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PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

FOURTH SESSION OF THE THIRD LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Vol. LII (Nos. 1 to 5)

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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.O.S., Finance Member. Took his seat on 27th April 1925 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

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

II.—Central Subjects.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. (a) Defence of India.
(b) Naval and Military works and cantonments. | 9. Public debt of India. |
| 2. External relations, including naturalization and aliens and pilgrimage beyond India except to the Hedjaz. | 10. Savings banks. |
| 3. Relations with States in India. | 11. Indian Audit Department. |
| 4. Political charges. | 12. Commerce, including banks and insurance. |
| 5. Communications. | 13. Trading companies and other associations. |
| 6. Posts and telegraphs and telephones, including wireless installations. | 14. Opium (central questions regarding —). |
| 7. Sources of all-India revenues. | 15. Central research. |
| 8. Currency and coinage. | 16. Ecclesiastical. |
| | 17. Archaeology. |
| | 18. Regulation of 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.O.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. Yeomias, 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.

Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU.

Khan Bahadur P. KHALIFULLAH 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. DHYRIANATHAN 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 Hye Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib K.	Ceded Districts, Muhammadan Rural.
2. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	North Arcot <i>cum</i> Chingleput, Muhammadan Rural.
3. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.	Northern Circars, Muhammadan Rural.
4. Adinarayana Chettiyar, Bar.-at-Law, T.	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
5. Ahmed Miran Sahib Bahadur, Moulvi Hafiz Anumanthakudi Mustafa.	Ramnad <i>cum</i> Tinnevelly, Muhammadan Rural.
6. Anjaneyulu, P. ...	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
7. Appavu Chettiyar, C. D. ...	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
8. Ari Gowder, H. B. ...	The Nilgiris, N.-M. Rural.
9. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Central Districts (Indian Christian).
10. Arpudaswami Udayar, S. ...	Tanjore and Trichinopoly <i>cum</i> Madura (Christian).
11. Balasubramanya Mudaliyar, M.	Chingleput, Non-Muhammadan, Rural.
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. Bhooshayya, P. ...	Kistna, Non-Muhammadan Rural.
16. Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
17. Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.	EX OFFICIO.
18. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, T. K.	Tinnevelly, N.-M. Rural.
19. Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., C. B. ...	NOMINATED.
20. Davis, O.B.E., J. A. ...	Anglo-Indian.
21. Dorai Raja, S. N. ...	NOMINATED.
22. Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
23. Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. O.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
24. Foulkes, R. ...	NOMINATED.
25. Gangadhara Siva, M. V. ...	NOMINATED.
26. Gnanavaram Pillai, Rao Sahib P. J. ...	NOMINATED.
27. Gopala Menon, C. ...	Southern India Chamber of Commerce.
28. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, C. S. ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
29. Gray, O.B.E., I.C.S., J. ...	NOMINATED.
30. Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C. ...	NOMINATED.
31. Hampayya, Rai Sahib M. ...	NOMINATED.
32. Harisavottama Rao, G. ...	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
33. Hearson, H. F. P. ...	Madras Chamber of Commerce.

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

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

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
97. Shetty, A. B.	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
98. Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
99. Siva Raj, N.	NOMINATED.
100. Siva Rao, P.	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
101. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, K. S.	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
102. Soundarapandian, W. P. A.	NOMINATED.
103. Srinivasa Ayyangar, R.	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
104. Srinivasa Ayyangar, T. C.	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.
105. Srinivasa Rao, Nagar	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
106. Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.	NOMINATED.
107. Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P. (Zamindar of Kumaramangalam) (Minister).	South Central Landholders.
108. Subrahmanya Moopnar, S.	NOMINATED.
109. Subrahmanya Pillai, Chavadi K.	Tinnevely cum Palamcottah, N.-M. Urban.
110. Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib Syed.	Tanjore, Muhammadan Rural.
111. Thomas, Daniel	Ramnad cum Tinnevely, Indian Christian.
112. Tulasiram, L. K.	Madura City, N.-M. Urban.
113. Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.	Malabar, Muhammadan.
114. Usman Sahib Bahadur, Kt., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.	EX OFFICIO.
115. Vanavudaiya Goundar, S. V.	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
116. Venkatapati Raju, P. C.	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.
117. Venkatarama Ayyar, K. R.	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
118. Venkataramayya Nayudu, Rao Sahib Badeti.	West Godavari, N.-M. Rural.
119. Venkatarangam Nayudu, C.	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
120. Venkiah, S.	NOMINATED.
121. Watson, I.C.S., H. A.	NOMINATED.
122. Wood, C. E.	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
123. Zamindar of Mirzapuram (Mirzapuram Raja Garu alias Venkataramayya Appa Rao Bahadur Garu).	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
124. Zamindar of Seithur (Vadamalai Tiruvanatha Sevuga Pandiya Tevar Avargal).	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
125. Zamindar of Singampatti (T. N. Sivasubramaniya Tevar Thirthapathi).	Southern Landholders.

SPECIAL MEMBERS.

126. Cunningham, C. B. NOMINATED for the Bill to suppress Brothels and Immoral Traffic and for the Bill further to amend the Madras City Police Act, 1888.
127. Sankaran Unni, E. NOMINATED for the consideration of the Malabar Tenancy Bill.
128. Achutan, A. Do.
129. Rutherford, C.I.E., I.C.S., T. G. NOMINATED for the consideration of the Bills to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act and the Madras Local Boards Act.
130. Govindan Nayar, C. NOMINATED for the consideration of the Bills to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act and the Bill to amend the Madras Town-Planning Act.
131. Dann, R. NOMINATED to consider the Bill to amend the Madras Town-Planning Act.

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 LII

Monday, the 24th February 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.n.e., v.d., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.
Saturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.
Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib K.
Abdul Razaq 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.
Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar, Mr. M.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.
Bhooshayya, Mr. P.
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.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Rao Sahib P. J.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
Govindan Nayar, Mr. C.
Gray, c.n.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, Muhammad.
Krishnan, Mr. K.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Lakshmana Reddi, Mr. G.
Leach, I.C.S., Mr. A. G.
Leach, Mr. A. J.
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.

Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Muniswami Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur B.
Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara alias Kumaran Raman.
Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narasimha Rao, Mr. Mothay.
Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Raja of Kallikota.
Raja of Parlakimedi.
Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Ramaachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Ramalinga Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.
Ramamurti, I.C.S., Mr. S. V.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Robertson, Mr. R. J. C.
Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Siva Rao, Mr. P.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Srinivasa Rao, Mr. Nagar.
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.
Venkataramayya Nayudu, Rao Sahib Badeti.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Wood, Mr. C. E.
Zamindar of Singampatti.

[24th February 1930]

I

NEW MEMBERS.

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

- M.R.Ry. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI Garu.
 „ Rao Sahib BADETI VENKATARAMAYYA NAYUDU Garu.
 „ N. SRINIVASA RAO AVARGAL.
 „ G. LAKSHMANA REDDI Garu.
 „ M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR AVARGAL.
 The RAJA OF PARLAKIMEDI.
 M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR AVARGAL.
 „ T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR AVARGAL.
 „ P. BHOOSHAYYA CHOWDARI Garu.
 „ M. NARASIMHA RAO Garu.

II

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Government Houses

Use made of the Government House and other buildings at Guindy.

* 1434 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (a) what uses are made of the Government House and the bungalows and other buildings in the compound of the Government House at Guindy;
 (b) which of them are used by His Excellency the Governor and his staff and when and for what periods during the Madras season;
 (c) which of the buildings have been leased to officials or non-officials during the year 1928-29 and this year;
 (d) what is the rent recovered during the year 1928-29 and up to date in 1929-30;
 (e) how many of the bungalows have not been used or leased in the years 1928-29 and 1929-30;
 (f) if there are a number of bungalows not used or not leased for a long period, whether Government propose to utilize them for some public purpose or public institution; and
 (g) whether it is a fact that an-aided educational institution offered to purchase the whole or part of the Guindy Government House grounds and that the offer was refused and, if so, why?

A.—(a) Government House, Guindy, is used as a week-end residence and for occasional entertainments by His Excellency the Governor. Four staff buildings are rented to Government officials and the rent credited to Provincial funds.

(b) Only the main building is being used as above by His Excellency and his staff.

(c) The four staff bungalows.

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(d) The rent collected during 1928-29 and to end of December 1929 in 1929-30 for the four staff bungalows is as follows:—

	1928-29.			1929-30.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Surgeon's bungalow ...	1,492	4	0	1,233	0	0
Aide-de Camp's bungalow.	619	9	0	450	0	0
Assistant Surgeon's quarters ...	220	0	0	254	13	0
Military Secretary's bungalow ...	3,972	0	0	2,991	0	0

(e) None.

(f) The question does not arise.

(g) No such offer was made to the Government.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“ May I know, Sir, whether there is any proposal before the Government to hand over the Government House and the staff residences within the City of Madras to the Government to be utilized for public purposes? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ It is a fit subject for a resolution; hence it cannot be admitted as a supplementary question.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“ May I know, Sir, whether there are any other bungalows which can be rented to officials and non-officials, besides those mentioned in the answer? ”

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

Police

Alleged searching by the police of a student's house in Madura.

* 1435 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the house of a student of the fourth year class, Madura College, was searched by the police on the 3rd instant;
 (b) whether the books taken away by the police at this search were only such as are being publicly sold by booksellers and the letters taken away were from Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., and from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru;
 (c) whether the District Superintendent of Police questioned the student whether he possessed a copy of Satyabhakta's Communist Manifesto;
 (d) whether this student is the Secretary of the Youth League and also of the Jatindas Memorial Fund, Madura;
 (e) whether these associations are among the ‘ prohibited ’ or among those marked out by Government for suppression; and
 (f) if not, who authorized the District Superintendent of Police, Madura, to persecute the Secretary of these two associations?

A.—(a) The house of a student named S. Rangarajan was searched on January 3rd.

(b) No; the literary matter seized included literature proscribed by the Government of India.

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- (c) The Government have no information.
- (d) Yes.
- (e) There are no associations in this Presidency that are 'prohibited' or 'marked out for suppression'.
- (f) There is no question of persecution; it is part of the ordinary duties of the police to trace and seize proscribed literature.

Stationery

Purchase of Indian-made chalks and coloured crayons.

* 1436 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (a) the value of school-board chalks and coloured crayons purchased by Government through the Superintendent of Stationery, Madras, during the year 1928-29;
- (b) how much of this is imported stuff and how much Indian made;
- (c) whether the Government are aware that chalks and crayons have been successfully made in Kumbakonam for the past some years;
- (d) what are the reasons for the Superintendent of Stationery not going in for such locally manufactured articles; and
- (e) whether it is the policy of Government to encourage Indian-made articles wherever they are available to the exclusion of imported articles?

A.—(a) & (b) Prepared black-board chalk ordinary white and coloured were purchased during 1928-29 from the Kumbakonam Factory for Rs. 2,362-8-0. As ordinary chalk in blocks is not obtainable in India, chalk worth Rs. 93-5-4 was also obtained through the India Store Department, London, during this period.

- (c) Yes.
- (d) The question does not arise.
- (e) Yes, provided that the quality is sufficiently good for the purpose and the price is reasonable.

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"With regard to answer to clause (e), may I know whether the Government will issue an order to the effect that Indian-made articles alone will be purchased by the Superintendent of Stationery provided the quality of the articles is sufficiently good and the price is reasonable, in preference to imported chalks, etc.?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is hypothetical, and therefore cannot be admitted."

Civil Justice

Alleged delay in giving judgment in a land acquisition case in Vellore.

* 1437 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the report called for in answer to question No. 664, dated 1st October 1929, has been received; and
- (b) what orders have been passed by Government on the same?

[24th February 1930]

- A.—(a) Yes.
- (b) Notice has been taken by Government of the delay on the part of the District Judge concerned.

Selection of District Munsifs.

* 1438 Q.—MR. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of candidates who applied for the post of District Munsif from Madras City and the mufassal last year;
- (b) how many of these were Brahmans, non-Brahmans, Muslims and Christians respectively;
- (c) how many candidates were selected from Madras City and the mufassal and how many of these belong to each of the communities mentioned in (b); and
- (d) whether the High Court has ever communicated to the Government the principles on which the selection was made?

- A.—(a) to (c) A statement^a is appended.
- (d) Yes.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"With reference to answer to clause (d) may I know the principles on which the High Court has made the selection?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The High Court have stated that they make the selection on the basis of efficiency, and consistently with efficiency they observe, as far as possible, the principle of communal representation."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I now why only 13 candidates were selected from the mufassal, while 17 were selected out of a smaller number of candidates from the city?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I am sorry, I cannot answer that question. The Government have no hand in selecting the candidates. The matter is entirely in the hands of the High Court."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, the hon. the Law Member said that the High Court has said that consistently with efficiency it would observe the rules regarding communal representation. May I know if it is anything different from that governing other departments?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I want notice. I am not in a position to answer with regard to all other departments."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"What about your department?"

Selection of District Munsifs.

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

- (a) whether the Government are aware that recently the High Court selected 30 candidates for the post of District Munsif, and that of the candidates selected, as many as 17 were of one community now preponderating the Judicial service;

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(b) whether there were not a sufficient number of qualified candidates of other communities available ;

(c) what was the number of qualified candidates of each of the following communities, Muhammadans, Indian Christians and Anglo-Indians ;

(d) whether it is a fact that there were not less than three qualified Anglo-Indian candidates and that two of them at least were recommended by the District Judges of the districts in which they were practising as pleaders and none was selected ;

(e) whether seeing that the Anglo-Indian candidates will most probably be age-barred when the next selection takes place, the Government will be pleased to request the High Court to reconsider the case of the Anglo-Indian candidates ; and

(f) whether Government will also see that steps are taken to give effect to the communal Government Order in regard to the Judicial service ?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 1438.

(b) Yes. The preponderance of one community is reported to be due to the fact that the possible candidates for appointment from the staff (High Court and mufassal) were of that community.

(c) Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	8
Indian Christians	...	...	...	...	12
Anglo-Indians	...	...	...	...	3

(d) The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative and the answer to the second part is that the reports of District Judges are confidential. The reason why no Anglo-Indian candidate was selected in 1929, is reported to be that one candidate was selected from the Anglo-Indian community in each of the years 1926 and 1927 although the number of candidates from that community was almost negligible.

(e) The appointment of District Munsifs is, by law, vested in the High Court.

(f) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 1378.

Disposal of suits filed under the Hindu Religious Endowments Act.

* 1440 Q.—Mr. P. T. RAJAN: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of original suits and petitions so far filed, disposed of and pending under the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act in the District Courts of Ganjam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, North Malabar, South Malabar and South Kanara ;

(b) the reasons for the non-disposal of the above suits and petitions which have been filed more than two years ago ; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to see that these suits and petitions are disposed of at an early date ?

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

24th February 1930]

Criminal Justice

Action taken on Mr. Justice Waller's judgment in Mr. Collett's appeal.

* 1441 Q.—Mr. F. E. JAMES: With reference to the answer to the question No. 1867-A given on the 25th March 1929, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have considered the explanations of the officials concerned ;

(b) whether these explanations were forwarded to a committee of three High Court Judges for their perusal and report ;

(c) what is the nature of the report presented by the committee ;

(d) what action, if any, Government have taken as a result of the report ; and

(e) whether the Government will place the report on the table of the Legislative Council ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government requested three of the hon. the Judges of the High Court to examine the papers including the explanation of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and state whether in their opinion the documents disclosed sufficient grounds for formal proceedings against him.

(c) Two of the hon. the Judges came to the conclusion that there were no grounds for proceeding against the Chief Presidency Magistrate, while the third Judge held the contrary view.

(d) The Government having considered the report of the Judges agreed with the majority. The papers were accordingly recorded.

(e) No.

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—“ Is it not a fact that the attack on the Chief Presidency Magistrate by Justice Waller was based up on a reading of his evidence made by the trial court ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ I believe that Mr. Justice Waller based his remarks entirely on the evidence on record before him.”

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—“ Is it a fact that the evidence taken consisted only of notes neither read over to the Chief Presidency Magistrate nor acknowledged by him to be correct ? ”

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

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—“ In view of the fact that there is considerable feeling in the country in regard to this matter, may I know whether Government will be pleased to place on the table of the House the explanation of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the observations of the Committee thereon ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ No, Sir. It is not in public interests to publish these papers.”

