. Further in this case the hon. the President left instructions that the chair should be taken by Mr. Saldanha only so long as I had not finished my speech."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I wanted to speak myself on the subject."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Deputy President, Madam, I am glad to be told of this private arrangement and that everyone is anxious to speak on this resolution. Leaving that apart, I am glad that at least one hon. Member of this House saw the difficulties that might arise if this resolution were fully given effect to. I see that we all idealize in this House and that we want to carry out A-1 principles. That seems to be the idea of the House as a whole. We are situated in a country which is very poor and which is not able to bear further taxation. As he himself pointed out, if the question of Land Revenue Administration comes or the raising of revenues comes before the House, I am sure all hon. Members who would be the first to vote for the committee would also be the first to oppose the proposal for increasing the taxation of the province. I entirely sympathise with the mover of the resolution because these destitute persons should be properly looked after because it is ultimately true that the State ought to take care of its citizens. In western countries these duties are performed by the local authorities. If the hon. Members have studied the poor law they would have found that these poor houses are entirely managed by the local bodies concerned. There are provisions in the Madras District Municipalities Act and the City Municipal Act under which these destitute persons can be protected. So far they have not found it possible to have any such rescue homes though the Madras Corporation have recently opened a poor house. Government themselves are running a relief institution at Triplicane. So it cannot be said that Government are not understanding their responsibility towards their poor and destitute children. As I have said this is a financial problem and we are not able to work out the cost. I would like to know from the hon. the Mover who unfortunately is not in the House whether he wishes the committee to travel throughout the whole province from district headquarters to district headquarters or whether this committee will sit in Madras. Secondly I would like to know from the hon. Mover whether this committee will examine witnesses from all over the province before they come to conclusions. Before accepting a resolution of this kind, I should like to know from the hon. Mover what are the exact points of reference he would like to make to a committee of this kind, so that I may be in a position to say whether this resolution could be accepted or not."

Mr. Saldanha rose to speak.

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON :—" Is it allowed to the occupant of the Chair to leave the Chair for the purpose of speaking on a motion?"

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" Yes, he could do it."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Madam, there are some implications in this resolution as to pointing which I am in the same boat as my friend Mr. Raman Menon. I think he was well advised when he raised certain doubts on this point. The question of State-aid or private aid to the destitute is a very big question and very complicated too. Such questions have been tackled in the United States of America, England and Russia and other

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countries, but they are very complex. I am very glad that there is a proposal to appoint a committee. But its limitations and implications should be clearly placed before us. One speaker after another has spoken on the resolution, but only Mr. Raman Menon raised the question of limitations of this enquiry. First of all, we have to find what destitute means: whether it means poor man or beggar or what. (A voice: The committee will say.) There is much literature devoted to defining who is a destitute man, woman or child. Secondly to what extent is charity to be given and whether by local bodies or private associations or by the State or by all three.

"So far as private charities are concerned, it is a pity that Madras is most backward. People here always look for Government initiative. Missionaries are far better in this respect. Last year, the Government increased the grant to Rs. 60,000, but for orphanage even that is not enough. Government are unable to find money for their own institutions. Government must help only those who want to help themselves. It is for us people to organize charitable institutions and then go to Government for aid. We have been maintaining at extravagant cost the Leper settlement. Let people start houses for the disabled, the deaf and dumb. Bombay has set us a very good example in this respect. There is not a single institution which is purely Government. There are hospitals, educational institutions and libraries and other institutions and all of them are started and maintained by people, and they go to Government only for aid. It is so in England and other countries. It is the local bodies that organize such institutions there. Therefore we have to bear in mind all the implications and dangers and limitations inherent in this resolution. I appeal to the House that this resolution is a very important one and requires to be carefully considered before it is passed."

* Mr. R. J. C. ROBERTSON :—"Madam, Deputy President, I should like to say a few words on this subject. I think whilst the subject is one which is commendable and raises the sympathy of all right-minded persons, it is also one which raises tremendous possibilities. I do not think it can be called in any way a modest proposition, but a huge proposition with the increased commitments it would involve. There are a large number of people in this country unfortunately who may be classed as destitute. There are a large number of beggars and also a large number of children who come under the same category, and this opens up the possibilities of a tremendous amount of expenditure and I for one fail to see at present where the money could possibly come from. It is a very difficult problem as pointed out by my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha, and I think not one committee but two or three committees will be necessary to solve this.

"As regards the poor people, it raises possibilities of state protection and old age pensions. That in itself will be a tremendous matter for this presidency. As I said before, though this subject is commendable, I do not know how it is possible for the House to undertake the huge financial commitment necessary if such a resolution were passed. Lastly, I agree with my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha that such objects would be better achieved, primarily at any rate, by organizations and charitable institutions like the creches, orphan asylums, etc. Some such exist already and there is no reason why we should not increase them. Then we can go to Government for aid if necessary. In the present time I am sure that if the matter is put forward in a proper way private funds will be forthcoming for such a commendable purpose. They must not be entirely dependent on State aid."

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Mr. K. KRISHNAN :—"Madam, Deputy President, I am glad that this resolution has been brought by the Maharaja of Pithapuram before this House, for which I am sure this House and the rest of the people will be thankful to him. I am sorry to find, however, Madam, that my Friend from Malabar Mr. Raman Menon pointed to practical difficulties of working this problem. At the same time I am glad that he was met by the hon. Member from North Arcot and the Member from Madura representing the Brahman community, saying that they are even prepared for additional taxation if necessary for the purpose of consummating such a high ideal. I may as well request these gentlemen that it lies in their power, without taxing the people, to provide not only funds necessary for this but also funds for starting some other institutions as well. If my Brahman friends will consent to allow the temple funds to be utilized for such purposes instead of feeding healthy Brahmans, the whole problem could be solved without taxing the taxpayer. I am sure my Brahman friends who have been prepared to get the people taxed would be the first to see that healthy Brahmans do not require the assistance of these choultries and if the income from that should be utilized for such good purposes, I am sure necessary funds will be forthcoming.

"Madam, my hon. Friend from Madura was twitting the hon. the Chief Minister a few minutes ago for not introducing proper amendments in the Hindu Religious Endowments Act. I am sure my Friend will be the first to point out to the Chief Minister that the Religious Endowment Act could be so amended as to allow the surplus income to go over for those purposes instead of feeding the Brahmans.

"Madam, the question of funds will not stand in the way if there is the heart. As I said, this resolution could be effectively carried if my suggestion is accepted, and we will also be able to show to the world that we are a people prepared for sacrifices for a noble cause. I heartily commend this proposition for the acceptance of the House."

* The MAHARAJA OF PITHAPURAM :—"Madam, the terms are as stated in the resolution. As regards the working of the Committee, perhaps it can sit in Madras and enquire and report. As regards the details of the procedure to be adopted by the Committee, I leave them to the committee; it is the committee that will have to decide them. As regards the expenditure of which so much was made by some members, I can submit that the subject-matter of this resolution claims priority to most of the schemes and other things taken up by Government. The reforms and other things we are clamouring for would be of no real value without this. Can any civilized Government say, 'No' to a request of this kind? I most earnestly beg of the Government to be pleased to accept this modest resolution."