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—“ May I know whether the matter is so confidential ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The answer of the Government is not that the matter is confidential, but that it is not in the public interest to publish it.”

[24th February 1930]

Appointment of Stationary Sub-Magistrates.

* 1442 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that when criminal cases are heard by the Head Accountant Magistrates, they usually attend to them only after they have finished their treasury transactions, thus necessarily making the parties wait to suit their convenience;

(b) whether the Government are aware that where the Head Accountants are empowered to deal with cases, the Tahsildar-Magistrates also have to hear cases, i.e., other than town cases, and whether they are obliged to hear them often in their camps; and

(c) why they have not appointed Stationary Sub-Magistrates in the twenty-six taluks in the Presidency where Taluk Head Accountants are still invested with magisterial powers?

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

(b) Yes, but it is believed that the number of cases is inconsiderable.

(c) For two main reasons—

(1) there is not enough magisterial work in these 26 taluks to occupy a Stationary Sub-Magistrate fully;

(2) the extra cost involved is not in the circumstances of these 26 taluks justified.

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—“With reference to the answer to clause (a) am I to understand that it is the primary duty of the Head Accountant Magistrates to attend to treasury transactions and that they need attend to criminal cases only after finishing the treasury work? Is it the rule?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“I am not aware of any such rule.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Am I to take it that the Head Accountant Magistrate who is in charge of the sub-treasury has also to dispose of criminal cases?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“I believe so, Sir.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“May I know whether he has not to attend to treasury transactions during the office hours from 11 to 5?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“To my knowledge, yes.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Is he also a magistrate?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“Yes in some cases.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Then, when is this work to be done?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“Whenever it is convenient for him.”

Mr. D. THOMAS:—“Is it not a fact that in several places where there are stationary magistrates, the head accountants exercise magisterial functions also?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“Notice.”

[24th February 1930]

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Should the head accountant discharge his magisterial functions as it suits his convenience, or according to the convenience of the public?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“According to his convenience when he has to do both duties.”

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—“Is it not a fact that the criminal cases should be attended to without making the parties wait for a long time, as it is a matter which affects the interests of the public?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“Yes, Sir, consistently with the interests of the tax-payers who have ultimately to pay for these magistrates.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“With reference to answer to clause (c) (2), may I know why two or more taluks should not be joined together and put under the jurisdiction of a magistrate?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“Notice.”

Forests*Concessions to the cultivators of South Kanara to take freely green and dry leaves from reserved forests.*

* 1443 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased—

(1) to place before the Council the orders or a summary of the several orders passed in connexion with the concession granted to the cultivators in South Kanara to take, free of payment of any fee, green as well as dry leaves from reserved forests, and

(2) to state (a) on what grounds and circumstances the concession was granted; and

(b) whether representations have been received by the Chief Conservator or Government for the continuance of the privilege and, if so, what action has been taken thereon?

A.—(1) The following concessions have been granted in South Kanara:—

(a) clearing of undergrowth in all reserves (except those near the Coast) to a distance of half a mile from the limits of private holdings;

(b) in the reserves near the Coast, clearing of undergrowth to a distance of 200 yards from the limits of private holdings;

(c) clearing of undergrowth in all areas sown with Hopea, and

(d) free removal of—

(i) green manure leaves of unclassified species and dry leaves of all species, and

(ii) dead fuel.

N.B.—Undergrowth was defined to mean growth of unclassified species not above 6 feet in height and dead fuel to mean parts of dead trees less than 3 inches in diameter.

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(b) Yes, but it is believed that the number of cases is inconsiderable.

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Then, when is this work to be done?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“Whenever it is convenient for him.”

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[24th February 1930]

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* 1443 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased—

(1) to place before the Council the orders or a summary of the several orders passed in connexion with the concession granted to the cultivators in South Kanara to take, free of payment of any fee, green as well as dry leaves from reserved forests, and

(2) to state (a) on what grounds and circumstances the concession was granted; and

(b) whether representations have been received by the Chief Conservator or Government for the continuance of the privilege and, if so, what action has been taken thereon?

A.—(1) The following concessions have been granted in South Kanara:—

(a) clearing of undergrowth in all reserves (except those near the Coast) to a distance of half a mile from the limits of private holdings;

(b) in the reserves near the Coast, clearing of undergrowth to a distance of 200 yards from the limits of private holdings;

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N.B.—Undergrowth was defined to mean growth of unclassified species not above 6 feet in height and dead fuel to mean parts of dead trees less than 3 inches in diameter.

[24th February 1930]

(2) (a) There is no definite information.

(b) No representations have been received by the Chief Conservator. A representation on the subject has been received by Government from Mr. Karant. The question of continuing the existing concessions is now under consideration of Government.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"With reference to the answer to clause (2) (a) Government say : 'There is no definite information.' May I know whether inquiry was made before they gave this reply? And if so, what inquiry?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Yes, Sir, inquiries were made. The Chief Conservator was asked to make a search of the records in his office; and this is the result of his search, namely, there is no information."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I know whether any public inquiry was made in this connexion?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"In all probability the Chief Conservator has not made any public inquiry."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Then may I suggest to the hon. the Law Member to make a public inquiry?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It is not a supplementary question."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"With reference to the answer to clause (2) (b) may I know what are the grievances Mr. Karant has complained of and what are his suggestions for the same?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"His suggestion is that these concessions should be made in future years also. There is no other complaint put forward by Mr. Karant."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I know whether Government have decided to extend these concessions?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"That is exactly the matter which is under the consideration of the Government."

Loans

Grant of takavi loans in the Ceded districts.

* 1444 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether within the last ten years the Government have been pleased to advance under the powers vested in them takavi loans at concession rates to the ryots in each of the Ceded districts where they have more or less continuously suffered from scarcity of rainfall and famine; and if so, how much and when?

A.—The Government have not sanctioned any such loans.

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"May I know why Government have not given these concession rates to the ryots, even though there is no rule empowering them to do so?"

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

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Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"I want to know, Sir, why Government have not sanctioned any takavi loans to the ryots at concession rates?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"The question relates to a period extending over ten years past and I must ask for notice before I can give the answer."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"May I know whether no occasion arose during the last ten years in Bellary district to grant these loans at concession rates?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"I must ask for notice. I do not know whether the grant of the concession was ever suggested to Government."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"May I know whether when the whole matter that is at present engaging the attention of the Government is decided, the Government propose to apply this rule?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"The question of giving concessions now in respect of loans issued in recent years has been under the consideration of the Government for some time past, and orders will be issued shortly."

Panchayat Forests

Facilities for drinking water for the cattle grazing in Chilakanahatti Panchayat Forest.

* 1445 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are not facilities for drinking water for the cattle permitted to graze in the Panchayat Forest of Chilakanahatti, Hospet taluk, Bellary district; and

(b) whether the owners of cattle are now taking out a second permit for their cattle to go to the adjoining Government reserves to drink water?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have not the information. A report has been called for.

Public Service Commission

Extent of appointments made by the Madras Services Commission.

* 1446 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the several departments of the services that will be placed within the scope of the Madras Services Commission with the classes and grades of appointment in each department; and

(b) what are the departments that will be excluded from its scope and on what grounds?

[24th February 1930]

A.—(a) At present the Madras Services Commission have been asked to select candidates for admission to the services and posts mentioned in the annexed list.^a

The Commission have also been asked to consider and submit proposals for the taking over by them of the duties now performed by the Commissioner for Government Examinations and the Board of Examiners in respect of the examinations and tests prescribed for members of the Provincial and Subordinate services and holders of special posts and probationers.

(b) Probably the selection of appointments to the Judicial Branch of the Madras Civil Service will be excluded from the scope of the Commission as the power to appoint district munsifs is conferred by law on the High Court. It is not possible at this stage to say whether any other services or posts will be excluded from the scope of the Commission.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I draw the attention of the hon. the Member for Revenue to the list appended to the answer? There are certain posts mentioned there. May I enquire on what principle or lines these appointments are brought within the purview of the Public Services Commission while others of a similar kind are omitted? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I am not sure if there is any definite principle beyond the fact that the work of the Staff Selection Board was confined to the Madras City and not to the whole Presidency of Madras, and it is not desirable to compel candidates for minor appointments and for appointments in particular districts only to come up to Madras for interview. ”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I know why some Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of City Police are included and why Sub-Inspectors of Police in the rest of the Presidency are not included in the list? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ The selection of Sub-Inspectors of Police in the mufassal is made locally and it is not considered desirable to call upon the candidates to come up to Madras. ”

Staff Selection Board

Selection of Deputy Tahsildars in December 1929.

* 1447 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to place before the Council a statement showing

(a) the names, father's name, religion, caste, race, educational and special qualifications of the candidates selected by the Staff Selection Board for the posts of Deputy Tahsildars in December 1929;

(b) how many Indian Christians applied for the posts and what their qualifications were;

(c) who were appointed by Government out of the candidates selected;

(d) why no Indian Christian was appointed?

^a Printed as Appendix II on pages 141-142 infra.

[24th February 1930]

A.—(a) The report of the Staff Selection Board is confidential and the Government regret that they are unable to publish the information asked for.

(b) Six applied, of whom three were B.A. and three B.A. (Honours).

(c) The hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 2634, Revenue, dated 18th December 1929, which has been made available to the Press.

(d) The selection was made with due regard to the merits and qualifications of the candidates belonging to the several communities.

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ Do the Government think that the names of the candidates, their fathers' names, religion and caste are confidential? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ The recommendations of the Staff Selection Board are confidential. ”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ I did not ask for the recommendations. I only wanted a statement of all the different candidates and qualifications of those persons who were selected? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ That is confidential. ”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ May I know why it is considered confidential? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ It is left to Government to decide who should be selected. ”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ Who were the candidates that were selected by the Staff Selection Board? Why should that be confidential? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ It has been treated as such and it is not considered desirable to publish the list. ”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ Is it owing to the fact that considerations which prevailed upon the Staff Selection Board were not of such a nature as would stand publicity? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ No, Sir. ”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ If it is not the fact, why should it not be published? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ It has already been answered. ”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I know why the two candidates were selected who were over-aged? ”

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

Education

A leged retention of a Tamil graduate as the Headmaster of the Government Muhammadan Training School, Bellary.

* 1448 Q.—Khan Sahib K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB Bahadur : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Headmaster, Government Muhammadan Training School, Bellary, is only a Tamil graduate;

[24th February 1930]

(b) whether he is unable to read or write Urdu ;

(c) if the answer be in the affirmative, the reasons why he is kept in the school where everything is taught in Urdu ; and

(d) how long he has been working in the said school ?

A.—(a) He has passed the English and Tamil branches of the B.A. degree examination.

(b) & (c) His vernacular is Hindustani (Urdu) and his work is reported to be satisfactory.

(d) From 18th June 1926.

Khan Sahib K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB Bahadur :—" May I know whether the Headmaster is able to read and write Hindustani and take classes in Hindustani ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is requested to repeat the question."

Khan Sahib K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB Bahadur :—" May I ask whether the Headmaster is able to write and read and speak Hindustani, Sir ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It is said that his vernacular is Hindustani."

Khan Sahib K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB Bahadur :—" I want to know whether he is able to read and write and teach Hindustani ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am afraid I cannot give the information."

Khan Sahib K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB Bahadur :—" May I ask the hon. the Chief Minister if he would ask the Director of Public Instruction ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Yes, I will call for the information."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" Is he able to read Hindustani ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I said in answer, that perhaps the reading of Hindustani is not necessary for his work."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" He is a teacher, Sir."

Location of the Government Muhammadan Training School for Women, Bellary.

* 1449 Q.—Khan Sahib K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB Bahadur : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the public of Bellary have protested against the location of the Government Muhammadan Training School for Women at Bellary in its present building ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Directress of Public Instruction inspected the building and found it unsatisfactory ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Directress recommended to Government the shifting of the school from its present building to another more spacious one ; and

(d) if so, which building was recommended and what action Government have taken in the matter ?

[24th February 1930]

A.—(a) Yes. A copy of the proceedings of a public meeting of one section of the Mussalmans of Bellary protesting against the retention of the school in the present building was received by the Director of Public Instruction. At the same time, a memorial praying for the continuance of the school in the present building was also received from another body of Mussalmans.

(b) & (c) No.

(d) The question does not arise

Khan Sahib K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB Bahadur :—" May I know, Sir, with reference to clause (b) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Directress of Public Instruction inspected the building and thought it to be unsatisfactory some time ago ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I want notice, Sir."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" Did she inspect the building at all ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am not sure at all."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, what is the report, if any ? "

Rental value of the buildings for the Government Muhammadan Training School for Women, Bellary.

* 1450 Q.—Khan Sahib K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB Bahadur : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the building for the Government Muhammadan Training School for Women at Bellary is a rented one ;

(b) if so, what is the rent Government have been paying for the said building ; and

(c) on whose advice the rent for the said school building was sanctioned and whether at the time of fixing the rent the local rental value of buildings was taken into consideration ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Rupees 75 a month.

(c) The rent was sanctioned on the advice of the Director of Public Instruction and in consultation with the officers of the Public Works Department.

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" With reference to (c) it is stated that the rent was sanctioned on the advice of the Director of Public Instruction and in consultation with the officers of the Public Works Department. Who are those officers ? Were they the local officers or the Executive Engineer of the District ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Naturally they must be local officers, Sir."

Promotions to the M.E.S. grade.

* 1451 Q.—Khan Sahib K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB Bahadur : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that two persons were recently promoted to the M.E.S. grade although they were non-L.T.'s ;

[24th February 1930]

(b) if so, why the exception was made in their case; and
 (c) whether it is a fact that the claims of some qualified men were subsequently overlooked on the ground that they have not passed the L.T. examination?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) All the officers newly promoted to the Madras Educational Service (Administrative Branch) during 1929 were L.T.'s.

Khan Sahib K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB Bahadur:—“May I know, Sir, whether Messrs. Abdul Salam and Peria Sastri who were recently promoted are L. Ts?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I believe they are.”

Opening of a Middle School for Girls at Cuddapah.

* 1452 Q.—Khan Sahib K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Mussalman women public of Cuddapah have sent memorials to Government requesting the opening of a Middle School for Girls in Cuddapah town;

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon; and

(c) whether at present there is no school of any kind for imparting education to the girls at Cuddapah?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The question of opening additional secondary schools for girls in the Presidency is under consideration.

(c) There is a Government Middle school for girls at Cuddapah.

Khan Sahib K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB Bahadur:—“With reference to clause (c) may I ask the hon. the Chief Minister whether there is separate arrangement for Mussalman girls?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I believe there is a separate arrangement for Mussalman girls in the middle school at Cuddapah.”

Re-organization of the Philosophy department in the Presidency College.

* 1453 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Philosophy department of the Presidency College was overhauled about July 1929;

(b) whether the Chief Professor and two of his Assistants were transferred to other educational institutions;

(c) whether the men brought in to fill their places were men who had only Intermediate-class experience;

(d) whether it is a fact that Professor Chakravarty strongly protested against the transfer of Mr. S. Rama Ayyar and Mr. Nagaraja Sarma;

(e) whether these two men were transferred in spite of the above protest;

(f) whether the two men transferred had done very satisfactory work and whether the latter had also done original research;

(g) whether Mr. N. Srinivasachari was first transferred to Palghat, and that the transfer was later cancelled;

[24th February 1930]

(h) whether the cancellation was at the instance of Mr. Fyson;

(i) whether Mr. (Professor) Chakravarti's lien has been permanently shifted from the Presidency College; and

(j) if so, for what reasons?

A.—(a) The Professor and two assistants were transferred with effect from the reopening of the College in July 1929.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) The reports of the professors are confidential and cannot be communicated.

(e) In view of the answer to (d), no answer is required.

(f) Public comparison of the work of different officers is deprecated. The implication that satisfactory work can only be done in a single college is not accepted.

(g) Yes; the transfer was cancelled before it took effect.

(h) The advice on which postings of officers are made is confidential.

(i) Yes.