The motion was put and adopted.

(3) DISQUALIFICATIONS OF DISCHARGED INSOLVENTS AND THEIR INHERITORS.

* Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur :—"Madam, Deputy President, I beg to move the resolution that stands in my name. It runs thus :—

"This Council recommends to the Government that necessary orders or rules be issued to the effect that discharged insolvents and persons who live on the income derived from properties inherited from discharged insolvents should not be appointed or elected as members of local bodies or other public institutions or to any honorary office unless such persons have since their discharge paid off in full their debts and

[Mr. Mahmud Schammad Sahib] [24th January 1930]

their fathers' debts and should be deprived of any titles conferred upon them if they are unwilling to discharge their debts when they are in a position to do so.

"According to the provisions of the Local Boards Act and the District Municipalities Act, it is only uncertificated bankrupts and undischarged insolvents that are disqualified from standing as candidates for election to the local bodies. My proposal seeks to disqualify discharged insolvents and persons who inherit property from them also. The object of this resolution is to prevent dishonest men from posing as respectable gentlemen. I know many cases of persons who, when their business does not prosper, transfer their properties and other things to their relations and conceal their wealth by many other ways with the object of deceiving their creditors. I do not see any reason why they should not be disqualified and compelled, in a way, to pay off their debts fully and those incurred by their fathers if they are in a position to do so. I think it is quite necessary in the interests of the good relations of the public and the development of business that such dishonesty should not be tolerated. Therefore I recommend this resolution to the acceptance of the House."

Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA :—"I second it."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Madam, I do not know what the intention of the hon. Mover is in making this motion. As far as I can see he wants to amend the law with regard to the various honorary offices. He suggests that insolvents, even though they are discharged insolvents, and persons who live on the income derived by inheritance of the property of the insolvents should be disqualified for holding honorary offices."

Mr. F. E. JAMES :—"Madam, Deputy President, may I point out that there is no quorum?"

(The Secretary rang the bell and a quorum was formed.)

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Minister may now continue his speech."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"My hon. Friend had the chance of moving an amendment to the District Municipalities Bill on the floor of the House for disqualifying these persons for holding those offices for which they are elected. But, Madam, this is going too far. For, in no law of any country are discharged insolvents or persons who have inherited money from them are prevented from holding various offices. If this amendment is passed, it will declare quite a number of people holding such appointments being disqualified. I therefore ask my hon. Friend not to press this motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

(4) DRINKING WATER FROM METTUR DAM TO SALEM TOWN.

Rao Bahadur S. ELLAPPA CHETTIYAR :—"Deputy President, Madam, I rise to move a resolution regarding a subject which, though it may purely be of local interest, will, I hope, have the support of this hon. House. The resolution reads thus :—

'This Council recommends to the Government that immediate steps be taken to provide water from Mettur dam to Salem town for drinking purposes.'

"I do not find the Minister for Development in the House. Anyhow, I will proceed. Madam, the history of the question of any adequate supply of water to the town of Salem forms one of the dark chapters in the administration of Salem town. The details are these : people are put to a great deal of

[24th January 1930] [Mr. S. Ellappa Chettiyar]

hardship for want of the most essential amenities which any municipality or, for the matter of that, any village ought to command. The representations which the people of Salem have made, and the petitions and memorials they have submitted for granting them an unfailing supply of good drinking water have done them no good. The present supply of water to the town is derived from the Panamarathupatti tank and it is most inadequate. In the hot months it is a tragic sight to see people suffering for want of drinking-water. Sometime back a proposal was made to get water from a supplementary source, known as the Shevaroy water-fall. Even this supply would not be sufficient and for various reasons the proposal appears to have been dropped. The construction of a huge reservoir at Mettur has, however, improved the prospects of an adequate water-supply and has put some hopes in the hearts of the residents of the City. I do not know how the question of supplying water for irrigation of the Salem district has been solved if it has been solved at all. The repeated promises of the investigation of a scheme seemed to serve to turn an awkward corner and get favourable votes from the members of the Legislative Council. It is in the hope that this extremely humane request will be acceded to that I move this resolution. (Cries of hear, hear.)

"I need hardly dilate on the position of the municipal council so far as its ability to finance such a scheme is concerned. The Government is committed to a policy of giving a half-grant if the council finds it possible to meet other half. Unfortunately, the municipality is hardly able to find this. However, the position has slightly improved by the fact that the District Board of Salem has agreed to take water to the villages on the main pipe line between Mettur and Salem and to pay Rs. 25,000 for a year. I therefore strongly plead that the scheme should be approved by the Government and that it should be introduced early. With these few words, I leave the motion in the hands of the House for their kind acceptance."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Madam, I beg to second the resolution. Madam, those who have visited Salem frequently as I have done—Salem is one of my constituencies as far as the Christians are concerned—will have no hesitation in offering their wholehearted support to a motion of this kind. The state of affairs there as explained by the hon. Mover is really pitiable. The cry for good drinking water in that place which I heard two or three years ago is still ringing in my ears. I hope Government will accept this resolution and give Salem an unfailing source of water-supply."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Madam, Deputy President, I support this motion. When the members of the Mettur Committee visited the Mettur Dam works, my hon. Friend Mr. Nanjappa pressed upon the attention of the members of the Committee the desirability of supplying water from the Mettur project to Salem town for drinking purposes. My hon. Friend was very anxious to get this done. Mr. Mullings and other Engineers who were then present said that there was no engineering difficulty in thus supplying Salem. My hon. Friend Mr. Argyaswami Mudaliyar seems to be sceptical about the possibility of arranging for this. He may be sceptical now, but when his turn comes he himself will suggest a scheme for this. Therefore, Madam, considering the fact that there are no engineering difficulties standing in the way, I have no doubt that this modest request will be granted by the Government, and the resolution accepted by the House."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 27th January 1930.

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

[24th January 1930]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1239 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th January 1930, page 483 supra.]

Number of Probationary Deputy Tahsildars appointed during the past ten years.

Year.	Number of persons appointed.	Year.	Number of persons appointed.
1920	8	1927	3
1921	9	1928	3
1922	5	1929	4
1923	Nil.		
1924	4		—
1925	Nil.		38
1926	2		—

Probationary Deputy Tahsildars who have been promoted to higher posts.

Promoted to the rank of Deputy Collector.

Name.	Religion.	Caste.	
M.R.Ry. M. A. Kuttalalingam Pillai.	Hindu ..	Non-Brahman Vellala.	Acting as Deputy Collector.
Muhammad Ismail Sahib Bahadur.	Muham- madan.	Mussalman ..	Permanent Deputy Collector.
Syed Muhammad Nakhuda Sahib Bahadur.	Do.	Do. ..	Acting as Deputy Collector.

Promoted to the rank of Tahsildar.