(j) According to the instructions of the Government of India only Indian Educational Service officers can be posted to special posts; this necessitated the transfer of Mr. Chakravarti to the Principalship of the Rajahmundry College.

Appointment of Mr. I. Narayana Menon in the Presidency College.

* 1454 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the posting of Mr. I. Narayana Menon as Professor in the Presidency College is only a temporary arrangement; and

(b) whether Professor Radhakrishnan is to be appointed as permanent Professor on his return from foreign service?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The Government cannot say at present.

Retention of Mr. Fyson for a long period in the same post.

* 1455 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) how long Mr. Fyson has been the Principal of the Presidency College, and whether there is any time-limit for persons occupying the same post in the Educational department;

(b) how many hours of actual teaching is done by Mr. Fyson on the average in a week;

(c) whether it is a fact that the previous Principals of the Presidency College were not allowed to continue for so long a period as Mr. Fyson has been; and

(d) whether any principle is observed to the effect that the Principals of first and second grade Government Colleges should not be left occupying the same post for more than three or five years on the analogy of the Judicial department?

[24th February 1930]

- A.—(a) Mr. P. F. Fyson was appointed as Principal on 6th July 1925 and has been continuing as such except for the period 4th July 1927 to 15th November 1927 when he was on leave. No time-limit has been prescribed.
- (b) Mr. Fyson does no actual teaching. His duties as Principal preclude anything beyond a very general supervision of the Botany department.
- (c) No.
- (d) The Government do not see any necessity for the adoption of the principle.

Opening of schools for Muslims in South Arcot and other districts.

* 1456 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of schools (elementary) opened for boys in the districts of South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris since 1924–25; and
- (b) how many of them were meant for Muslims in each of the said districts?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement^a showing the number of schools opened at the instance of the Government is placed on the table. The Government have no information in regard to the number of schools opened by the managements concerned of their own accord.

Opening of additional schools for Muslims in South Arcot and other districts.

* 1457 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) how many additional schools are proposed to be opened during the year 1930–31 for Muslim boys in the districts of South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris; and

(b) whether a statement of the number of schools to be opened talukwar in the said districts will be placed on the table of the House?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government do not propose to subsidise local bodies for the opening of new elementary schools for Muhammadan boys in 1930–31.

Modification of the rule regulating the number of Muslim schools.

* 1458 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the Government have received any representation that many centres of considerable Muslim population go without any school for boys and for girls on account of the rule that a school can be provided for boys only where the Muslim population is 500 and above and for girls where it is 1,000 and above;

(b) whether it is not a fact that on account of the strict observance of such a rule, education of the Muslim community is very much retarded; and

(c) whether the Government propose to modify the rule and how?

^a Printed as Appendix III on page 143 infra.

[24th February 1930]

- A.—(a) & (b) The Government have not issued any rule prohibiting the opening of boys' schools for Muhammadans in centres with a population of less than 500 or the opening of girls' schools for Muhammadans in centres with a population of less than 1,000. The hon. Member apparently refers to the schools opened by local bodies with special subsidies from Provincial funds since 1924–25. Special subsidies are given for the opening of boys' schools only in school-less centres with a population of 500 and above and of girls' schools for Muhammadans only in centres with a population of 1,000 and above in which there are no schools for Muhammadan girls. Local bodies are not allowed to utilize these special subsidies for the opening of schools in centres with a smaller population.
- (c) The Government do not at present propose to relax their policy in regard to the opening of schools in school-less centres with special subsidies from Provincial funds.

Girls' schools for Muslims in South Arcot and other districts.

* 1459 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of new girls' schools (elementary) opened since 1924–25 in the districts of South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris; and

(b) how many of them are intended for Muslim girls and in which taluks and municipalities in the said districts have these been opened?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have been sanctioning to local bodies since 1927–28 special subsidies for opening girls' schools in large centres where there are no girls' schools. A statement^a giving the information in respect of these schools for the districts mentioned in the question is placed on the table. The Government have no information in regard to the schools which may have been opened by the local bodies concerned without special aid from Provincial funds or by private managements.

Appointments to superior posts in the Educational department.

* 1460 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether recently several appointments to the superior posts of the Educational Service have been filled by persons who were not in Government service at the time of appointment;

(b) whether these posts were advertised in the open market and whether such applications were considered by any special committee; and

(c) if no applications were called for, on what grounds and under what circumstances such appointments were made and how the Government satisfied themselves prima facie that they were the best candidates available?

^a Printed as Appendix IV on pages 143–144 infra.

[24th February 1930]

A.—(a), (b) & (c) Six appointments were made in 1929—three in the Engineering College, Guindy, and three in the Arts Colleges. The three posts in the Engineering College were advertised and the applications considered by the Board of Visitors to the College. The candidates selected for the posts in Arts Colleges had been recommended as suitable by the Selection Committee constituted to advise Government on the selection of candidates for direct appointment to the higher branches of the Educational Services.

Appointment of the Principal, Law College.

* 1461 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any definite proposal has been received for the filling up of the Principalship of the Law College; and

(b) whether, in view of the importance of the post, he will appoint a person of standing and experience in the legal profession to this place?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) All relevant considerations will be borne in mind in filling up the post.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know the considerations which will be borne in mind?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"All relevant considerations."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know, Sir, what those considerations are?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I cannot enumerate all the relevant considerations here."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I ask whether the hon. the Chief Minister cannot enlighten the House with all the relevant considerations which he will bear in mind in making the choice?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"If the hon. Member tables a resolution, I will give him the information he asks for."

Alleged discrimination among pupils in the Chidambaram Training School.

* 1462 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of boys undergoing training in the Chidambaram Training School;

(b) how many of them are Adi-Dravidas;

(c) how many of those Adi-Dravida boys are reading in the higher and how many in the lower elementary grade;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Adi-Dravida boys are not allowed to mix freely with the others in the gymnastic classes and other classes; and

(e) whether the headmaster of the school is aware of this discrimination, and if so, whether he has taken any action in the matter?

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A.—(a) 205.

(b) 27.

(c) Higher elementary 7—Lower elementary 20.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise

Kanarese as the medium of instruction in Kanarese-speaking areas other than South Kanara and Bellary.

* 1463 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether Kanarese is used as the medium of instruction in the schools of any districts or portions thereof other than South Kanara and Bellary in this Presidency; and

(b) which is the vernacular taught in schools in the Kanarese-speaking parts of the districts of Coimbatore and Nilgiris?

A.—(a) Yes; in the elementary schools in the Kollegal taluk and Talavadi firka of Gobichettipalayam taluk and in the Board High School, Kollegal, Coimbatore district. Kanarese is taught as the second vernacular in the Rao Sahib H. J. Belli Gowder's Higher Elementary School, Hoobathalai, Aravankadu, in the Nilgiris district.

(b) Kanarese.

Admission of depressed classes pupils in schools.

* 1464 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any schools managed out of public funds, and located on sites where members of the depressed classes are not admitted, and if so, the number of such schools;

(b) whether any cases of local board or aided schools refusing admission to pupils of the depressed classes have been brought to the notice of the Government; and

(c) whether in any of the local board or aided schools depressed class pupils who are given admission are made to sit separately in the class room, and if so, whether the Government are doing anything to discourage such a practice?

A.—(a) Yes. During 1928-29, 1,875 schools managed out of public funds were located on sites inaccessible to pupils of the depressed classes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No authenticated cases of this kind have been reported to Government.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I know, Sir, what action the Government have taken in regard to those local board or aided schools which have refused admission to pupils of the depressed classes?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The Government have given a warning and if they persist, their grant will be stopped."

[24th February 1930]

Mr. A. B. SHERRY :—" With reference to clause (c), may I know whether any cases have been reported to Government and whether they have made any enquiries into the matter ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" We have made some. As far as I have seen, it is said that in all the schools now the custom is to have these pupils sit along with the other pupils."

Local Boards

Construction of bridges over the Pennar and the Gadilam.

* 1465 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the amounts sanctioned respectively for the construction of bridges over the Pennar between Villupuram and Ulundurpet, and over the Gadilam on the road to Salem from Panruti and when the works were commenced ;

(b) how far the said works have progressed, what portion of the amount has been spent and when the bridges will be ready for public traffic ; and

(c) whether the Government will take steps to expedite the work so as to remove the inconvenience and hardship to which the public is subjected, at an early date ?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member apparently refers to the causeway across the Pennar river at mile 104-105 and the bridge over the Gadilam at mile 113-114 of the Great Southern Trunk Road. The appended statement* gives the statistical information required. The entire cost of both the works is met from Provincial funds. The President expects to complete the bridge before March 1930.

(c) The necessary instructions have issued.

Expenditure on village roads in South Arcot district.

* 1466 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state the total amount spent by the local boards in South Arcot district for the formation of new village roads each year since 1924-25 and what portion of the amount was met by Government subsidies ?

A.—Information as to the total amount spent on new village roads since 1924-25 is not available. The grants drawn since 1925-26 are given below :—

	Rs.
1925-26	19,693
1926-27	6,521
1927-28	24,448
1928-29	39,019

The actual expenditure may roughly be taken as double the above.

* Printed as Appendix V on page 144 infra.

[24th February 1930]

Road development in the Madras Presidency.

* 1467 Q.—Mr. F. E. JAMES: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Madras Government was represented at the recent conference held in Simla in regard to road development throughout India and the allocation and control of the increased excise duty on petrol ;

(b) if not, why not ;

(c) whether the Madras Government is prepared to accept the proposals made by the Government of India at that conference ;

(d) if not, why not ;

(e) what is the Government's policy in regard to the question of road development in the Presidency ; and

(f) whether they propose to submit their programme to any kind of supervision by the Government of India in return for an allocation from the increased excise duty on petrol ?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Both the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, were obliged to remain in Madras at the time in connexion with the introduction of important Bills in the Legislative Council.

(c) & (d) The proceedings of the Conference have not yet been communicated to the Madras Government.

(e) The road development policy of this province is confined meantime to the system of grants-in-aid to local bodies for roads and bridges as enunciated in paragraphs 3-5 of G.O. No. 493, Finance, dated 11th May 1921, and G.O. No. 16, L. & M., dated 3rd January 1930, appended.* Their future policy must depend on the orders eventually issued by the Government of India on the Indian Road Development Committee's report.

(f) The Government have emphatically protested against their programme of expenditure on their selection of works being subjected to such supervision.

Mr. F. E. JAMES :—" With reference to the answer to clause (f) may I know whether the Government object to any kind of supervision whatsoever ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Yes, Sir. This is the effect of the letter of this Government."

Mr. F. E. JAMES :—" May I know whether the Government is prepared to forego all contributions from the Central Government ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The matter is still under correspondence between the Government of India and ourselves."

Mr. F. E. JAMES :—" I understood the hon. the Chief Minister to say just now that no decision has been arrived at, but that the Local Government will not accept any supervision from the Central Government. Is he not aware that if he takes that line, the Central Government is not likely to grant any contribution from the petrol tax to Madras ? "

* Printed as Appendix VI on pages 145-149 infra.

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The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am sorry I was not clear but if supervision is necessary we would like to have the minimum of supervision."

Mr. F. E. JAMES :—" Then the hon. the Chief Minister is prepared to accept some kind of supervision."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That depends upon what will be the final agreement come to between the Government of India and ourselves."

Representation of the depressed classes in the local bodies.

* 1468 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any municipalities and district boards which contain no representatives of the depressed classes and if so, which they are ; and

(b) what are the taluk boards that have representatives of the depressed classes as nominated members ?

A.—(a) Yes ; the municipal councils of Anantapur, Walajapet, Erode, Tirupur, Chittoor, Ongole, Tenali, Kodaikanal, Cochin, Tellicherry, Sivakasi, Virudhunagar, Mayavaram and Karur.

(b) Government have no information in the matter as nominations to taluk boards are made by the presidents of district boards concerned.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" The answer to clause (a) mentions certain municipalities which contain no representatives of the depressed classes. May I know, Sir, why no members of the depressed classes have been nominated to those councils ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It was not found easy to get representatives of these communities."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know, Sir, whether there are any district boards to which representatives of the depressed classes have not been nominated ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As far as I am aware all district boards contain representatives of depressed classes."

Election of women and depressed classes to local bodies.

* 1469 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether there are any municipalities or local boards to which women or any depressed class people have been elected as members ?

A.—

Ladies.—Under section 48 (1) (b) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, ladies are disqualified for election to municipal councils. One lady has been elected to a local board, namely, Srimathi Sivabhagya Ammal to the Ramnad Union Board.

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Depressed Classes.—Persons belonging to depressed classes have been elected to the Hindupur, the Adoni, the Palacole, the Chirala and the Ootacamund Municipal Councils and to local boards in the Anantapur, the Bellary, the Chingleput, the Chittoor, the Coimbatore, the East Godavari, the West Godavari and the Nilgiri districts.

Compassionate grants to local boards.

* 1470 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the districts where the local boards are collecting land-cess at the maximum rate of 18 pies ; and

(b) the local boards to which the Government are giving compassionate grants to balance the budgets ?

A.—(a) Land cess is levied at the maximum rate of 18 pies in the rupee of land revenue throughout the districts of Bellary, Chingleput, Cuddapah, South Kanara, Kurnool, Malabar, the Nilgiris and Salem.

- (b) (1) The Nilgiri District Board.
(2) The Kasaragod Taluk Board.
(3) The Puttur Taluk Board
(4) The Karkal Taluk Board.
(5) The Mangalore Taluk Board.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know, Sir, how long and for what consideration the Nilgiri District Board has been given compassionate grant ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" They are not able to meet their expenditure."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know how long it has been like that ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It has been so for the last ten years."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government will keep on supporting this district with funds ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That is so, Sir."

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Alleged mismanagement of the Margabanduswami temple in Virinjipuram.

* 1471 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received sometime back a mahazar from prominent residents of Virinjipuram, North Arcot district, making several allegations of mismanagement against the dharmakarthas of the famous Margabanduswami temple in that place ;

(b) whether the memorialists urged the appointment of Mr. V. A. Doraiswami Mudaliyar of Virinjipuram as trustee in place of the existing trustee ;

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(c) what action Government have taken in the matter; and

(d) whether they are aware that the late President of the Temple Committee, Vellore, made enquiries and was convinced of the mismanagement of the temple by the existing trustee Mr. Margabandu Mudaliyar?

A.—No.

Temples in South Kanara under the jurisdiction of the Temple Committee.

* 1472 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of temples in South Kanara that have come under the jurisdiction of the Temple Committee;

(b) the number of temples whose annual income is below Rs. 250;

(c) how many of the minor temples were proposed by the Udipi and Mangalore Circle Temple Committees to be brought under the Endowments Act by notification under section 4; and

(d) how many of temples in South Kanara are receiving tasdik from Government?

A.—(a) One hundred and sixty.

(b) Government have no information.

(c) Nine hundred and sixty-six.

(d) The hon. Member is referred to the lists of allowances paid by the Government to religious institutions in the Madras Presidency, which were placed on the table of the House with reference to the answer given to question No. 1051 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1929. Government have no further information in the matter.

Village Panchayats*Action taken on the resolutions passed by the Village Panchayats Conference at Katrapadu.*

* 1473 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the resolutions passed by the Village Panchayats Conference at Katrapadu, Guntur district, on 10th January 1930 under the presidency of the Registrar-General of Panchayats

(1) that, as soon as a panchayat is functioning the Taluk Board Elementary school or schools in the panchayat area, should be transferred to the panchayat concerned for management; and

(2) that Government should supply power drills free of charge to panchayats to find out fresh water springs wherever necessary; and

(b) if not, whether they will be pleased to ascertain whether such resolutions have been passed and indicate the action they have already taken or propose to take on them?

A.—The Government have no information of the resolutions referred to. As the policy said to be recommended therein seems to be impracticable, Government do not propose to call for information.

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Excise*Prohibition of toddy sales on Sundays and festival days.*

* 1474 Q.—Mr. S. VENKIAH: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any steps have been taken for prohibiting the sale of toddy and arrack and other intoxicating drugs on Sundays and all festival days;

(b) if so, in what stage the question now is;

(c) whether any instructions were sent to the Central Propaganda Board as well as all District Committees; and

(d) if so, in what form?