M.R.Ry. M. S. Jagannayakulu Nayudu.	Hindu ..	Non-Brahman ..	Acting as Tahsildar.
" V. S. B. V. Kamesam	Do. ..	Brahman ..	Do.
" Boma Joseph Reddi.	Roman Catholic.	Indian Christian.	Tahsildar.
" D. Patnaik	Hindu ..	Non-Brahman, Oriya.	Acting as Inspecting Tahsildar.
" Gopinath Behara ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Acting as Huzur Sarishtadar.
Muhammad Sheik Ahmed Sahib.	Muham- madan.	Mussalman ..	Acting as Inspecting Tahsildar.
M.R.Ry. P. V. Ranga Rao ..	Hindu ..	Brahman ..	Acting as Tahsildar.
" M. R. Venkataswami Nadar.	Do. ..	Non-Brahman ..	Do.
Muhammad Sultan Mohideen Husain Sahib.	Muham- madan.	Mussalman ..	Tahsildar.
M.R.Ry. V. Hanumantha Rao	Hindu ..	Non-Brahman ..	Acting as Tahsildar.
" N. C. Thomas ..	Protestant ..	Indian Christian.	Do.
" A. Dorai Raj ..	Hindu ..	Non-Brahman ..	Acting as Inspecting Tahsildar.
" R. Koteswara Rao Nayudu.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Acting as Tahsildar.

Promoted to other posts.

Muhammad Ghulam Nabi Sahib.	Muham- madan.	Mussalman ..	Superintendent, Development Secretariat.
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[24th January 1930]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1247 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th January 1930, page 487 supra.]

Serial number and Recommendations of the Fisheries Committee.	Whether the recommendation involves extra expenditure or not.	Nature of the orders issued on the recommendations.
1. Appointment of an European Mate on Rs. 500—50—650 for the trawler "Lady Goschen".	Yes.	The Government have not accepted the need for the appointment of a European Mate at present.
2. Progressive acquisition and development of inland fisheries.	Yes.	The Government asked the Director of Fisheries to submit proposals for the acquisition and development of fisheries in the Ganjam district for consideration as a budget scheme for 1931-32.
3. Conduct of experiments with diving apparatus.	Yes.	Approved by the Government.
4. Continuance and improvement of the Government Fisheries Cannery at Chaliyam.	Yes.	G.O. No. 1888, Development, dated 4th November 1929, directing the closure of the Cannery has been placed at the disposal of the press.
5. Establishment of a Marine Aquarium at Ramcswarem.	Yes.	The Government have deferred the consideration of the scheme till 1931-32.
6. Uniform grading of Assistant Directors of Fisheries.	Yes.	Not accepted by the Government.
7. Revision of pay of Inspectors of Fisheries and Research Assistants.	Yes.	Do.
8. Appointment of a second Personal Assistant to the Director of Fisheries on Rs. 250—25—500.	Yes.	Do.
9. Reorganization of the Fisheries Training Institute at Calicut.	Yes.	The Government have deferred consideration of this question pending decision on the future control of the elementary education of the fisher children which is still under their examination.
10. Grant of State technical scholarships for study of subjects connected with the fishing industry.	No.	Approved by the Government.
11. Contribution towards anti-malarial operations.	No.	Not accepted by Government
12. Change of designation of Assistant Director (Marine) to "Captain (Lady Goschen)".	No.	Do.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1251 asked by Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th January 1930, page 490 supra.]

Statement showing the names of villages in Kasaragod taluk, South Kznara, in which selected areas have been proposed to be reserved.

Name of forest block.	Name of village.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
1. Karindala ..	Kinnanur ..	429.36	Notified under section 4 of the Forest Act.
	Karindala ..	1,891.64	
	Kinnanur ..	886.15	
2. Kinnanur ..	Eleri West ..	34.85	
	Karindala ..	1.00	
3. Eleri ..	Eleri West ..	770	Blocks tentatively selected for reservation.
4. Panathadi ..	Panathadi ..	2,818.56	
5. Aletti East R.F. Extension.	Do. ..	587.76	
6. Panikere ..	Do. ..	862.08	
7. Kayyur ..	Kayyur ..	2,336.00	
8. Kodakut ..	Kodakut ..	482.00	Represents area in Kasaragod taluk alone.
9. Kallur ..	Panathadi ..	874.00	
10. Madikai ..	Madikai ..	1,319.00	
	Malottu ..	551.80	
11. Malottu ..	Belur ..	144.00	
	Katakul ..	12.40	
12. Mudamboil ..	Enmakaji ..	230.00	
....	Balvedu ..	182.00	

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide item 1 under heading II. Bills, page 491 supra.]

Select Committee's Report.

BILL No. 16 OF 1928.

A Bill for the Suppression of Brothels and Immoral Traffic.
To

THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

WE, the undersigned members of the Select Committee appointed on 12th October 1928 to consider the Bill of Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar for the suppression of brothels and immoral traffic (Bill No. 16 of 1928), have the honour to submit the following report.

2. The Bill was introduced on 5th September 1928, and under rule 20 of the Madras Legislative Council Rules it was duly published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*

in English on 2nd October 1928,
in Tamil on 13th November 1928,

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in Telugu on 30th October 1928,
in Malayalam and Kanarese on 6th November 1928,
in Hindustani on 20th November 1928,
in Oriya on 12th February 1929.

3. As it was necessary for the purpose of deciding on the adequacy of the provisions contained in the Bill and the directions in which they required alterations, to collect information on various matters connected with the Bill, the Committee resolved at its meeting, dated 14th November 1928, to issue a questionnaire to selected witnesses regarding its provisions. The questionnaire was accordingly issued to 52 witnesses of whom 32 witnesses sent in their replies. At the next two meetings of the Committee held on 27th January 1929 and 26th February 1929 respectively, the Committee selected the witnesses for oral examination, and between the 8th and 11th April 1929 examined 20 witnesses. On the 22nd and 23rd July 1929, the Committee met to discuss the provisions of the Bill, and on 16th August 1929, it passed its report.

4. We have effected important changes in the provisions of the Bill. Clause 2 of the Bill provides that the Act shall apply only to the City of Madras in the first instance and empowers the Local Government, on application from any municipal council, local board or otherwise, to extend by notification all or any of its provisions to any other local area with such verbal modifications as it may consider necessary. We consider that the evil which the Bill is intended to combat calls for immediate remedy no less in the mufassal than in the city. The bulk of the evidence before us and all the evidence from the mufassal witnesses are in favour of extending the provisions of the Bill to the whole Presidency. Nor are there any practical difficulties in so extending it. We have accordingly substituted for the existing clause 2 a clause to the effect that the Act shall apply to the whole of the Presidency of Madras.

5. Clause 3 sought to repeal sections 52 and 71 (xx) of the Madras City Police Act. Section 52 of the Madras City Police Act in effect empowers the Commissioner of Police to order the owner or tenant of a house, on being satisfied that such house is used as a brothel or lodging house for prostitutes or disorderly persons and is a source of nuisance and offence to neighbours, to discontinue such use of it. The reason why section 52 was sought to be repealed by this Bill was evidently that under clause 5 of the Bill, power was to be given to the Commissioner of

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Police to take in respect of brothels the same measures *inter alia* as he could under section 52 of the Madras City Police Act. The Committee has unanimously resolved to delete clause 5 and to substitute in its stead a clause penalizing the keeping or managing of a brothel. It is therefore necessary to retain section 52. Even if clause 5 had been retained, it would have been necessary to retain the section in respect of disorderly houses. As for section 71 (xx), it deals with solicitation in a public street or place, which has been provided for by clause 12 of this Bill. It may therefore be repealed. The result is that clause 3 will refer to section 71 (xx) only and not to section 52.

6. In clause 4, we have introduced certain new definitions. In an enactment of this kind it seems desirable that even such ordinary words as 'prostitution' and 'prostitute' should be defined so that they may not be understood in different ways by different courts. We have accordingly defined these words.

As the Act has been made applicable to the whole of the Presidency of Madras, it has become necessary to include provisions in the Bill empowering the District Superintendent of Police in the mufassal to exercise the functions conferred upon the Commissioner of Police in the City of Madras. A definition of 'Superintendent of Police' has accordingly been inserted in the Bill.

The definition of the 'City of Madras' has been deleted as unnecessary, and a new definition has been introduced stating that a 'Magistrate' shall mean a salaried Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class, inclusive of the Commissioner of Police in the City of Madras who is a Magistrate of the first class.

7. The existing clause 5 of the Bill consists of eight sub-clauses, and lays down a complicated procedure in regard to the suppression of brothels. According to it, on receipt of information that any house, room or place is being used as a brothel, the Commissioner of Police may first issue a notice to show cause why its use as a brothel should not be discontinued. On the date fixed for hearing, he may, if satisfied after such enquiry as he deems fit that the house, room or place is used as a brothel, issue an order in writing directing that such use of the premises be discontinued from a date not less than fifteen days from the date of the order. If, in spite of such order, it is found on enquiry that such use is continued,

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he may order that the house, room or place be closed and quitted within a period of seven days. Any person disobeying the orders of discontinuing or quitting as aforesaid is liable to be convicted and punished. And, finally, it lays down that the owner or lessor of any house, room or place in respect of which an order has been made on the lessee, tenant or occupier thereof in the abovementioned manner, shall have powers forthwith to determine the lease, tenancy, or occupation. We consider that the procedure laid down by this clause is too dilatory to be of any effect. It will also involve much more work than the Commissioner of Police can cope with. We understand that there are nearly 500 or 600 brothels in the City of Madras, and it would be impossible for the Commissioner of Police to conduct the necessary enquiries demanded by the clause or efficiently to carry out the orders passed by him. Both the previous Commissioner of Police and the present Commissioner of Police, who were members of our Committee, are of opinion that the provisions of the clause are wholly impracticable.

Further, a mere order that a particular place be not used as a brothel or be quitted or closed, though accompanied by a penalty for default, would only drive the brothel-keeper to another place which in its turn could be dealt with only by the same procedure of notice to quit. It would thus be possible for a brothel-keeper to ply his trade continuously by simply moving from place to place, from time to time. We consider that the most effective way of dealing with this evil is to punish brothel-keeping as such, and we have accordingly inserted in the place of sub-clauses (i) to (vii) of existing clause 5 a provision penalizing the keeping or management of a brothel or the conscious use of premises as a brothel.

For the protection of innocent landlords, we have expressly provided that it is only in cases where a lessor or a landlord lets his premises to a tenant or occupier already convicted under this clause with the knowledge that they are to be used as a brothel or where he is wilfully a party to the use of his premises as a brothel, that he shall be liable under this clause. We have also armed him with power to determine the lease, tenancy or occupation in cases where the lessee, tenant or occupier has been convicted under this clause, notwithstanding any other law or any conditions to the contrary in the lease.

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8. Clause 6 empowers certain officers of the City Police to enter into any brothel, disorderly house or place of assignation if he has knowledge or suspicion or reason to believe from a report made to him that a girl apparently under the age of 18 years is living or is carrying on or is being made to carry on the business of a prostitute and to remove such girl forthwith from such premises. The power of entering the house and removing therefrom a girl of less than 18 years on the ground that the house is a house of ill-fame is a serious one, and as we are extending the Bill to the mufassal, we consider that it should be carefully safeguarded from the possibility of abuse. In the interests of innocent citizens and to protect the police themselves from false allegations of abuse of power, it is desirable that this power of entry and removal should be restricted to cases where a warrant has been issued by a magistrate. We have accordingly made the necessary changes in the clause so as to render it necessary to obtain a warrant of entry and removal from a magistrate before the police can enter a house or remove a girl therefrom. In the City of Madras the Commissioner of Police can himself issue such a warrant.

9. In clauses 6 and 7, which relate to the detention of girls in suitable custody by a court, or by the police, pending an order of the court, we have thought it necessary expressly to provide that the detention shall be either in a rescue home provided by the Government or, in case any other suitable custody is chosen by the court, that such custody shall not be that of a person belonging to a religious persuasion different from that of the rescued girl. In clause 7 we have also provided that as soon as a girl has been brought before a court, orders as to her further detention should be passed by the court itself and not by the police.

10. As the original Bill was restricted to the City of Madras, section 9 referred only to bringing or importing women or girls into the City of Madras. As we have extended the provisions of the Bill to the whole Presidency, we have made the necessary changes in the clause so as to make it applicable to the whole Presidency.

11. In clauses 9, 10 and 11, we have omitted the words 'with whipping or' as we consider that in this country a punishment which has been given up in respect of other criminals should not be inflicted even upon offenders against this Act.

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12. Clause 12 of the Bill refers to solicitation or molestation simpliciter whether taking place in public streets or not. We have made it applicable only to solicitations or molestation in public streets or places.

13. In clause 16, we have made it incumbent upon the Local Government to provide a suitable rescue home or homes for the custody and detention of girls, removed under this Act, and we have also provided that, in making rules for the custody of girls, such custody shall be of persons of the same religious persuasion as the rescued girl.

14. We consider that the changes we have effected are very important and that the Bill as amended by us should be republished.

C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR.
S. SATYAMURTI.
C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR.
C. GOPAL MENON.
* S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI.
L. K. TULASIRAM.
R. SRINIVASAN.
A. S. SAHAJANANDAM.
R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR.
SWAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI.
B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU.
K. P. RAMAN MENON.
* SYED TAJUDIN.
* A. RANGANATHAM.
* K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR.
* F. E. JAMES.
P. KESAVA PILLAI.
† MUHAMMAD USMAN.
† M. KRISHNAN NAYAR.
† S. MUTHIAH.
† E. J. ROWLANDSON.
P. ANJANEYULU.
* ABDUL AHMEED KHAN.
A. KRISHNASWAMI.

* Subject to a minute of dissent.

† With a note.

[24th January 1930]

MINUTES OF DISSENT.