A.—(a) & (b) A copy of the proceedings of the Commissioner of Excise, R. No. 2887-Abk., dated 2nd December 1929, on the subject is appended ^a.

(c) & (d) The Commissioner's proceedings have been communicated to the Central Propaganda Board and the District Propaganda Committees.

Medical*Prevalence of "Kala azar" in Kayalpatnam.*

* 1475 Q.—AHMED MIRAN SAHIB Babadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that "Kala azar" is working havoc amongst the people of Kayalpatnam, and whether any and if so, what steps have been taken by the Government or the taluk board to combat the said disease and with what results; and

(b) whether any investigation was made as to the prevalence and nature of the disease by the Government?

A.—(a) The total number of Kala azar cases treated in the Kayalpatnam dispensary in each of the last five years ending with 1928 was as shown below:—

Year.	Number of cases.
1924	236
1925	298
1926	254
1927	157
1928	411

A copy of the letter ^b of the District Health Officer, Tinnevely, suggesting remedial measures is also laid on the table. The Tuticorin Taluk Board with the help of a contribution from Kayalpatnam Union Board has appointed a lady sub-assistant surgeon in the above dispensary. The Union Board has not taken any steps to carry out the other measures suggested by the District Health Officer.

(b) Yes, in 1924. The remedial measures proposed by the District Health Officer were based on the result of the investigation.

^a Printed as Appendix VII on pages 149-150 infra.^b Printed as Appendix VIII on page 151 infra.

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Mr. D. THOMAS :—" May I know, Sir, when the lady sub-assistant surgeon was appointed ? "

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

Mr. D. THOMAS :—" May I know whether the Government have posted an assistant surgeon as required in the report of the District Health Officer ? "

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

Mr. D. THOMAS :—" May I know, Sir, why not ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Because the hospital belongs to the taluk board and the local body has to do it."

Better provision for medical treatment at Panruti.

* 1476 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the Government propose to take any steps to make better provision for medical treatment and attendance for the people at Panruti and if so, what they are ?

A.—The Cuddalore Taluk Board is maintaining the dispensary at Panruti and Government are making the usual percentage contribution towards the pay of the medical officer. There is no proposal to do anything more.

Government management of the Karkal Taluk Headquarters Hospital.

* 1477 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the District Medical Officer has condemned the Karkal Taluk Headquarters Hospital building in South Kanara ;

(b) whether the Taluk Board has requested the Government to take over the hospital ; and

(c) whether the Government propose to take it over in the coming year ?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) The question is under consideration.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know whether this question has been considered in connexion with the coming budget ? "

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

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know how long ago the taluk board made the request ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Six or seven months ago."

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Public Health

Supply of drinking water in Namakkal and Tiruchengode taluks.

* 1478 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what steps have been taken by the Government to prevent the recurrence of water scarcity in Namakkal and Tiruchengode taluks ;

(b) how many wells for drinking water have been dug by the Government in Namakkal and Tiruchengode taluks and whether any underground water survey has been carried out in the said taluks ;

(c) what are the present sources of supply for drinking water in the taluks of Namakkal and Tiruchengode ; and

(d) what is the present level of water in the drinking water tank at Namakkal and whether the Government have ascertained the period for which the present level of water would be sufficient ?

A.—(a) The Government have made annually recurring grants to the Salem District Board varying from Rs. 22,921 to 41,229 for purposes of rural water-supply.

(b) Government have not employed any direct agency for the digging of wells : as stated in (a) above they have given grants to the district board for the purpose. No underground water survey has been made.

(c) Wells and tanks.

(d) The Government have no information.

Agriculture

Use of chemical manures in demonstration farms.

* 1479 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether chemical manures have been used in the several demonstration farms ;

(b) if so, with what results ;

(c) whether they have been found useful or injurious ;

(d) whether yearly reports about the success achieved or failure observed in the several Government farms using those manures are being received and published ; and

(e) if not, whether the Government will be pleased to publish them for the information of the public ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) It is proposed to publish, in the near future, the results so far obtained in the form of a bulletin or as a series of bulletins.

(d) Yes. They are not published for sale but copies are placed in the Legislative Council Library

(e) The annual reports submitted by the subordinate officers of the agricultural department which contain the final results of the experiments and information on the lines of work being followed and which have not been made public hitherto will in future be made available to the public.

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Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know, Sir, with regard to answers to clauses (b) and (c) for how long these experiments have been carried on and whether the department has published even a single publication all this time ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The reports are not published for sale but are placed in the Council library because they are of a technical nature. Hereafter, we are prepared to make it readable and publish them."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know, Sir, how long these experiments have been carried on and whether any bulletins useful to the layman and agriculturists have been published so far ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I cannot say the number of years but, we are publishing some bulletins now."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know if it is true that a large number of experiments have been started and given up after two or three years ? "

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

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I enquire why these publications are not for sale ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" As they are of a technical nature, they cannot be easily understood by the public."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" When will they be published ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" As soon as possible ; possibly next year."

Establishment of a sub-millet station at Adoni.

11-30 a.m. * 1480 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether suitable water has been found to be available in Adoni for the establishment of a sub-millet station in Adoni, Bellary district ; and

(b) if so, when the station will actually begin to work ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) It is expected that the station will begin work during 1930-31.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know, Sir, if any provision has been made for the construction of buildings for this millet station ? "

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

Demonstration of better methods of cotton growing in Deccan.

* 1481 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are satisfied that the early sowing of cotton means an yield almost four times as that of late sowing ; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by them to demonstrate the same to the ryot population of Deccan and other cotton growing areas ?

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A.—(a) & (b) The experiments conducted at the Cotton Breeding station show that the earlier sown crop produces more cotton and that at the same time more of the cotton bolls ripen beyond the stage when they are susceptible to attack before the insect pests became comparatively numerous, than in the case of the late sown crop. But the yield does not depend mainly on the actual time of sowing but also on the length of the interval between the date of sowing and the incidence and strength of the north-west monsoon rains. No definite results have been obtained and the experiments are being continued. They will be demonstrated to the ryots when definite results are available.

Fisheries

Training of S.S.L.C. candidates in the Fisheries Training Institute, Calicut.

* 1482 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of S.S.L.C. candidates who have been trained in the Fisheries Training Institute, Calicut, since the training classes were thrown open to S.S.L.C. candidates ;

(b) whether there are any S.S.L.C. candidates undergoing training at present ;

(c) whether the Government have abolished the Secondary Training classes in the Fisheries Training Institute, Calicut ; and

(d) if the answer to (c) is in the affirmative, whether the Government have considered the future of the S.S.L.C. candidates already admitted for training ?

A.—(a) 9.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) The S.S.L.C. holders are now placed in the classes intended for Higher Elementary students.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know why the secondary training classes have been abolished ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Because there is at present no necessity for training men in the secondary grade."

Public Works

Alleged insanitary condition of the river Coom.

* 1483 Q.—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the condition of the river Coom in the vicinity of the Law's Bridge and Harris Bridge is very filthy and insanitary ;

(b) whether the Government have ascertained that it is due to the stoppage of pumping sea water into it ;

(c) when the pumping of sea water into it was stopped and why ;

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(d) whether orders were issued to the Madras Corporation to keep a special watch over the sanitary condition of the Cooum river margins especially in the vicinity where cheri slums are located ;

(e) if so, when ; and

(f) if not, why not ?

A.—(a) The banks of the river Cooum in the vicinity of Law's Bridge and Harris Bridge are open to the committing of nuisances by the residents of the locality.

(b) The pumping of sea water does not affect this condition.

(c) The pumping of sea water into the Cooum was stopped on 15th July last because the water in the river had then reached the level necessary to prevent the emission of a bad smell from the shallow water and mud.

(d), (e) & (f) The Corporation of Madras who were consulted on the point lately in another connexion, have reported that the insanitary condition of the river banks is due to the public in general and the residents of the adjoining cheries in particular, committing nuisance there and that the matter has been taken up by the Commissioner of Police.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Civil Justice

Alleged grievances of copyists in the Judicial Department, Tanjore.

1484 Q.—Swami A.S. SAHAJANANDAM : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether during his recent visit to Tanjore, the copyists of the Judicial Department waited in a deputation on him, and asked for a redress of their grievances ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the hon. Member promised to consider their case ; and

(c) what action the Government have since taken, or propose to take, by way of redressing their grievances as regards increased pay and pensionable service ?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) It is not proposed to take any action.

Revenue Establishments

Appointment of Edigas in the Revenue Department.

1485 Q.—Mr. J. BHEEMAYYA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of permanent deputy collectors, tahsildars, stationary magistrates, head accountants and revenue inspectors in the East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna and Ceded districts ;

(b) whether any Ediga has been appointed ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the Madras Quarterly Civil List and to the District Establishment lists which are available in the Council library.

(b) & (c) *Anantapur district.*—An Ediga, who is a permanent Tahsildar, is acting as District Labour Officer.

East Godavari district.—A member of the 'Gamalla' caste (which is said to be akin to the Ediga caste) is a Stationary Sub-Magistrate in this district.

West Godavari district.—An Ediga is acting as Revenue Inspector in this district.

Bellary district.—A member of the 'Kalal' community (which is said to be akin to the Ediga caste) is a probationary Revenue Inspector in this district.

Education

Reorganisation of the Oriental Manuscripts Library.

1486 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the scheme of reorganization sanctioned in G.O. Mis. No. 494, Law (Education), dated 2nd April 1927, for the Oriental Manuscripts Library has fully been carried out ; and, if not, in what respects it has not yet been carried out and why ; and

(b) whether only about half of the manuscripts as were dusted and oiled in the previous triennium were dusted and oiled in the triennium ending 1927-28 and, if so, why ; and the arrangements, if any, since made to rectify the shortage ?

A.—(a) No ; the librarian has not yet been replaced by an Honours graduate as it has not been possible to find a suitable place for him elsewhere.

(b) Two hundred and six manuscripts were dusted and oiled in the triennium ending 1927-28 as compared with 377 so treated in the previous triennium. The difference is due to the fact that there was a reduction in the menial establishment towards the end of 1926. The arrangements to be made for the work are under consideration.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Elections

Introduction of the Bombay system of voting by symbols in elections.

* 1487 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : With reference to the answers to supplemental questions arising out of the answer to question No. 87, dated the 7th August 1929, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have since obtained details about the Bombay system of voting by symbols and to ascertain whether the Mysore Government also has adopted the use of symbols for voting ; and if so, with what results ; and

(b) whether the same system will be introduced in Madras also ?

[24th February 1930]

- A.—(a) The Government have since obtained information from the Government of Bombay regarding the system of voting by symbols in vogue there. They have not ascertained whether the Mysore Government have adopted any symbols for voting.
- (b) The Government have considered the question and have decided that no change is needed in the existing regulation No. 24 (1) of the Regulations for the conduct of elections relating to the marking of the votes of illiterate voters.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know, Sir, what the nature of the information which the Government have ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The Government of Bombay stated that the system was not free from defects. "

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government have any information about the comparative efficiency of the systems in vogue in Bombay and Madras ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The Government of Bombay have said that the system was not an ideal one "

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know whether the Bombay Government adopted the Madras system for a while and then gave it up and adopted the new system ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The Government have no information. "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire whether the Government have compared the two systems and found the Madras system more efficient ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" As far as we are able to see, the Madras system is efficient. "

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" What are the defects of the Bombay system which the Government have in mind ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I have stated what the Bombay Government have said. "

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know whether the Government have compared the two systems themselves or are guided by the opinion of the Bombay Government ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The Government have considered the question. "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" What are the defects of the Bombay system ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" We will have to get the information from Bombay. "

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" The hon. Member just now said that the Government have considered the question. By that, I understood that the Government have compared the two systems. If they have, what are the defects they have found which makes the Bombay system worse than the Madras system ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" It is not necessary to go into details. The Bombay Government have said that the system is not an ideal one. "

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Motor Vehicles Act*Regulation of the speed of motor vehicles.*

* 1488 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the latest measures adopted by the Government to regulate the speed of motor vehicles so as to prevent accidents; and

(b) the number of prosecutions under the Motor Vehicles Act and the Indian Penal Code instituted at Madras for the offence of causing accidents during the year closing with 31st December 1928 and the half-year closing with 30th June 1929 and with what result?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to the Legislative Council question No. 93, given at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 8th August 1929, and to notification No. 851, Law (General), dated the 4th November 1929, published at page 2088 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 12th November 1929. A proposal to amend rule 41 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules relating to the speed limit of heavy motor vehicles is also under the consideration of Government.

(b) A statement* of prosecutions instituted at Madras for rash and negligent driving against motor drivers is appended.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire, Sir, what the nature of the proposal to amend rule 41 is ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" It is not possible for me to say at present. It is under consideration. "

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON :—" Will the hon. Member be pleased to lay the proposal on the table of the House ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" No, Sir, I am sorry. "

Police*Alleged assault of Mr. Kelappan Nair by the police at Quilandi.*

* 1489 Q.—Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. K. Kelappan Nair and others were arrested by the Divisional Officer of Calicut and Mr. K. Kelappan Nair was assaulted by the police at a meeting held at Quilandi when an address of welcome was presented to the hon. the Health Minister;

(b) whether the Government have received any resolutions of public meetings held at Calicut and other places regarding this occurrence;

(c) whether the Government have instituted any inquiry into the allegations made against the Divisional Officer and the police; and

(d) if not, whether they propose to institute any inquiry into the matter?

[24th February 1930]

A.—(a) Mr. Kelappan Nair and three others were arrested on the occasion; they were not assaulted by the police.

(b) No.

(c) The Government have received a report from the District Magistrate of Malabar.

(d) They do not propose to take any further action.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Why were they arrested?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Because they wanted to create trouble, Sir."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"In what way? The word 'trouble' is very vague and would cover a multitude of things."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"They wanted to disturb the meeting while the hon. Minister was present."

Civil Justice

Proposed transfer of one of the Sub-Judges at Bapatla to Tenali.

* 1490 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of suits more than one year old are pending in Bapatla Sub-Court in spite of the fact that two Subordinate Judges are working for a number of years there;

(b) whether it is a fact that the High Court has recommended one of the Sub-Judges of Bapatla Sub-Court to be transferred to Tenali;

(c) what are the reasons adduced to shift one of the Sub-Judges to Tenali in solving the excess pendency in Bapatla Court;

(d) whether the Government have passed any orders on the recommendation of the High Court to shift one of the Sub-Judges from Bapatla to Tenali;

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to defer passing any orders on this question pending investigation into the whole question of pendency of suits in this whole district;

(f) whether the Government will be pleased to open a new Sub-Court at Tenali without disturbing the two Sub-Judges at Bapatla;

(g) whether the Government have received any memorial from the Bar Association of Bapatla regarding the shifting of one of the Sub-Judges from that place; and

(h) what is the estimated cost to Government (i) of shifting one of the Sub-Judges at Bapatla to Tenali and (ii) of opening an independent Sub-Court at Tenali?

A.—(a) On the 1st October 1929, 133 ordinary suits over one year old were pending on the file of the Bapatla Sub-Court.

(b), (c), (d) & (e) No definite proposals have been received from the High Court on the subject.

(f) The Government await the advice of the High Court in the matter

(g) Yes.

(h) The cost of opening an independent Sub-Court at Tenali will be Rs. 22,420 roughly; and in the event of the shifting of the Additional Sub-Judge, Bapatla, to Tenali, the additional cost will be Rs. 10,860 roughly. (The above figures do not include the cost of the building and pensionary charges.)

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Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—"May I ask the hon. the Law Member with reference to the answer to clause (g) whether the Government have sent any reply to the memorial of the Bar Association?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I do not remember; I want notice."

Forests

Action taken on the memorials from Forest Rangers.

* 1491 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the orders passed by the Government on the memorials of the forest rangers setting forth their grievances as regards the bar to promotion in the rangers' cadre?

A.—The Government have negatived the requests of the memorialists.

Assignment of Lands

Assessed and unassessed waste lands in Mecheri village.

* 1492 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : With reference to the answer to question No. 110, dated the 8th August 1929, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have since received a report about the assessed and the unassessed waste lands of Mecheri village, Rayadrug taluk, Bellary district, etc., and if so, whether they will furnish the information asked for in the question?