I

I consider that the Bill as shaped by the Select Committee is defective in this respect.

Any legislation for the suppression of immoral traffic in women and children will be unsatisfactory and ineffective unless provision is made for the punishment of the person who controls a prostitute and lives on the earnings of the prostitute. There cannot be any objection to legislation for punishing any person for such earnings on the ground of impropriety or inexpediency. The exploitation of female destitution and helplessness for personal gains should not be allowed to go unpunished in any civilized community. The only caution that must be observed is to exclude from the purview of the Bill the class of persons who have to reside with prostitutes on account of relationship but do not abet the prostitution or control the movements of the prostitute.

The essential ingredients of an offence of this class are (1) intimate association for gain, (2) direction or control over the prostitutes' movements, and (3) abetment of prostitution. Where these conditions are satisfied, there cannot be any reasonable objection to provide for the punishment of this class of offenders. The clause relating to this class of offence is an indispensable supplement to that relating to the keeping of brothels. It is not unlikely that the traffic in women will simply change shape and flourish in spite of the suppression of brothels unless and until this class of offence is made punishable under the Bill. It is therefore necessary to insert a new clause in the Bill to the following effect:—

“Whoever knowingly lives wholly or in part on the earnings of a prostitute and exercises control, direction or influence over her movements in such a manner as to show that he or she is aiding, abetting, or compelling her prostitution shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or with both.”

This clause is a great improvement over the corresponding provisions of other enactments.

The corresponding section, section 6 of the Calcutta Act, runs thus:

(1) Any male person who knowingly lives wholly or in part on the earnings of prostitution shall be punished

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with imprisonment which may extend to three years or with whipping or with both of these punishments and also be liable to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

(2) Where a male person is proved—

(a) to be living with or to be habitually in the company of a prostitute, or

(b) to have exercised control, direction or influence over the movements of a prostitute, in such a manner as to show that he is aiding, abetting or compelling her prostitution with any other person or generally, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that he is knowingly living on the earnings of prostitution.

Section V of the Bombay Act and section VII of the Burma Act are almost identical in terms as that of the Calcutta Act. The corresponding provisions in the English Enactment is to be found in section 1 of the English Vagrancy Act of 1895, 61 and 62 of Victoria, Chapter 39 as amended by 2 and 3; George V, Chapter 20, sections 7 (1) and 7 (4)

By these statutes it is provided that whoever knowingly lives wholly or in part on the earnings of prostitution shall be punished. Where a male is proved to be living or habitually in the company of, or proved to have exercised control, direction or influence over the movements of a prostitute in such manner as to show that he is aiding, abetting or compelling her prostitution with any other person or generally, he shall, unless he can satisfy the court to the contrary, be deemed to be knowingly living on the earnings of prostitution. Whoever being a female, for the purpose of gain, exercises control, direction or influence over the movements of a prostitute in such manner as to show that she is aiding, abetting or compelling her prostitution with any person or generally shall be punished.

I hope to achieve the above object by moving an amendment in the Council when the Select Committee report is taken for consideration.

S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI.

24th August 1929.

[24th January 1930]

II

We consider that the Bill as shaped by the Select Committee is defective in two respects :

(1) The Bill does not provide for punishing a person who makes a living out of the earnings of a prostitute.

(2) It does not provide for punishing any person who keeps or manages or acts or assists in the management of a place of assignation.

Any legislation for the suppression of immoral traffic in women and children will be unsatisfactory and ineffective unless provision is made for the punishment of the person who controls a prostitute and lives on the earnings of the prostitute. There cannot be any objection to legislation for punishing any person for such earnings on the ground of impropriety or inexpediency. The exploitation of female destitution and helplessness for personal gains should not be allowed to go unpunished in any civilized community. The only caution that must be observed is to exclude from the purview of the Bill the class of persons who have to reside with prostitutes on account of relationship but do not abet the prostitution or control the movements of the prostitute.

The essential ingredients of an offence of this class are: (1) intimate association for gain, (2) direction or control over the prostitute's movements, and (3) abetment of prostitution. Where these conditions are satisfied, there cannot be any reasonable objection to provide for the punishment of this class of offenders. The clause relating to this class of offence is an indispensable supplement to that relating to the keeping of brothels. It is not unlikely that the traffic in women will simply change shape and flourish in spite of the suppression of brothels unless and until this class of offence is made punishable under the Bill. It is therefore necessary to insert a new clause in the Bill to the following effect:—

“Whoever knowingly lives wholly or in part on the earnings of a prostitute and exercises control, direction or influence over her movements in such a manner as to show that he or she is aiding, abetting or compelling her prostitution, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or with both.”

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The corresponding section, section 6 of the Calcutta Act, runs thus:—

(1) Any male person who knowingly lives wholly or in part on the earnings of prostitution shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three years or with whipping or with both of these punishments and also be liable to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

(2) Where a male person is proved—

(a) to be living with or to be habitually in the company of a prostitute, or

(b) to have exercised control, direction or influence over the movements of a prostitute,

in such manner as to show that he is aiding, abetting or compelling her prostitution with any other person or generally, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that he is knowingly living on the earnings of prostitution.

Section V of the Bombay Act and section VII of the Burma Act are almost identical in terms as that of the Calcutta Act. The provision in the English Enactment is to be found in section 1 of the English Vagrancy Act of 1895, 61 and 62 of Victoria, Chapter 39 as amended by 2 and 3 ; George V, Chapter 20, sections 7 (1) and 7 (4).

By these statutes it is provided that whoever knowingly lives wholly or in part on the earnings of prostitution shall be punished. Where a male is proved to be living with or habitually in the company of, or proved to have exercised control, direction or influence over the movements of a prostitute in such manner as to show that he is aiding, abetting or compelling her prostitution with any other person or generally, he shall, unless he can satisfy the court to the contrary, be deemed to be knowingly living on the earnings of prostitution. Whoever being a female for the purpose of gain, exercises control, direction or influence over the movements of a prostitute in such manner as to show that she is aiding, abetting or compelling her prostitution with any person or generally shall be punished.

Clause 6 of the Bill provides protection for a girl living in a place of assignation. Clause 10 provides protection for any woman or girl detained in a house for the purposes of prostitution. The Bill should make provision for punishing any man or woman who keeps or induces or

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acts, or assists in the management of a place of assignation. This can easily be achieved by the insertion of the words 'place of assignation' after the word 'brothel' in clause 5 in all places where the word 'brothel' occurs in this case.

The person in charge of place of assignation makes money by permitting it to be used for the purpose of prostitution; but as the house may not habitually be used for purposes of prostitution it may not come under the definition of the word 'brothel' as defined in the Bill. It is desirable to bring the places of assignation also within the purview of the Bill.

28th August 1929.

SYED TAJUDIN.

III

Identical with the above minute of dissent.

29th August 1929.

A. RANGANATHAM.

IV

1. In section 4 (c) I am for omitting the word 'a' between the words 'Presidency Magistrate or' and the words 'Magistrate of the first class' so as to make it clear that for the purposes of this Act a Magistrate is a salaried Magistrate whether in the City of Madras or in the mufassal.

2. In section 4 (e) I would substitute the word 'promiscuous' for 'indiscriminate' wherever it occurs.

3. In section 5 I would fix the punishment as imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR.

29th August 1929.

V

1. I was only elected to this select committee to take the place vacated by Mr. W. O. Wright on his resignation from the legislature and only had the opportunity of attending one meeting of the committee. Hence I was not able to make the following suggestions in committee.

2. This Bill aims at the suppression of traffic in vice; its objective is the third party. The most noticeable feature is its omission to deal with the 'souteneur' the person who lives partly or wholly upon the immoral

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earnings of a woman. He or she need not be a procurer, and hence does not necessarily come under the provisions of clause 11. Yet the 'souteneur' is one of the most noxious elements in the whole business. The Committee of the League of Nations dealing with the protection of women and children reported this month and drew the attention of the members of the League to the importance of ensuring "that legislation and its application is effective in bringing the souteneur to justice . . . the granting of powers for the prompt arrest of such persons; of inflicting penalties suited to the dangerous character of their national and international activities; and of applying special repressive measures in the case of repeated offences."

This report is the result of a study of legislation in almost every part of the world, and it is clear that this Bill should bring 'souteneurs' within its scope. To leave them out is to leave an important gap in the necessary legislation. It ought to be possible to penalise the souteneur without in any way interfering with those who are the legitimate dependents of prostitutes.

3. The option of a fine should not be allowed in the punishment of procurers or souteneurs. Once the guilt is proved, surely a term of imprisonment is the least penalty that it merits, and in the case of procurers, many of whom are well-to-do, a fine is not a sufficient deterrent. I am also of opinion that whipping should be inflicted on male procurers or 'souteneurs' in the event of a repeated offence.

4. Clause 12 regarding solicitation is, as it stands, most dangerous to the liberty of the individual. Solicitation *per se* is not usually regarded in English Law as an offence. It only becomes one (a) when it amounts to an actual obstruction or molestation of the individual to whom it is addressed or (b) when it is of such a character as to offend against decency and good order, and so become a nuisance. The powers given to the police in the existing clause are altogether too wide especially in view of the fact that solicitation in this country is not widespread or serious. The recent Report of the Street Offences Committee in England indicates the difficulties in dealing with this matter, and I suggest the following:—

"12. Whoever (1) in any street or public place importunes any person for immoral purposes

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in such manner as to cause obstruction, annoyance or danger to the residents or passengers or

(2) frequents such street or public place for the purpose of prostitution or of solicitation, so as to constitute a nuisance shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both."

5. I do not think that there should be a statutory obligation upon Government to provide suitable rescue homes. The Bill provides the machinery whereby girls below a certain age may be rescued from brothels. The Government certainly ought to provide a place of detention where girls removed under sections 6 and 7 of the Bill can be kept pending the disposal of their case and the final orders of the magistrate. This place should be quite distinct from the place to which the girl is finally committed. Rescue homes should be established by private initiative, and aided by Government in the form of capital or capitation grants. If necessary, it may be made a statutory obligation for Government so to assist such homes; but to lay the whole burden of initiative on the Government is to relieve the community of a responsibility which properly belongs to it.

Those who promote this Bill should not imagine that their work is done by placing legislation on the Statute Book. It is but begun, and it is their duty to carry their campaign to its logical conclusion by the establishment of homes of rescue and training for the unfortunate children and girls whom they desire to help.

13th September 1929.

F. E. JAMES.

VI

NOTE.

Though we are in entire sympathy with the objects of the Bill we apprehend that there will be many difficulties in the practical working of its provisions.

18th September 1929.

MAHOMED USMAN.

"

M. KRISHNAN NAIR.

"

S. MUTHIAH.

20th September 1929.

E. J. ROWLANDSON.

[24th January 1930]

VII

I believe very strongly that the object of the Bill will be frustrated to a large extent, if persons who live on the earnings of prostitution are not punished.

22nd September 1929. • ABDUL HAMEED KHAN.

[Note.—Changes made by the Select Committee are shown in clarendon type.]

BILL No. 16 OF 1928.

A Bill for the Suppression of Brothels and Immoral Traffic.

(As amended by Select Committee.)

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the suppression of brothels and of traffic in women and girls and for other purposes of a like nature in the Madras Presidency; and whereas the previous sanction of the Governor-General, required by sub-section (3) of section 80-A of the Government of India Act, has been obtained; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

1. (a) This Act may be called "The Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1928." Short title.

(b) It shall come into force on such date as the Local Government may, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, direct. Commencement.

2. This Act shall apply to the whole of the Presidency of Madras.

Madras Act
III of 1928.

3. Section 71 (xx) of the Madras City Police Act, 1888, is hereby repealed.

4. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,— Definitions.

(a) "Brothel" means any house, room, or place which the occupier or person in charge thereof habitually allows to be used by any other person for the purpose of prostitution.

(b) "Commissioner of Police" means the Commissioner of Police for the City of Madras as appointed under section 5 of the Madras City Police Act of 1888.

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(c) "Magistrate" means a salaried Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class, inclusive of the Commissioner of Police.

(d) "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under section 17.

(e) "Prostitution" means indiscriminate sexual intercourse for hire and a "prostitute" means a woman who offers her body to indiscriminate sexual intercourse for hire.

(f) "Superintendent of Police" means a District Superintendent of Police appointed under the Madras District Police Act, 1859, or any person appointed by the Local Government to perform the duties of the Superintendent of Police for the purposes of this Act. Act XXIV of 1859.

5. (i) Any person who—

(a) keeps or manages or acts or assists in the management of a brothel; or

Use of premises as brothel punishable.

(b) being the tenant, lessee, occupier, or person in charge of any premises, knowingly permits such premises or any part thereof to be used as a brothel; or

(c) being the lessor or landlord of any premises, or the agent of such lessor or landlord, lets the same, or any part thereof, to any person convicted under clause (a) or clause (b) above, with the knowledge that such premises, or some part thereof, are or is to be used as a brothel, or is wilfully a party to the use of such premises, or any part thereof, as a brothel; shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both.

Right of lessor to determine lease.

(ii) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, the owner or lessor of any house, room or place, in respect of which the lessee, tenant, or occupier thereof has been convicted under clause (b) of sub-section (i) shall be entitled forthwith to determine such lease, tenancy or occupation.

Removal of minors from brothels.

6. (i) Where a Magistrate has reason to believe from a report made to him by a police officer or otherwise, that a girl apparently under the age of 18 years is living, or is carrying on, or is being made to carry on the business of a prostitute in a brothel, disorderly house, or place of assignation, he may issue an order to a police officer not below the rank of an Inspector specially authorized in writing in this behalf by the Commissioner of Police, or by the Superintendent of Police, to enter into such brothel, disorderly house or place of assignation and to remove therefrom such

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girl; and thereupon such police officer shall have the power to enter into such brothel, disorderly house or place of assignation, and shall be entitled to remove such girl forthwith from such brothel, disorderly house or place of assignation.