A.—A copy of the Collector's report* is appended.

Irrigation

Progress of the Lower Bhavani Project.

* 1493 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) at what stage the consideration of the Lower Bhavani Project is and when the same will be completed;

(b) whether results of the experiments on duty of water, absorption, seepage, etc., have been received, and whether any decision has been arrived at thereon;

(c) whether a full report of the details of the project will be placed on the table of the House?

A.—(a) & (b) The consideration of the Lower Bhavani Project was postponed in December 1928 pending the results of experiments to be made in regard to duty of water, absorption, seepage, etc. The Government approved of a proposal to conduct experiments in one or two sluices under certain channels in Coimbatore district in order to see whether higher duties could be worked up to. The Chief Engineer's report on the experiments is awaited.

(c) The hon. Member's attention is invited to G.O. No. 1341 I, dated 25th September 1926, which was placed on the table in connexion with question No. 850 answered on 17th March 1927.

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Panchayat Forests*Revenue from and expenditure on panchayat forests in Bellary district.*

* 1494 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the average amount of revenue the Government are deriving from the panchayat forests in the Bellary district after their transfer to the control of panchayats together with the average expenditure, if any, incurred in connection with them?

A.—The Government have not the information but have called for a report.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—“ May I know if the Government have enough information to state whether they are working at a loss or whether they are just meeting their expenses? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—“ I cannot answer that question.”

Public Service*Representation of Jains in Government service.*

* 1495 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many Jains are holding gazetted appointments and non-gazetted appointments on a pay of Rs. 100 and over per mensem in the several services in this Presidency;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from any member of the Jain community of South Kanara about the appointment of men belonging to their community in the services; and

(c) what action Government have taken thereon?

A.—(a) The Government have not complete information but so far as information is available in the Secretariat there is only one officer of the Jain community; he is in the Indian Educational Service.

(b) & (c) No representation has been received by Government.

Village Establishments*Grant of jamabandi allowances to village officers.*

* 1496 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: With reference to question No. 79, dated the 7th August 1929, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the financial results of the restoration of the village officers have since been finally worked out; and

(b) if so, the decision arrived at by Government regarding the grant of jamabandi allowances to village officers in ryotwari villages?

A.—(a) & (b) The position as described in the answer to question No. 79, dated 7th August 1929, remains unchanged

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Education*Encouragement to female education among the Muslims at Panruti.*

* 1497 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any provision for the teaching of Urdu and the imparting of religious instruction to the Muslim girls in the Taluk Board Girls' School at Panruti; and

(b) if not, what steps the Government propose to take for the encouragement of female education among the Muslim community at Panruti?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information. It has been called for.

Security of service for teachers in aided secondary schools.

* 1498 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government exercise any control over the conditions of service in regard to teachers in aided secondary schools;

(b) whether any representations have been received by the Government on any of the following matters:—

(1) that teachers are frequently sent away at short notice and have no security of tenure,

(2) that their salaries are often not paid regularly,

(3) that some schools have made it a practice to recruit teachers temporarily for nine months so as to avoid payment of vacation salaries?

A.—(a) Yes; the hon. Member's attention is invited to G.O. No. 180, Law (Education), dated 6th February 1930, which is placed on the table.

(b) Yes.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“ May I know whether the representations made with regard to the services of teachers have been considered by Government and any action taken? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“ Yes, Sir, as it is said in the answer relevant Government Orders have already been placed on the table. As already stated Government have received the representation but have found it difficult to give security of tenure.”

Local Boards*Construction of roads in Arkonam taluk.*

* 1499 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that no roads have been constructed to connect Attur with Arkonam and Thakkolam with Attur in Arkonam taluk and that great hardship is felt by the ryots on account of the absence of such roads;

(b) whether it is a fact that the ryots of Attur village in Arkonam taluk have been repeatedly petitioning to the President of the Ranipet Taluk Board for the formation of a proper road between Arkonam and Attur for over three years; and

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(c) why the taluk board has not taken steps to redress the grievance of the ryots of this village in spite of having prepared estimates three years ago?

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

Construction of a bridge over the Gadilam river between Panruti and Kadambaliyur.

* 1500 Q.—MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received representations that great hardship is felt by the ryots on account of the absence of a bridge over the Gadilam river between Panruti and Kadambaliyur on the Madras-Kumbakonam road, especially during the rainy season;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a toll-gate on the southern side of the river yielding over Rs. 10,000 per annum although there is no proper means of communication during the rainy season;

(c) whether it is a fact that the width of the river at this spot is about only 250 feet and that the construction of a bridge will connect about 20 to 30 villages with Panruti, an important trading centre; and

(d) whether there is any proposal before the Government for the construction of a bridge over the Gadilam between Panruti and Kadambaliyur; and, if not, what steps the Government propose to take to remove the hardship caused to the villagers?

A.—(a) No.

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

(d) There is no such proposal before Government; nor do they propose to take any action. The District Board should be moved in the matter.

Medical

Provision of modern facilities for dental treatment in the Medical College.

* 1501 Q.—MR. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what procedure is being adopted by the Government for bringing to the notice of the Members of Government important newspaper articles or editorial comments on current topics relating to the several branches of administration; and

(b) whether the Dental Surgeon attached to the Medical College has applied to the Government for securing facilities similar to those provided in the Royal Dental Hospital in Leicester Square?

A.—(a) By means of cuttings submitted for the perusal of the Member or Minister by the Secretariat concerned.

(b) The Government have not received any such application.

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Appointment of Honorary Physicians and Surgeons to district headquarter hospitals.

* 1502 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state, with reference to G.O. No. 1373, P.H., dated 31st May 1929, the district headquarter hospitals to which the system of Honorary Surgeons and Physicians has been extended together with the date from which it came into actual operation and the reasons for the delay in bringing the system into operation in the remaining hospitals, if any?

A.—A statement^a furnishing the information required is laid on the table.

Public Health

Issue of vaccines from the King Institute, Guindy.

* 1503 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the rates at which vaccines and anti-vaccines are sold to private and public medical institutions from the King Institute at Guindy;

(b) whether any concessions are made to charitable institutions in the rates of sale;

(c) whether there have been complaints that the rates of sale are excessive; and

(d) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to reduce the rates, especially in the case of charitable institutions?

A.—(a) It is presumed that the hon. Member refers to 'vaccines' and auto-vaccines. A list^b showing the rates at which vaccines and auto-vaccines are sold from the King Institute, Guindy, is placed on the table.

(b) (c) & (d) No.

MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I enquire whether the Government are disposed to grant any concessions to charitable institutions in regard to the prices of medicines?"

THE HON. MR. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"If any application is received the matter will be considered each case on its merits."

Agriculture

Establishment of regulated markets for the sale of special crops.

* 1504 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state the stage which the Bill proposed to be introduced by Government for establishing properly regulated markets for the sale of special crops has reached?

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

^a Printed as Appendix XII on page 156 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix XIII on pages 156-157 infra.

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Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know what special crops they intend taking into consideration in this Bill regarding the establishment of markets? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Cotton, chillies, tobacco, etc."

Industries

Alleged decline of the weaving industry at Kudithini.

* 1505 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether Kudithini village of Bellary district was formerly a great centre for weaving cumblies (woollen blankets);

(b) whether the business is now steadily on the decline;

(c) whether it is a fact that the decline is due to the lack of enough grazing ground and other facilities for rearing sheep; and

(d) the number of sheep and goats in the village, according to the latest quinquennium statistics and each of the four previous quinquenniums?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have no information beyond that given in the report of the Special Officer on the Survey of Cottage Industries in Bellary.

			Number of	
			Goats.	Sheep.
(d) Latest quinquennial statistics	...	1,458	911	
Quinquennium ending 1924	...	926	1,395	
Do. 1919	...	627	678	
Do. 1914	...	919	551	
Do. 1909	...	Not available.		

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" In view of the steady decline in the number of sheep and other animals necessary for the prosperity of this cumbli weaving, will the Government give facilities to the ryots to take their sheep to the forests near-by? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The number of sheep is not declining."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know, Sir, whether one of the forests near the village which was used by the shepherds of this village for a long time for grazing their sheep and goats was recently handed over to the Military Department? "

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

Utilization of bore-holes for irrigation purposes in the Bellary district.

* 1506 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 189, dated the 8th August 1929, whether the Government have demonstrated the possibility of the successful utilization of the bore-holes for irrigation purposes in the Bellary district?

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A.—Several ryots have been advised to sink wells round bore-holes put down by the Industries Department where there is a prospect of obtaining a sufficient supply of water for purposes of irrigation. In order to encourage well sinking, the Government have ordered that ryots should be granted loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act if they apply for them.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" What is the Government's idea of a sufficient supply of water which would render well irrigation a success? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The supply, as far as possible, sufficient for irrigation schemes to improve agriculture by growing millets, etc."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know whether in view of the fact that this idea of sinking wells round bore-holes is new and the ryots are not likely to take it up the Government will demonstrate by sinking one or two wells? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" It has been demonstrated to the public."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" By whom and when? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" By the Industries Department."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" The hon. Minister is thinking of bore-holes. The question refers to wells round bore-holes."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I am sorry, I must ask for notice."

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

III—BILLS.

(1) A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1920
(BILL NO. 12 OF 1929)

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I move that the Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, be passed into law."

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

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" As I notice that most of the amendments on paper are verbal, I think it will be for the convenience of the House if it is taken for granted that the amendments are all moved and seconded and if I once for all propose the question on the basis that they have been moved and seconded. After proposing the question I shall make a pause and if any hon. Member wants to have a debate the amendment may be debated upon. Instead of the Minister moving each amendment and my proposing it, I think it will be for the convenience of the House in this special case if I proposed the question straightway because we have to go through 120 amendments."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I am only suggesting that it will be even more convenient to the House if the President will propose saying that it is a verbal amendment. I think it will facilitate matters."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have made a very careful study of it; but I do not think I should be taking the responsibility of saying that it is a verbal amendment."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I know having regard to the large number of amendments and also to the fact that some of the amendments are not really mere verbal amendments, whether it will be possible to refer the whole to another Select Committee?" (Laughter.)

Clause 4 (iii)

Section 8 (8).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In clause 4, sub-clause (iii), omit the proviso."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The proviso was inserted originally in order to exempt co-operative societies from paying taxes on companies. As companies tax has been abolished the proviso does not serve the purpose originally intended. Hence the omission of the proviso will bring the co-operative societies on the same lines and give the benefit of Mr. James' amendment."

The motion was put and adopted.

Clause 7

Section 8.

Sub-clause (i) (a).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

Add the word 'and' at the end."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 16

Section 18 (2).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 2, omit the words 'if he'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 22

Section 26 (3).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 8, for the words 'provided by' substitute the words 'referred to in'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 30

Section 34 (2).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

Re-number sub-clause (iii) as sub-clause (iv) and for sub-clause (ii) substitute the following sub-clauses, namely—

(ii) in clause (b), after the word 'council' the words 'or chairman' shall be inserted;

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(iii) in clause (c), after the word 'council' the words 'or chairman' and before the word 'information' the word 'any' shall be inserted; and"

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 31

Section 36.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

(a) In the proviso to sub-section (1) for the words and letters 'on grounds (a) or (b)' substitute the words and letters 'on any of the grounds referred to in clauses (a) and (b)';

(b) In sub-section (2) for the words and letter 'in any of the cases referred to in clause (c)' substitute the words, figure and letter 'on any of the grounds referred to in clause (c) of sub-section (1)';"

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 33

Section 40-A.

Sub-section (4).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

(a) In clause (a), omit the words 'as such' occurring at the end.

(b) In clause (b), omit the words 'as the case may be' occurring in lines 4 and 5 and also the words 'as such' at the end."

The amendment was adopted.

11-45
a.m.

Clause 34

Section 41.

Sub-clause (i) (b).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

After the word 'reconstitution' in the last line of proviso (a), insert the word 'and'."

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-clause (ii).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In the last line of the main paragraph, for the words 'or objections' substitute the words 'and objections'."

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-clause (vii).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

(a) In line 8, for the word 'reconstitution', substitute the words 'the reconstitution thereof'."

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- (b) For the words 'be entitled to all its assets and be subject to all its liabilities,' substitute the words 'be entitled to all the assets and be subject to all the liabilities of the council'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 36

Section 43.

Sub-section (2).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

For the first word 'Wards' substitute the words 'the wards'."

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-section (5).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

- (i) After the words 'when a new ward is formed', insert the words 'or when an existing ward is abolished'."

- (ii) In clause (a), in line 1, omit the word 'elected'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 37.

Section 44.

Sub-clause (i).

New Sub-section (2).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In the last line, for the words 'of every year,' substitute the words 'of every other year,' and omit the word 'and' at the end."

* Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I cannot make up my mind to vote for this amendment, for the substitution of the words 'of every other year' for the words 'of every year' for this reason. So far as electoral rolls are concerned, I think it is a notorious fact that in many local boards and district municipalities the electoral rolls are not properly prepared. When we are giving increased powers to the presidents of local boards and chairmen of municipalities, it is necessary that the electoral roll should be kept in proper order, and there should be a check by which the electors will have an opportunity every year to see whether their names find a place there or not. 'Every other year' would mean putting off for two years the decision of the question whether a person's name should be included in the electoral roll. If a person acquires a right to get into the electorate after he comes into a town or a local area and gets by residence or otherwise the qualification of an elector, he should not be made to wait for two years. Again, if a person's name is inadvertently or wantonly omitted, he should be given every opportunity to get the electoral roll corrected. If the mistake is not corrected soon, he may perhaps lose the opportunity of voting in an election, for a year or two. I am told that in the electoral roll of the Legislative Assembly for the Madras Constituency of course it is a much more important body than a local board or a municipality—the hon. the Second Minister's name is not to be found. I am not sure of it, but that is my

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information and I say it subject to correction. When such conditions prevail, it is but necessary that the electoral roll should be revised every year."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"This question was very carefully considered, and many hon. Members felt at the time of the discussion of this clause that it would be better if the electoral roll was published once in three years because the elections are going to be triennial. It was felt that these rolls should only be corrected and published during the time the elections are to be held. It is also provided in the section to which my hon. Friend, Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar, referred, that supplementary rolls are to be published in alternate years. If any names are omitted in the meantime, they will be included in the final roll to be published just before the elections."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"The provision in the Bill and the explanation of the hon. the Chief Minister will not answer the needs of a case of by-election. Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar referred to the omission of the name of the hon. Second Minister from the Assembly electoral roll, and it is not merely the case in the Madras city but throughout the Presidency that some names have been omitted in the electoral roll. Mr. P. T. Rajan is not an unknown factor in Madura, and his name is either so horribly misprinted or omitted. Many other names may be mentioned as instances of omission. It would be no doubt adding to the trouble of preparation of an electoral roll every year, but at the same time, when we are introducing an amendment to guard against mistakes in local institutions, we should see that a roll is prepared every year, and kept ready for reference even in case of a by-election."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"I can quite see the objection as well as the principle on which the amendment seems to be based. The elections are going to be held, if I have understood the amendment correctly, only once in three years. I do not see any object in having a general electoral roll prepared either once every year or once in two years. If there should be a general electoral roll prepared, it ought to be only once in three years, just before a general election. And as for any amendments that may be found necessary on account of any mistakes or on account of any new persons acquiring the qualifications of voters, which were adverted to by the hon. Member, Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, the supplementary list that was mentioned by the hon. Minister for Local Self-Government will serve that purpose. So, it seems to me that both what is asked for by the hon. Member, Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar and what is now proposed by the hon. Minister are served by the general electoral roll being prepared once in three years just before the elections i.e., in the very year the general elections are going to be held, the supplementary lists being published every year."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, so far as I am aware, there is no provision for the preparation of a supplementary list every year, and if they undertake the preparation of a supplemental list every year, I do not see any reason why they should fight shy of undertaking the revision of the whole electoral roll every year. As was pointed out by Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar, the needs of a case of by-election have not been met either by the hon. the Chief Minister or by his able supporter, the hon. Member from Coimbatore. If in a by-election the election has to be gone through properly, it is absolutely necessary in the interests of the purity and accuracy of elections that a correct record should be kept of genuine voters in a municipal area."

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* Mr. C. GOVINDAN NAYAR :—" The difficulties, I think, will be met by a reference to the new section in the Bill. I will therefore invite the attention of the House to clause 37. Clause 37 of the Bill includes the amended new sub-sections, which are to the following effect :—

(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.

"The present amendment is intended merely to make it clear that the amended list is to be prepared and published every other year after the final roll has been published. The object is to avoid the expenses of having to publish the whole electoral roll year after year. In view of these provisions we will have new supplementary lists every year except in the year when the general elections are held when the whole electoral roll will be published, which will be once in three years."

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" If what we have heard just now is the intention with which the amendment is now moved, I should consider it quite unnecessary. Nobody would think it necessary to publish a supplementary list in the year in which a full electoral roll is going to be published. So, the only object, if I understood Mr. Govindan Nayar aright, is to make it clear that in the year in which a general electoral roll is published no supplementary list is necessary. I do not think such an amendment is required at all. According to the hon. the Chief Minister however, this amendment is intended to provide that a supplementary list is to be published only in alternate years. That apparently is not the intention; if so, I should think that this amendment is altogether unnecessary, because nobody would think of a supplementary list in a year in which the whole electoral roll is to be published."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As it is, somebody may insist that this supplementary list should also be published. It is only to get rid of that anomaly."

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" This may be introducing confusion. I do not know what the hon. Minister has in mind. But it looks to me that what was intended by this amendment was to have a supplementary list prepared every alternate year, not every successive year. If it is not so, I do not think there is any necessity for this amendment, nor do I think that anybody would come forward and say that a list of amendments is to be published while a full list is being published in the same year. In the circumstances, to avoid confusion, I should think that the wording may be retained as it is in the Bill."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I will withdraw the amendment with the permission of the House."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

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Sub-clause (ii).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

Omit the words 'from year to year' and insert the word 'and' at the end of the sub-clause."

The amendment was adopted.

New sub-clause (iii).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

After sub-clause (ii), insert the following sub-clause, namely :—

(iii) in sub-section (5) as renumbered, for the words 'final electoral roll published under this section' the words 'electoral roll as so revised' shall be substituted."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 38.

Section 45.

New sub-section (4).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For the word 'prescribed', substitute the word 'necessary'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 40 (ii).

Section 48 (2).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

Omit the words 'and no honorary magistrate exercising his jurisdiction over the municipal town'; and after the words 'qualified for election' insert the words 'or for holding office'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 41 (i) (f).

Section 49 (2) (cc).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

Omit the words 'has accepted employment' in line 2 and the words 'and the employment in either case is subsisting on the said date' occurring at the end."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 41 (ii) (g).

Section 49 (2).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

Omit sub-clause (g) and re-letter sub-clauses (h) and (i) as (g) and (h) respectively. At the end of sub-clause (g) as so re-lettered, insert the word 'and'."

The amendment was adopted.

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Clause 42.

Section 50.

Sub-clause (i) (a).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For this sub-clause, substitute the following sub-clause, viz.:—in clause (a), before the word 'court' the word 'criminal' and before the words 'as is described' the words 'and for such offence' shall be inserted."

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-clause (i) (d).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For this sub-clause substitute the following sub-clause :—

(d) for clause (e) the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

(e) is appointed as an officer or servant under this Act or as an honorary magistrate for the municipal town."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Sir, this amendment seems to be one of a very far-reaching character. As a member of the select committee I remember a motion of a similar character having been discussed and defeated. I do not know the reason why the hon. Minister, after he sustained defeat in the select committee in respect of this motion, has chosen to bring it forward again. I should like to know from the hon. Minister his reasons for bringing this amendment forward at this stage. Sir, coming as they do from the Chair, we are led to believe that these are merely verbal amendments. I should like very much that the hon. Minister gave reasons for this amendment."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Perhaps the hon. Member has not taken note of the fact that this Bill was considered during his absence." (Laughter.)

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Evidently the hon. Member went to sleep when the amendment to clause 40 (ii) was carried."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" I was following the pleasant example of the hon. Minister."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" My hon. Friend did not wake up when that amendment was carried. This is only consequential on that."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Thanks."

The amendment was put and adopted.

Sub-clause (i) (e).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

Omit this sub-clause and re-letter sub-clauses (f), (g) and (h) as (e), (f) and (g) respectively."

The amendment was adopted.

24th February 1930]

Sub-clause (i) (g) as re-lettered.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For the Explanation to new clause (i) substitute the following Explanation, namely :—

Explanation.—In this clause the expression 'ordinary meeting' shall not include a meeting held under sub-rule (2) of rule 2 or under rule 3 of Schedule III."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 42 (ii) (a).

Section 50.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 3, after the word and figure 'sub-section (1)' insert the words and figure 'or under section 60'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 43.

Section 51.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For sub-clauses (i) and (ii) substitute the following sub-clauses, namely :—

(i) in sub-section (1)—

(a) the words 'or appointed' shall be omitted ;

(b) for the words and figures 'section 49 or section 50' the words and figures 'sub-section (1) of section 48, section 49, section 50 or section 60' shall be substituted ; and

(c) after the words 'become disqualified for office' the words and figures 'under section 50 or section 60' shall be inserted ;

(ii) in sub-section (2), for the words and figures 'section 49 or section 50', the words and figures 'sub-section (1) of section 48, section 49, section 50 or section 60' shall be substituted ; and"

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Mr. President, Sir, may I draw attention to the amendment I have given notice of to this clause ?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member has given notice of an amendment to clause 52 and we are now on clause 43." (Laughter.)

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I am sorry, Sir."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 52.

Section 70.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

(a) In sub-section (1) for the words 'municipal officers and servants' substitute the words 'its officers and servants'.

(b) In the proviso to sub-section (2) in line 2, omit the word 'permanent'."

[24th February 1930]

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I beg to move—

In lines 4 and 5 of the proviso omit the words 'and is drawing a salary of not less than fifty rupees per mensem'.

" My reasons are these : I do not see any reason why persons drawing a salary below Rs. 50 should be excluded from the operation of this proviso. There are many poor clerks and others who draw less than Rs. 50."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will have to wait. After the hon. Minister's amendment is disposed of, he can move his amendment."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I have no objection."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is not a question of the hon. Member having any objection. This is not the proper place for moving his amendment."

The amendment of the hon. Minister was put and adopted.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I rise for the third time to move my amendment to delete in lines 4 and 5 of the proviso, the words 'and is drawing a salary of not less than fifty rupees per mensem'."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" This is the only proper moment for the hon. Member to move his amendment."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, the concession granted by the proviso means that no proposal adversely affecting any permanent municipal officer or servant who has been in the permanent service of the municipality for more than five years, and is drawing a salary of not less than fifty rupees per mensem 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. It is proposed to exclude members of the staff drawing below Rs. 50 from the benefit of this concession. Sir, justice as well as humanity demands that persons drawing less than Rs. 50 who form the vast majority of the employees of a municipality should be given the benefit of this concession. I submit that if they have been in the service of the municipality for more than five years, they should be granted this concession and not be left to be dealt with by the whims and fancies and prejudice or malice of the majority of members of the municipality. In my opinion it is these men who are getting lower pay ranging from Rs. 15 or 20 to about 40 or so that need such safeguards. It is a well-known fact that on account of factions in our municipal councils proposals affecting adversely the subordinates of the council can be easily brought in and carried entailing loss of appointment to such subordinates who happen unfortunately to incur the displeasure of some one or other. Under such circumstances the benefit of this proviso should be extended to all the members of a municipal establishment. I therefore propose this amendment to delete the words 'and is drawing a salary of not less than fifty rupees' from the proviso."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Sir, I second the amendment of Mr. Saldanha. I think it is but just that men who are getting less than Rs. 50 should also be included in this proviso. I think they are even more entitled to this protection than the men drawing more than Rs. 50. The higher-paid people can get their grievances redressed more easily, whereas men getting less than Rs. 50 cannot."

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Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—" Sir, the amendment moved by Mr. Saldanha is a reasonable one and therefore deserves the support of all sides of the House. It is highly necessary that the low-paid members of the staff of a municipality—and they are mostly members of the depressed classes—should be protected from the high-handed action of the members of the municipality who are mostly members belonging to the higher classes. I therefore strongly support this amendment."

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Sir, I regret to have to oppose this amendment. You may remember, Sir, that a proviso like this was not found in the original Bill of the Government, nor was it found in the Bill as it emerged from the Select Committee. It was on an amendment moved by the hon. the Chief Minister that this proviso was introduced. There was a considerable amount of opposition to it and, as a matter of compromise, it was agreed that in the case of the permanent officers of the municipality who were drawing a salary of Rs. 50 and above such a protection might be given and the amendment was accepted during the second reading of this Bill before this hon. House. Sir, it appears to me that this sympathy towards the municipal servants appears to be of very recent birth in my hon. Friends Messrs. Saldanha, Uppi Sahib and Nagan Gowda. (Mr. R. Nagan Gowda : Question). If a motion like this had proceeded from my hon. Friends at an earlier stage, I could have understood it. I do not see why hon. Members should at this late stage have discovered that this sympathy should be extended to even the municipal servants who draw very low salaries."

" As a matter of fact, it will lead to very great inconvenience in the administration if it is laid down that even a small office, say, that of a peon, should not be affected except by a decision arrived at a special meeting and with a special quorum. This provision does not relate to all proposals regarding establishment. It is only when the establishment schedule is sought to be altered in some manner that this provision is made applicable, that is to say, in the case of higher officers of the municipalities who will be affected by an alteration in the establishment schedule, this special procedure of having a special quorum and of convening a special meeting for the purpose has been provided for. In other cases the matter has to be decided in ordinary meetings. In any event according to the Act, even as it is, a change in the establishment schedule should come up before the municipal council and it is not open to the municipal chairman or anybody else to make an alteration. This matter was fully discussed at the second reading of the Bill and I do not see any reason why this House should go back upon a decision which was deliberately arrived at and with the full concurrence of the hon. Minister."

Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN :—" I do not see any reason why there should be any distinction made between one class of servants and another. If the lot of these poor and low-paid municipal servants is left to the chairman it will be very hard for them. I submit the matter should be left entirely in the hands of the municipal council."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I have already accepted the amendment moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar and I do not mean to change that decision now."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" The reasons given by my hon. Friend from Tinnevely come to me as a surprise. He said that as a sort of compromise this change was introduced. I do not see any reason why there should be

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p.m.

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha] [24th February 1930]

one set of rules for one class of officers and a different set of rules for other officers. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to consider this question from the point of view of justice and humanity. The clause as it stands contemplates that any proposal regarding appointments carrying a salary of not less than Rs. 50 should be considered at a special meeting and with a special quorum of members present. I ask why not all appointments, say on Rs. 25 and also Rs. 12, come before a special member of a council by bringing them within the purview of this clause. Where is the spirit of compromise in a matter like this? I would like a sweeping change if there is to be a change at all. We have to deal with a large number of servants. Year after year the budget is framed and when we are at a loss to balance the budget, it is usually proposed to reduce the establishment of sweepers or that of maistries. This is a question which affects, not any individuals, but a class of low-paid municipal servants. Under those circumstances I would appeal to the hon. Minister to consider this question from the point of view of justice and humanity. I am glad my hon. Friend Mr. Srinivasan supported me. I have known cases—I speak from personal experience—where injustice has been done to poor people who have been sent away from their service by one stroke of the pen and with a small majority. These poor sweepers who are entitled to a small gratuity are sent away even without such gratuity being paid to them. I do not see any reason why the municipal council should be so hard upon these poor people. I ask why should we not insist upon a large majority of votes being recorded in cases where these poor people are to be sent away. When budget is framed year after year the whole municipal council should be present. The existing practice is that often we get a bare necessary quorum. The chairman who insists upon the reduction of these poor people can have an easy majority of votes in his favour. Sir, it will be a very great injustice and it will be very hard upon these poor municipal servants if the clause is left as it is. I hope the hon. Minister will consider this question carefully and sympathetically."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—

'that in clause 52 (section 70, proviso), in lines 4 and 5 the words "and is drawing a salary of not less than fifty rupees per mensem" be omitted.'"

The motion was declared lost.

Mr. J. A. Saldanha demanded a poll which was taken and the House divided as follows:—

Ayes.

1. Rao Sahib B. Srinivasan.
2. Mr. B. Nagan Gowda.
3. " T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar.
4. " Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.

5. Mr. J. A. Saldanha.
6. " K. Uppi Sahib.
7. " M. Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar.

Noes.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 7. Mr. Hilton Brown. |
| 2. " Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar. | 8. " H. A. Watson. |
| 3. " Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. | 9. " A. G. Leach. |
| 4. " Mr. M. R. Seturathnam Ayyar. | 10. " J. Gray. |
| 5. " Mr. S. Mathiah Mudaliyar. | 11. " S. V. Ramamurti. |
| 6. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 12. " O. B. Cottrell. |
| | 13. " V. Ch. John. |
| | 14. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |

24th February 1930]

Noes—cont.

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|---|---|
| 15. Khan Sahib Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. | 31. Mr. S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 16. Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | 32. " M. Narasimha Rao. |
| 17. Mr. A. B. Shetty. | 33. The Raja of Kallikota. |
| 18. " J. Bheemayya. | 34. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| 19. Rao Sahib P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 35. " U. Ramaswami Ayyar. |
| 20. Khan Bahadur Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib Bahadur. | 36. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 21. The Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. | 37. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar. |
| 22. " Zamindar of Singampatti. | 38. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 23. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. | 39. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| 24. Mr. N. Siva Raj. | 40. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 25. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva. | 41. Mr. Kadir Mohideen Sahib. |
| 26. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. | 42. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razak Sahib Bahadur. |
| 27. Mr. S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar. | 43. Rao Bahadur K. Sitharama Reddiyar. |
| 28. " N. Srinivasa Rao. | 44. Rao Sahib B. Venkataramayya Nayudu. |
| 29. " C. Govindan Nayar. | 45. Mr. G. Lakshmana Reddi. |
| 30. The Raja of Parlakimedi. | |

Ages 7. Noes 45.

The amendment was negatived.

Clause 53.

Section 71.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—

(a) *In line 1 for the words and figures 'sections 71 and 72' substitute the word and figures 'section 71'.*

(b) *In sub-section (4) for the words 'such officer' substitute the words 'secretary, health officer or engineer'.*

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 54.

Section 72 (4).

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—

In the last line before the words 'strength of the Council' insert the word 'sanctioned'.

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 58.

Section 77A.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—

In sub-section (2) for the words, 'the Local Government shall have power to make rules regulating the classification' substitute the words and figures 'the Local Government shall have power subject to the provisions of section 805-A, to make rules to regulate the classification'.

The amendment was adopted.

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha] [24th February 1930]

one set of rules for one class of officers and a different set of rules for other officers. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to consider this question from the point of view of justice and humanity. The clause as it stands contemplates that any proposal regarding appointments carrying a salary of not less than Rs. 50 should be considered at a special meeting and with a special quorum of members present. I ask why not all appointments, say on Rs. 25 and also Rs. 12, come before a special member of a council by bringing them within the purview of this clause. Where is the spirit of compromise in a matter like this? I would like a sweeping change if there is to be a change at all. We have to deal with a large number of servants. Year after year the budget is framed and when we are at a loss to balance the budget, it is usually proposed to reduce the establishment of sweepers or that of maistries. This is a question which affects, not any individuals, but a class of low-paid municipal servants. Under those circumstances I would appeal to the hon. Minister to consider this question from the point of view of justice and humanity. I am glad my hon. Friend Mr. Srinivasan supported me. I have known cases—I speak from personal experience—where injustice has been done to poor people who have been sent away from their service by one stroke of the pen and with a small majority. These poor sweepers who are entitled to a small gratuity are sent away even without such gratuity being paid to them. I do not see any reason why the municipal council should be so hard upon these poor people. I ask why should we not insist upon a large majority of votes being recorded in cases where these poor people are to be sent away. When budget is framed year after year the whole municipal council should be present. The existing practice is that often we get a bare necessary quorum. The chairman who insists upon the reduction of these poor people can have an easy majority of votes in his favour. Sir, it will be a very great injustice and it will be very hard upon these poor municipal servants if the clause is left as it is. I hope the hon. Minister will consider this question carefully and sympathetically."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—

'that in clause 52 (section 70, proviso), in lines 4 and 5 the words "and is drawing a salary of not less than fifty rupees per mensem" be omitted.'"