Madras Act IV of 1920.

(ii) A girl who has been so removed shall be brought before a Juvenile Court constituted under section 36 of the Madras Children Act, 1920, and the Court shall cause an inquiry to be made in the manner provided in sub-section (3) of section 29 of that Act, and, if satisfied that the girl is under 18 years of age and that she should be dealt with as therein provided, may make an order that such girl be placed until she attains the age of 21 years or for any shorter period in a rescue home provided by the Local Government or in such other custody as the Court for reasons to be stated in writing shall consider suitable, provided that such custody shall not be that of a person or body of a different religious persuasion from that of the girl.

Commitment to suitable custody.

Madras Act IV of 1920.

(iii) For the determination of the question whether a girl produced before a court under the provisions of this section is under 18 years of age, the provisions of section 37 of the Madras Children Act, 1920, shall be applied.

Determination of age.

7. When a girl has been removed from a brothel or disorderly house or place of assignation under the provisions of sub-section (i) of section 6, the Commissioner of Police or other police officer carrying out the removal shall, until such girl can be brought before the court, cause her to be detained in a rescue home provided by the Local Government or in such other suitable custody (other than a police station or jail) as may be prescribed in this behalf by the Local Government, provided however that such custody shall not be that of a person or body of a different religious persuasion from that of the girl.

Intermediate custody of girl removed from brothel, etc.

8. When an order that a girl be placed in suitable custody has been passed under sub-section (ii) of section 6, the provisions of the Madras Children Act, 1920, shall, subject to such notifications as the Government may prescribe by rules made under section 17 and notwithstanding her age, thereafter apply to the case of such girl during the period of the said order as if she were a child or young person dealt with under section 29 of the Madras children Act, 1920.

Madras Act IV of 1920.

Subsequent treatment of girl committed to suitable custody under section 6 (ii).

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Importing
women or girl
for prosti-
tution.

9. Any person who takes or attempts to take or causes to be taken from one place to another any woman or girl with a view to her carrying on or being brought up to carry on the business of a prostitute or causes or induces any woman or girl to carry on the business of a prostitute, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

Detention as
prostitute in
brothel or
with intent.

10. (i) Any person who detains any woman or girl against her will

(a) in any house, room or place in which the business of a prostitute is carried on, or

(b) in or upon any premises with intent that she may have sexual intercourse with any man other than her lawful husband, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

Presumption
of detention.

(ii) A person shall be presumed to detain a woman or girl who is in any house, room or place in which the business of a prostitute is carried on, or in or upon any premises for the purpose of sexual intercourse with a man other than her lawful husband, if such person, with intent to compel or induce her to remain there,

(a) withholds from her any jewellery, wearing apparel or other property belonging to her or

(b) threatens her with legal proceedings if she takes away with her any jewellery or wearing apparel lent or supplied to her by or by the direction of such person.

(iii) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, such a woman or girl shall not be liable to be proceeded against civilly or criminally for taking away or being found in possession of any jewel, wearing apparel, money or other property alleged to have been lent or supplied to, or to have been pledged by such woman or girl by or to the person by whom she has been detained.

Procuration.

11. Any person who induces a woman or girl to go from any place with intent that she may, for the purposes of prostitution, become the inmate of or frequent a brothel, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

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12. Whoever in any street or public place or place of public resort or within sight of and in such manner as to be seen or heard from any street or public place whether from within any house or not,—

(a) by words, gestures, wilful and indecent exposure of his or her person or otherwise attracts or endeavours to attract attention for the purpose of prostitution, or

(b) solicits or molests any person or loiters for the purpose of prostitution, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

13. Any Police officer (not below the rank of Inspector) on complaint, and any Police officer authorized in this behalf by the Commissioner of Police or the Superintendent of Police by special order, may arrest without a warrant any person, committing in his view any offences punishable under sections 9, 10, 11 and 12 if the name and address of such person be unknown to such Police officer and cannot be ascertained by him then and there, or if he has reason to suspect that a false name and address has been given.

Arrest
without
warrant.

14. Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, only a Police officer authorized in this behalf by the Commissioner of Police or the Superintendent of Police by special order may, for the purposes of ascertaining whether an offence punishable under section 9, 10, 11 or 12 has been or is being committed, enter without a warrant any premises in which he has reason to believe that any woman or girl is living in respect of whom an offence punishable under section 9, 10, 11 or 12 has been committed.

Power to
enter pre-
mises.

15. No court inferior to that of a Magistrate as defined in clause (c) of section 4 shall try offences under sections 5, 9, 10, 11 and 12.

Offence
triable by
certain
Magistrates
only.

Provided that notwithstanding anything contained in clause (c) of section 4, the Commissioner of Police shall not be deemed to be a Magistrate for the purpose of this section.

16. The Local Government shall provide a suitable rescue home or homes for the custody and detention of girls removed under section 6 or section 7.

Rescue homes
to be provid-
ed.

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Power of
Local
Government
to make rules.

17. The Local Government may make rules

(a) for the care, treatment, instruction and the maintenance of girls placed in a rescue home or homes or other suitable custody under sub-section (ii) of section 6, and

(b) for the detention of girls under the provisions of section 7, subject to the restriction that no girl shall be detained in the custody of a person or body of a different religious persuasion from that of the girl.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide item 3 under heading II. Bills on page 492 supra.]

BILL No. 16 OF 1929

A Bill to amend the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926 (Madras Act II of 1927).

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called "The Madras Hindu Religious Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1929."

2. The Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926, shall hereinafter be called "the said Act".

3. Section 4 of the said Act shall be omitted.

4. In section 9 of the said Act, the following shall be substituted for clause (5):—

"(5) 'Excepted temple' means and includes—

(a) a temple the right of succession to the office of trustee or the offices of all the trustees (where there are more trustees than one) whereof has been hereditary or the succession to the trusteeship whereof has been specially provided for by the founder, or

(b) any other temple which for special reasons the Local Government may, after consulting the Board, order by notification to be an excepted temple."

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5. At the end of section 18 of the said Act, the following shall be added as an explanation:—

"*Explanation.*—The general powers of superintendence of the Board shall include the power to pass such interim orders as it deems necessary in the interests of the proper maintenance of a math or temple or the administration of a religious endowment."

6. The following shall be substituted for section 34 of the said Act:—

"34. (1) The resolutions of a committee shall be carried into effect by its President in whom the entire executive power of the committee shall, save as hereinafter provided, be vested.

(2) (a) All the resolutions of a committee shall be notified to the Board within one week after they are passed.

(b) The Board may call for any record or proceedings or other document or paper from any committee for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the correctness, regularity or propriety of any order or proceedings recorded or passed by such committee.

(3) (a) The Board shall have the power of staying for reasons to be recorded by it, the execution of any of the resolutions of the committee and remitting the same to the committee for reconsideration.

(b) If the committee upon such reconsideration confirm the said resolutions, the Board may whenever it deems such step necessary in the interests of the temple affected or the proper management of the affairs of the committee, modify or cancel the said resolutions."