The motion was declared lost.

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5. Mr. J. A. Saldanha.
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Noes.

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| 5. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 11. " S. V. Ramamurti. |
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| | 13. " V. Ch. John. |
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24th February 1930]

Noes—cont.

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Ages 7. Noes 45.

The amendment was negatived.

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Section 71.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—

- (a) In line 1 for the words and figures 'sections 71 and 72' substitute the word and figures 'section 71'.
- (b) In sub-section (4) for the words 'such officer' substitute the words 'secretary, health officer or engineer'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 54.

Section 72 (4).

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—

In the last line before the words 'strength of the Council' insert the word 'sanctioned'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 58.

Section 77A.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—

In sub-section (2) for the words, 'the Local Government shall have power to make rules regulating the classification' substitute the words and figures 'the Local Government shall have power subject to the provisions of section 805-A, to make rules to regulate the classification'."

The amendment was adopted.

[24th February 1930]

Clause 59 (i).

Section 78.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

For sub-clause (i), substitute the following sub-clause, namely :—

'(i) clause (b) of sub-section (1) shall be omitted and clauses (c) to (f) re-lettered as (b) to (e), respectively.'

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 60 (i).

Section 79.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

For sub-clause (i), substitute the following sub-clause, namely :—

(i) in clause (a) for the words and figures 'the Indian Income-tax Act VII of 1918', the words 'any Act of the Indian Legislature for the time being in force' shall be substituted and the words 'the tax on companies and of' shall be omitted.'

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 60 (ii).

Section 79.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In line 3, for the words 'notified station' substitute the words and figures 'station notified under section 116'.

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 60 (iii).

Section 79.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

For the words 'such tax' substitute the words and letter 'any tax levied under clause (b)'.

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 62 (i).

Section 81 (1).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

(a) In line 1, for the words 'council resolves' substitute the words 'council by a resolution determines';

(b) Omit the second proviso and in lieu thereof insert the following before the proviso relating to the railway tax :—

'Provided that where the water and drainage tax is levied, the municipal council shall declare what proportion of the tax is levied in respect of waterworks and the remainder shall be deemed to be levied in respect of drainage works and the proportion so declared shall also be specified in the notification published under section 80.'

(c) In the proviso relating to the railway tax, for the opening words 'Provided that' substitute the words 'Provided further that'.

The amendment was adopted.

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Clause 62 (iii).

Section 81.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

For new sub-section (4), substitute the following sub-section, namely :—

4. (a) the municipal council may, in the case of lands used exclusively for agricultural purposes, levy these taxes at such proportions as it may fix of the annual value of such lands as calculated in accordance with the provisions of section 79 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

(b) If such lands be occupied by tenants the municipal council shall levy the taxes in equal shares from the landholder and the tenant respectively."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 63.

Section 82.

Sub-clause (i).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

At the end of sub-clause (i) insert the word 'and'.

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 64.

Section 83.

Sub-clause (i).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

(a) In lines 4 and 5, after the words 'buildings used for educational purposes' insert the words 'including hostels'.

(b) In line 6, for the words 'sheltering animals or destitute persons' substitute the words 'sheltering the destitute or animals'.

(c) In lines 8 and 9, for the words and figures 'ancient monuments protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904' substitute the words and figures 'such ancient monuments protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904, or parts thereof as are not used as residential quarters or as public offices'.

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Sir, may I know whether it is the intention of the hon. the Chief Minister to exempt those buildings also which are used for educational purposes, though not owned by educational institutions but rented to them and owned by landlords?"

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The effect of the amendment already carried in the consideration stage is the same as the hon. Member has now pointed out."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"May I ask if it is proposed to exempt hostels also which are rented for educational institutions and whether it is fair that the municipalities concerned should not be permitted to levy property tax on such hostels?"

[24th February 1930]

Section 94-A.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

For the words 'within the municipality' in lines 4 and 5, substitute the words 'in the municipality'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 73.

Section 95.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In line 1, after the words 'said Act' insert the words 'and the heading occurring before that section'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 76.

Section 98 (1).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In line 1, for the words 'council resolves' substitute the words 'council by a resolution determines'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 78.

Section 100.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In the penultimate line of the new proviso, for the word 'each' substitute the word 'every'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 80.

Section 105.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

(a) In line 1, omit the words and figure 'sub-section (1) of'.

(b) In sub-clause (i), in line 1 of new sub-section (1), for the words 'council resolves' substitute the words 'council by a resolution determines'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 82.

New section 106-A.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In line 5, for the words 'under the said Act' substitute the word 'there-under'."

The amendment was adopted.

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Clause 83 (i).

Section 108 (1).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In line 3, for the words 'council resolves' substitute the words 'council by a resolution determines'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 84 (i).

Section 110.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In line 3, for the words 'council resolves' substitute the words 'council by a resolution determines'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 85.

Section 111.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is:—

For sub-clause (1) substitute the following sub-clause, namely—

(1) In sub-section (1), section 111 of the said Act, for the words 'may construct toll-bars and toll-stations' the words 'shall construct toll-stations and may construct toll-bars' shall be substituted."

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—"May I know the reason why this amendment is moved?"

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"In the case of the Local Boards Bill the construction of toll-stations has been made obligatory. By reason of the amendment carried, it is necessary that the construction of toll-stations should be made compulsory and that the construction of the toll bars may be made if the municipalities think it necessary."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Under the existing Act, I do not think it is obligatory on the part of municipal councils to construct toll-stations; but it is obligatory on their part to hang the table showing the rates of toll levied. The effect of this amendment will be that the municipal councils will have to construct a toll-shed and to hang the table showing the rates; but the construction of toll-bars will not be obligatory. It means that the municipal council should provide a shed at every place where tolls are collected."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 88.

Section 116.

Sub-section (1).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

*(a) For the first sentence, substitute the following sentence, namely:—
'Where a municipality is resorted to by pilgrims, and the occasions for pilgrimage occur at intervals of years or only once or*

[The President] [24th February 1930]

twice in a single year, a tax on persons leaving the municipality or its neighbourhood by railway, shall be levied only for a specified period in respect of each such occasion.

(b) *In the second sentence for the words 'a place of pilgrimage is one of perennial resort' substitute the words 'a municipality is a place of pilgrimage of perennial resort'.*

The amendment was adopted

Clause 95.

Section 156.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

'Omit the explanation'."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The explanation has been omitted in the corresponding section of the Local Boards Act and if it is retained here, it will also have to be retained in the Local Boards Act. According to the Local Boards Act, the Local Government have no power to determine that no contribution shall be payable in any particular case. To bring this Bill also into line with that Bill, the explanation should be omitted."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 99.

Section 174-A.

Sub-section (2)

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In the last line, for the words 'will be granted' substitute the words 'may be granted'."

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-section (5)

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In line 2, before the words 'the Madras Local Boards Act' insert the words and figures 'sub-section (2) of section 188 of'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 100.

Section 183.

Sub-section (4)

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In lines 1 and 2, for the words and figures 'no licence under sub-section (1) nor any lease under sub-section (8), substitute the words and figures 'neither a licence under sub-section (1) nor a lease under sub-section (8)'."

The amendment was adopted.

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Clause 106 (i).

Section 250 (2) (ii).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In line (3) for the words 'under by-laws framed' substitute the words 'by by-laws made'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 109.

Section 258-A.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

Omit the clause."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"Mr. President, Sir, I do not see any reason why this clause should be omitted. The clause says 'Any place where persons assemble for the sale or purchase of articles of food or clothing, of live-stock or poultry, of cotton, groundnut or other industrial crops of any other raw or manufactured products may be declared by the municipal council, with the approval of the Local Government, to be a market.' That, I think, is quite essential and I therefore see no reason why the hon. the Chief Minister wants it to be omitted."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That comes under amendment No. 69."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"This is consequential to the introduction of new section 270-A of the Bill making provision in the same behalf."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I will explain the difficulty. According to the framing of the Bill, a place where persons assemble for the sale or purchase of articles has first to be declared a market before a licence is applied for it. That means, a person who starts a new market need not himself go to the municipal council to obtain a licence. He can start a market without a licence from the municipal council and if the municipal council has to declare it as a market, it and not he, has to go to the Local Government to have it determined as a market. Until such time, the market can go on and vested rights may arise. If this clause is omitted, a person who wishes to start a market will have to go to the municipal council for obtaining a licence and then start the market, and whenever disputes arise, whether a place is a market or not, power is given to the municipal council to refer the matter to the Government under section 270-A. That was the intention of the select committee on the Local Boards Bill."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Mr. President, Sir, the hon. the Minister's explanation for the omission of this clause is that it is covered by the amendment that he intends to move later on. The wording of the amendment there is :

'If any question arises whether any place where persons assemble for the sale or purchase of articles of food or clothing, of live-stock or poultry, of cotton, groundnut or other industrial crops or of any other raw or manufactured products, the municipal council shall make a reference to the Local Government and the decision of the Local Government on the question shall be final.'

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"Therefore, the municipal council is prevented from referring this question to the Local Government unless a question has arisen. I should like to know from the hon. the Minister who should be the person that should initiate or who should propound this question, whether the persons who assemble there, or whether the municipal council itself. Probably, both are at liberty to make a reference to the Local Government. It seems to me that this task of the municipal council to raise the question and then to submit a reference to the Local Government will be minimised by the municipal council at once declaring a certain place to be a market and by allowing the parties concerned to question the authority of the municipal council, if necessary, and to get the decision of the Local Government. I do not see any reason why this small power of declaring a certain place to be a public market which is sought to be vested in the municipal council should be taken away and a regular question should be propounded by the parties concerned or by the municipal council to the Local Government. Evidently, the hon. the Chief Minister has got in his mind places where large concerns are started, as in the case of Chirala, which are not included in the municipal area and over which the municipal council has no authority. It seems Government have exempted the particular area from the operation of the Act, and thus freed the companies from the payment of the taxes to the municipal council, though they derive benefits from the municipal council. It seems to me that it is placing the municipal councils at a disadvantage by asking them to accept the omission of this clause. After all, the object does not seem to be apparent, on the face of it to exempt any particular area which is considered by the municipal council to be a market; and I do not see any valid reason for omitting this clause. I therefore oppose the amendment."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Sir, a provision to the same effect was also made in the Local Boards Bill after consideration and the Council felt that the clause, as proposed by amendment No. 69, would be the proper one and not section 258-A. As regards the question which my hon. Friend asks as to who is to make a reference to the Government, it is stated in the amendment that will be proposed hereafter, namely:—

'If any question arises. . . the municipal council shall make a reference to the Local Government and the decision of the Local Government on the question shall be final'.

"According to that amendment, it is the municipal council that should make the reference. That is what is stated there."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"Under what provision, do they declare?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Under the provisions of the Act."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The idea is this. If this is omitted, there is no section to enable the municipality to declare a place a market and a market is a well-known thing. Anybody knows that if a dispute arises as to whether a particular place is a market or not, it has to be referred to the Local Government."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"First of all, it must be declared a market, then disputes will arise and then the matter may be referred to the Local Government if necessary."

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

Omit the Clause.

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 111.

Section 260 (2) (c).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

For the word 'bringing', in line 1 substitute the word 'carrying' and for the word 'carrying' in line 2 substitute the word 'bringing'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 111-A.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is:—

After clause 111, insert the following clause namely:—

111-A. In sub-section (1) of section 261 of the said Act, for the words 'rents and fees,' the word 'fees' shall be substituted."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 112.

Section 262 (4)

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

After the words 'licence was sought' add the words 'or had been obtained'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 113.

Section 262-A.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In line 2, for the word 'fees' substitute the words 'any fees'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 118.

Sections 270-A to 270-D.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

(a) Re-number sections 270-A to 270-D as sections 270-B to 270-E respectively and before the heading 'Cart-stands' insert the following section, namely:—

'270-A. If any question arises whether any place where persons assemble for the sale or purchase of articles of food or clothing, of livestock or poultry, of cotton, groundnut or other industrial crops or of any other raw or manufactured products is a market or not, the municipal council shall make a reference to the Local Government and the decision of the Local Government on the question shall be final.'

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Section 270-B (2) as renumbered by amendment (a).

(b) For the words 'of every such place' at the end, substitute the word 'thereof'.

Section 270-D as renumbered by amendment (a).

(c) For the figures and letter '270 A', substitute the figures and letter '270 B'.

Section 270-E (4) as renumbered by amendment (a).

(d) After the words 'licence was sought' add the words 'or had been obtained.'

The amendments were adopted.

Clause 123 (i).

Section 303 (2) (b).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In lines 2 and 3, omit the words 'or appointments'.

In the second proviso, for the words 'Adi-Dravida or Adi-Andhra candidate standing for election' substitute the words 'Adi-Dravida candidate'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 123 (iv).

Section 303 (2) (n).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In line 3, omit the words 'companies tax'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 123 (vi).

Section 303 (2) (r).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In line 3, before the words 'to compel' insert the word 'and'."

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. F. E. JAMES :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the following amendment :—

In sub-clause (vi) omit the word 'and' at the end of (q) and after (r) add the following :—

'and (s) for determining the cost of buildings and lands, the depreciation to be allowed and conditions under which lands shall be deemed to be appurtenant to buildings'.

"Sir, the proviso to section 81 (3) provides for the determining of the cost of lands in such manner as may be prescribed by the Local Government by

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rules made under the Act. Therefore, it is essential that when Government frame rules for determining the cost of lands, similar provision should be made for the cost of buildings, so as to adopt a uniform procedure. According to the present Act, municipalities themselves to make by-laws and this amendment will save a great deal of trouble which corporations feel in determining the value of the various buildings. The provision in the Bill for determining the conditions under which lands shall be deemed to be appurtenant to buildings in section 306, under which the municipalities have power to make by-laws. As a matter of fact, that is not generally satisfactory, because no uniform procedure is likely to be adopted by municipalities and many municipalities do not at all frame by-laws; so that the result is that difficulties are experienced. Therefore the suggestion made by my amendment is that Government shall be given power to make rules which shall be uniform for all municipalities. I am quite sure hon. Members will find no difficulty in accepting my amendment."

* Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, it seems to me that the amendment of Mr. James will lead to hardship in certain cases. In all cases it will not be possible to assess the value of the buildings on the capital spent. It may be that in some cases the rental value of the building may furnish a better basis for assessment. Discretion should therefore be given to the local bodies to determine how the property should be assessed. If we are to assess the value of the buildings in the City of Madras on their capital value it will bring in nearly twice the income to the Corporation but it will be doing a great hardship to assesses. For example, if the Christian College and other similar institutions were to be assessed on the amount of the money spent as capital on the buildings the institutions really cannot exist after paying the municipal tax. Therefore I suggest that some discretion should be given to the local bodies to determine how they should assess houses in the local area. It may possibly be profitable to adopt in certain cases the line of procedure suggested by Mr. James; but we must remember that there may be cases where it will not be possible to adopt such a procedure. So that I feel that no hard-and-fast rule should be laid down, but discretion should be left to the local bodies in such matters. If by-laws are not passed, as Mr. James said, by local bodies, Government should insist on the local bodies passing by-laws. For these reasons I oppose the motion of Mr. James."

1 p.m.

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"Sir, I find some difficulty in accepting the motion of Mr. James. Section 82 of the Act as amended provides for the method of assessment of property. It runs thus :

(1) Every building shall be assessed together with site and other adjacent premises occupied as an appurtenance thereto unless the owner of the building is a different person from the owner of such site or premises.

(2) The annual value of lands and buildings shall be deemed to be the gross annual rent at which they may reasonably be expected to let from month to month or from year to year less a deduction, in the case of buildings only, of ten per centum of such annual rent and the said deduction, shall be in lieu of all allowance for repairs or on any other account whatever."

"So that in the case of lands and buildings it is not the cost but the gross annual rent minus a ten per cent depreciation that is taken into account in fixing the assessment. Then the proviso runs thus :

Provided that

(a) in the case of (i) any Government or railway building or (ii) any building the gross annual rent of which cannot, in the opinion of the chairman be estimated, the annual value of

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the premises shall be deemed to be six per centum 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."