7. In section 35 of the said Act, for the word and figure "section 18" the words and figures "sections 18, 34 and 35-A" shall be substituted.

8. The following new section shall be inserted after section 35 of the said Act:—

"35-A. Where the Board is satisfied that any committee has failed to perform the duties entrusted to it under this Act, the Board may, after giving reasonable notice to the committee and considering the representations it may make, undertake and perform all or any of such duties so left unperformed, the expenses if any involved therein being met from the funds of the committee concerned."

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9. (i) In sub-section (1) of section 69 of the said Act, the following shall be substituted for the words "every math and temple":—

"Every math, temple or specific endowment attached to a math or temple."

(ii) In sub-section (2) of the same section, the following shall be inserted after the words "every temple other than an excepted temple":—

"as also every specific endowment attached to such temple."

10. (i) In sub-section (1) of section 70 of the said Act—

(a) the following shall be substituted for the words "every math and temple":—

"every math, temple or specific endowments concerned"; and

(b) the words "where the contribution or a portion of the contribution has to be paid by a specific endowment, the same shall be assessed on and notified to the trustee of the specific endowment also", shall be omitted.

(ii) For sub-section (2) of the same section, the following shall be substituted:—

"Such trustee shall within three months of his receipt of such notice or within such further time as may be granted by the Board or committee pay out of the funds of the math, temple or specific endowment concerned the amount so demanded to the President of the Board or committee as the case may be, or to any person authorized by him. In default of his doing so, the amount shall be recoverable by the Local Government as if it were an arrear of land revenue and made over to the Board or committee concerned."

11. The following new section shall be inserted after section 74 of the said Act:—

"74. (a) The costs of and incident to all proceedings before the Board shall be in the discretion of the Board which shall have full power to determine by whom or out of what funds and to what extent such costs are to be paid and the order passed in this regard may be transferred for execution to the court and shall be executed by the court as if the order had been passed by itself."

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12. The following shall be substituted for section 78 of the said Act:—

"78. Where a person has been appointed as trustee of a math or temple or a religious endowment connected therewith or has been appointed to discharge the functions of a trustee by the committee or the Board, in accordance with the provisions of this Act and such person resisted in, or prevented from obtaining possession of the math, temple or religious endowments concerned and the records, accounts and properties thereof, the court may on application by the person so appointed and on production of the order of appointment, direct the delivery to such person the possession of the math, temple or religious endowment and of the records, accounts and properties thereof."

13. Section 82 of the said Act shall be recast as follows:—

"The President of a Board or committee may grant copies of proceedings or other records of his office on payment of such fees and subject to such conditions as may be determined by the Board. Copies shall be certified by the President of the Board or committee or by such officer as may be authorized in this behalf by the President of such Board or committee, in the manner provided in section 76 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872."

14. The following shall be substituted for ~~section 84~~ of the said Act:—

"84. (1) If any dispute arises as to whether an institution is a math or temple as defined in this Act or whether a temple is an excepted temple, such dispute shall be decided by the Board.

(2) A trustee affected by a decision under sub-section (1) may, within one year, apply to the court to modify or set aside such decision; but, subject to the result of such application, the order of the Board shall be final."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Clause 3.—Religious institutions which do not ordinarily come under the scope of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act on account of their income being below the minimum laid down in section 4 are in a very neglected and mismanaged condition. As it is, such cases have to be dealt with by special application of the Act under the proviso to that section. The Act should apply to all institutions irrespective of income. Wherever the levy of contributions will work as a hardship on temples or

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maths with low incomes, exemption from section 69 of the Act may be given or the Board may fix a suitable rate in exercise of its discretionary power under that section.

2. *Definition of 'Excepted temple'—Clause 4.*—There are numerous difficulties in the way of deciding whether a temple is excepted or not by the test provided in the present definition of an excepted temple. Further, there are instances of temples whose peculiar conditions justify exceptional treatment though they fall under the category of non-excepted temples by applying the existing definition. The present complicated definition is replaced by a simple one by which all temples, the trusteeship whereof has been wholly hereditary or has been specially provided for by the founder and temples which for special reasons the Local Government want to treat as excepted temples, will come under that category.

3. *Clause 5.*—Several matters including complaints about mismanagement come up before the Board both on the administrative and judicial sides of its work. Very often temporary arrangements have to be made for the management of the affairs of temples or maths pending disposal of the matters under investigation and action has to be taken under section 18. To make it clear that the Board can do so under it, the addition of an explanation is proposed.

4. *Clauses 6, 7 and 8.*—The Board has the power of general superintendence under section 18. But there are no clear provisions empowering it to control the actions of temple committees or modify them when the latter go wrong. Temple committees are composed of honorary members, and sometimes they may not devote sufficient attention, or may be swayed by factions. Temple committees may thus fail to take proper action, and experience has also shown that some of them have been erratic in their resolutions. To ensure the proper working of committees and their co-operation with the Board, and in order to co-ordinate their activities, the Board should be able to revise or cancel their resolutions and to give directions for taking action which they fail to take. The amendments proposed to recast section 84, to modify section 85 and to insert a new section after the latter section are, therefore, quite necessary.

5. *Clauses 9 and 10.*—Doubts are sometimes raised whether specific endowments are also liable to pay the contribution leviable under section 69, though the intention is indicated by the second paragraph of section 70. It is deemed preferable to make the point quite clear. Further, the general trustees of temples and maths may be relieved of the liability to pay contributions in respect of specific endowments. The trustees of the latter must be made solely responsible therefor. Great delay and inconvenience are experienced in the matter of the levy of contributions owing to the absence of provisions for the speedy recovery of the same from recalcitrant trustees. The Revenue Department must be authorized to recover arrears contribution, on behalf of the Board and temple committees as if they were arrears of land

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revenue instead of applications having to be filed in district courts. This very provision will operate as a preventive and the actual number of cases of non-payment necessitating coercive action will be few and far between. For these reasons, certain amendments have been proposed to sections 69 and 70.

• 6. *Clause 11.*—Parties coming up before the Board are not able to get orders as to costs at the conclusion of the cases enquired into by it. It is but fair that provision should be inserted to govern cases where the Board feels that the ends of equity and of justice require the awarding of costs in connexion with its proceedings.

7. *Clause 12.*—The present section 78 does not provide for non-hereditary trustees appointed by the Board seeking the help of courts to recover possession of temple properties. The modification of the section as suggested will remove the desideratum felt in experience.

8. *Clause 13.*—Presidents of the Board and committees must have the power to authorize their officers to certify copies furnished under section 82 of the Act and an amendment is proposed for that purpose.

9. *Clause 14.*—Doubts have been raised as to whether disputes as to the private character of temples can be dealt with by the Board under section 84 as it is. The proposed amendment is intended to make the meaning and object of the legislature clear, such doubts having been based on the existence of the definition of 'temple' and 'math' as meaning a public temple and a public math.

20th March 1929.

B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU.