"So that under section 82 the Legislature has fixed what shall be the depreciation. Now what the motion of Mr. James aims at is to leave that open; and such a step will lead to conflict with the provisions of section 82. I believe we have fixed a fair amount for depreciation. And so I have to oppose the amendment of Mr. James."

*The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I am also in agreement with the difficulties pointed out by Mr. Muniswami Nayudu. For section 82 (2) already provides for depreciation and to leave it with the discretion of the Local Government here is to create conflict between section 82 and this section. Then as regards the rule-making powers they will be subject to the other sections of the Act. Hence I cannot agree to the motion of Mr. James."

Mr. F. E. JAMES:—"Sir, I realize the difficulty pointed out by Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, and I shall move for the deletion of the words 'depreciation to be allowed', if the House allows me. But still the difficulty regarding the definition of 'appurtenant to buildings' remains. This and the determination of the cost of buildings and lands. I feel that the rules should be put on a uniform basis. For there has been—I am not speaking from theory—definite practical difficulty in regard to this, and I think there ought to be some general rule under which the cost of buildings and lands should be determined."

Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Sir, I move that this amendment be taken up after the disposal of the other amendments."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is to postpone the consideration of amendment of Mr. James."

The motion was put and adopted.

Clause 124 (3) (b).

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—"

For the first four lines of this sub-clause beginning with 'After sub-section (2)' and ending with 'under this section shall', substitute the following, namely: 'After the same section the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"305-A. A draft of the rules proposed to be made under sub-section (2) of section 77-A or under section 305 shall."

The amendment was adopted.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—"

In section 305-A as renumbered by the above amendment for the word 'Gazette' in the penultimate line, substitute the expression 'Fort St. George Gazette'."

The amendment was adopted.

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The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think the amendment to omit sub-clause (ii) in clause 125 also has to be postponed."

Mr. F. E. JAMES:—"Yes, as it is consequential."

The amendment was postponed.

Clause 128.

Section 314.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—"

'In sub-section (1), for the expression 'Rs. 200' occurring at the end, substitute the words 'two hundred rupees for every such offence'.

In sub-section (2), for the expression 'Rs. 1,000' occurring at the end, substitute the words 'one thousand rupees for every such offence'.

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 130.

Section 321.

Sub-clause (i).

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—"

'Omit the word 'and' at the end of the sub-clause.

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-clause (iii).

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—"

Omit the words 'of any licence or permission' in lines 2 and 3, and insert the word 'and' at the end of the sub-clause."

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-clause (iv).

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—"

For sub-clause (iv), substitute the following sub-clause, namely:—

'(iv) in sub-section (9), after the words 'for registration' the words 'and may in his discretion also recover summarily and pay over to the council such amount, if any, as he may fix as the costs of the prosecution' shall be added."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 137 (i).

Section 347.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—"

For the word 'save' substitute the word 'Save'.

The amendment was adopted.

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Clause 140.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

Substitute the following section for section 351-A, namely :—

'351-A. The election authority may defend himself if sued or joined as a party in any proceeding relating to the preparation or publication of electoral rolls or to the conduct of elections, as the case may be, and the expenses incurred by the election authority in so doing shall be payable from the municipal fund.'

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 145.

Section 363.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

Before the words and figures 'sections 303 and 305', insert the words, figures and letter 'sub-section (2) of section 77-A and'.

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 146.

Section 368.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

- (a) *In sub-section (1), in line 4, after the words 'exercise the powers' insert the words 'discharge the duties'.*
- (b) *In sub-section (2), in line 3, for the words 'within a period of six months', substitute the words 'on a day within six months' and at the end, add the words 'declaring the area to be a municipality'.*
- (c) *In sub-section (3), in line 1, after the words 'exercise the powers' insert the words 'discharge the duties' and in line 3, omit the word 'municipal'.*
- (d) *In sub-section (5), in line 1, omit the word 'elected' and for the words and figure 'if the period referred to in sub-section (2) expires on' substitute the words and figure 'if the day referred to in sub-section (2) is' and for the words 'immediately preceding the expiry of such period' occurring at the end substitute the words 'immediately preceding such day'.*
- (e) *In sub-section (7), before the word and figure 'section 7' insert the words and figure 'sub-section (1) of'.*

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 148 (ii).

New Rule 3 (1).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

Omit the words 'during office hours' occurring in the penultimate line and insert those words after the words 'at the municipal office' in line 7.

The amendment was adopted.

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Clause 150.

New Rule 9.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For the words 'within a period of thirty days from the date of such notice' in the first sentence substitute the words 'within a period of sixty days from the date of such notice in the case of the Government, a railway administration or a company and of thirty days from the said date in other cases' and omit the proviso."

The amendment was adopted.

New Rule 10.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For the words 'within thirty days from the date of service of such notice' substitute the words 'within sixty days from the date of service of such notice in the case of the Government, a railway administration or a company and within thirty days from the said date in other cases.'"

The amendment was adopted.

Rule 11.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 5, for the words 'annual value' substitute the words 'annual or capital value'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 152.

Rule 16 (3).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In the last line, omit the words 'in the scale'."

The amendment was adopted.

Rule 17.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 2, for the words 'or exercised a profession' substitute the word 'and a person shall be deemed to have exercised a profession'."

The amendment was adopted.

Rule 18 (2).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For the words and letter 'referred to in clause (b)' substitute the words and letter 'prescribed under clause (b)'."

The amendment was adopted.

Rule 19 (1).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

(a) In the fifth line, from the bottom, for the words 'submit returns' substitute the words 'submit a return'."

The amendment was adopted.

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Rule 19 (4).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

(b) *In line (2), for the words 'this sub-rule' substitute the word and figure 'sub-rule 3'.*"

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 153.

Sub-clause (i).

Rule 20 (1).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In the first line for the word 'to' at the end, substitute the word 'of'."

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-clause (ii).

Rule 20 (2).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In the penultimate line, for the words 'such carriage or animal' substitute the words 'such carriages and animals'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 154.

Rule 21.

Sub-clause (iii).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

For the words 'motor lorry' in the new item substitute the words 'steam or motor lorry'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 155.

Rule 22.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In line 2, for the word 'thereto' substitute the word 'thereof'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 156.

Rule 23.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In clause (b), for the words and figures 'rules 16 or 17' substitute the word and figures 'rule 19'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 168 (1).

Rule 36 (1).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In line 4, before the first word 'for' insert the figure '(1)'."

The amendment was adopted.

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Clause 168 (2).

Rule 36 (2).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

For the words and figure 'pay over to the municipal council (i) the amounts', substitute the words 'pay over to the municipal council the amounts'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 174.

Schedule V.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

Omit sub-clause (ii) and re-number sub-clauses (iii) and (iv) as sub-clauses (ii) and (iii) respectively."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 175.

Schedule VII.

Sub-clause (iv).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

Omit the item relating to section 111-A and for the word 'items' in line 2, substitute the word 'item'."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

(a) *Re-number sub-clauses (xiv), (xv), (xvi) and (xvii) as (xv), (xvii), (xviii) and (xix) respectively and insert the following as sub-clauses (xiv) and (xvi) respectively :—*

'(xiv) In the third column of the item relating to section 261, the words "of food" shall be omitted.

'(xvi) In the third column of the item relating to section 275, for the word and figures "section 269" the word and figures "section 274" shall be substituted.

(b) *For sub-clause (xv) as re-numbered by the above amendment substitute the following sub-clause, namely :—*

'(xv) (a) In the third column of the item relating to section 270, for the words "Sale of article in public streets" the words "Sale or exposure for sale of animal or article in public street" shall be substituted; and

(b) after the same item, the following items shall be inserted, namely :—

"270 C ... Using a public Two hundred place or the sides rupees. of a public street as a public landing place, etc.

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"270 E ... Opening or keep- Two hundred
ing open a new rupees."
private cart-stand
without licence
or contrary to
licence.

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 176 (vi).

Schedule VIII.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

For the item relating to 270 D, substitute the following items, namely :—

'270 C ... Using a public place or the sides of Twenty rupees.
a public street as a public landing
place, etc.

'270 E ... Opening or keeping open a new Twenty rupees'.
private cart-stand without licence
or contrary to licence.

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 177.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

- (1) Re-number sub-clauses (1) (a), (b), (c) and (d) and 2 (a), (b) and (c) of clause 177 as sub-clauses (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g) respectively of the same clause.
- (2) In sub-clause (a), in line 4, before the word 'sections' insert the words and figures 'sub-section (2) of section 48 and.'
- (3) In sub-clause (b), in lines 2 and 3, for the word and figure 'sub-section (4)' substitute the words and figures 'sub-sections (4) and (5)'.
- (4) In sub-clause (c), omit the word 'and' at the end.
- (5) In sub-clauses (e), (f) and (g) as re-lettered by amendment (1), for the word 'Any' at the commencement substitute the word 'any'.
- (6) In sub-clause (e) as so re-lettered in lines 4 and 5, omit the words and figure 'of sub-section (1)'.
- (7) In sub-clause (f) as so re-lettered for the words and figures 'sections 38, 39, 41 and 43' substitute the words and figures 'sections 40, 41, 43 and 45'.
- (8) At the end of sub-clause (f) as so re-lettered insert the word 'and'.
- (9) In sub-clause (g) as so re-lettered for the words and letters '(a) or (b) of this sub-section', substitute the word and letters '(e) or (f)'; and omit the words and figure 'of sub-section (1)' occurring at the end.
- (10) In the Explanation, in line 4, for the words 'sub-section' at the end substitute the word 'section'.

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Re-number clause 178 as clause 179 and insert the following clause, as clause 178, namely :—

'178. Every municipality in which a water and drainage tax is levied on the date of the commencement of this Act shall, on or before such date as the Local Government may fix in this behalf, declare in accordance with the provisions of the first proviso to sub-section (1) of section 81 of the said Act as amended by this Act what proportion of the tax is levied for water-works'."

The amendment was adopted.

The Schedule.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I do not propose to move the amendment."

Mr. C. GOVINDAN NAYAR :—"I am sorry I made a mistake."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Please explain."

Mr. C. GOVINDAN NAYAR :—"The entries relating to section 41, sub-section (1), proviso (a), should be omitted because these do not exist at all as the result of a revised proviso which was substituted. The entries relate to a non-existent proviso. Similarly with reference to Schedule IV, rule 61. Therefore we must delete these two items."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

Omit the two entries relating to section 41, sub-section (1), proviso (a), and also the entry relating to Schedule IV, rule 61."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 123 (vi).

Section 303 (2) (r).

Mr. F. E. JAMES :—"I move—

In sub-clause (vi) omit the word 'and' at the end of (q) and after (r) add the following :—

'and (s) for determining the cost of buildings and lands.'

'I appreciate the difficulties raised and therefore I am not moving the question relating to depreciation and the conditions under which lands shall be deemed to be appurtenant to buildings.'

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I have no objection to that."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In clause 123, sub-clause (vi), omit the word 'and' at the end of (a) and after (r) add the following :—

'and (s) for determining the cost of buildings and lands'."

The amendment was adopted.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

That the clauses in the Bill shall be re-numbered."

The amendment was adopted.

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Clause 6.

Sub-section 3 (e).

Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN :—" I move to—

Substitute the word 'and' for the word 'or' after the word 'Anglo-Indians'.

" I move this because I want that there should be a certain uniformity in representation and that the claims of the Adi-Dravidas should not be overlooked by the municipality."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" I second it."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" This question was already considered both in the Select Committee and during the second reading stage of the Bill in the Legislative Council. Mr. Srinivasan is wrong in thinking that it is in the power of the municipality to determine the community to which the representation of a reserved seat will be given. The power is in the Government and he may rest assured that the interests of the Adi-Dravida community will be vigilantly watched by the Government."

The amendment was by leave of the House withdrawn.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, I must convey my thanks to Mr. C. Govindan Nayar, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Cotterell and Mr. Hilton Brown who have really been responsible in many ways for drafting this Bill. At every stage, I have been obliged to them for putting forward amendments and getting things into shape. I am also obliged to hon. Members of this House who have readily helped me at every stage to bring the Bill into proper shape, especially to Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu and Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar and their party who, I know, have been as anxious that this Bill should be piloted through the House as I have been. I thank them all for the kindness they have shown towards me in the piloting of this measure. I hope that by the passing of this measure we shall have some reform in the matter of municipal administration which will redound to the credit of the province."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Sir, while this Bill is going to be passed into law I wish to say just a few words about some of the things that were included in this Bill and others which were not included."

" The one important point on which I wish to lay stress is that in the assessment of profession-tax, the hon. the Chief Minister and the Government have acted rather more favourably to the rich people than to the poor people. Sir, I would here mention the fact that a person getting an income of Rs. 150 for six months pays one-half of one per cent as profession-tax whereas an individual or a company getting an income of Rs. 21,000 or more pays one and three-tenths per cent. This, Sir, is rather unjust. This is against all principles of taxation. Sir, here the incidence of taxation is almost $\frac{1}{2}$ on a poor man and it is but $1\frac{1}{4}$ or $1\frac{3}{8}$ per cent on an individual getting Rs. 21,000 for six months. I do not see the justice of this. They ought to have changed this so that people getting higher incomes were charged proportionately more. This is followed in every civilized country. We are not, Sir, far behind other civilized countries in claiming we are civilized. But in acts like these, when a poor man is concerned, we are down on him."

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" Another thing that was passed and should not have been passed was this: that while co-operative societies and their buildings are taxed at a higher rate, that is, at a rate regularly charged for all the private buildings, buildings belonging to railway companies which are making huge profits were given exemption and were taxed only 4 per cent. If the Government did not have behind them a group of people who would stand every time they are bid to stand by them these changes would not have been made."

" Another thing which I must not fail to mention is this—the insistence on the part of the Government to have property qualification for voters. In this connexion I will mention one important fact. A great majority of the women who ought to be enfranchised would go without franchise for the simple reason that ordinarily according to Hindu Law women do not possess property and have no property in their names. These are the things which, if the Opposition was working actively and some of the members who are out of the Council were not out and if the Opposition now presented by the Justice party were the real opposition and not a make-believe one, would not have been passed."

" There is one thing in favour of the Bill and that is the nominations have been abolished. If not for anything else, for that at least we needed this amending Bill. There are very many other things in this Bill which must be amended again."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" I would like to congratulate all those persons who have taken some part or another in kicking this Bill into shape. Undoubtedly this Bill contains many features of a progressive character. In the first place, the ever troublesome question of nominations is over and the municipalities are given the free atmosphere of elective spirit. I trust that in this freedom that is given to municipal councils the ugly episodes which have become a frequent occurrence in the municipal administration recently will disappear. The vagaries of autocratic chairmen of municipalities will, I hope, be completely eliminated by the safeguarding provisions which the Council have thought fit to introduce in this Bill. It is also hoped that the transference of the power of conduct of elections to authorities different from the local bodies themselves will put an end to the wrangles with which any Minister's life could be made intolerable."

" I am, however, disappointed that my hon. Friend Dr. Subbarayan has not made any reference to the undoubted assistance he has received from the members of the Congress party who are not here. Probably their absence put them out of his mind and the past favours conferred by the Congress party are forgotten." (Laughter.)

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mutual favours." (Laughter.)

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" You lost your leadership and he has forgotten you as well."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Nevertheless, Sir, it stands really to his credit that it was possible for him during his tenure of office to pilot through the Council a Bill of that sort. It was earnestly looked for by the people for the last six years."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The Council will now adjourn for lunch and meet at 2-30 p.m."

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

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think it will be more to the convenience of the House if this motion is now put. If any hon. Member wants to oppose the motion, he can do so. Hon. Members may reserve their valedictory speeches for both the Bills to the end so that we can easily see how the time can be adjusted. I will now put the motion of the hon. the Chief Minister to the vote of the House."

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

(2) A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT, 1920
(BILL NO. 13 OF 1929).

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I move that the Bill to amend the Madras Local Boards Act be passed into law."

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

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" We shall adopt the same procedure as we did in the case of the District Municipalities Bill. I shall put the amendments."

Clause 3 (iii).

New clause (6).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—
Omit the proviso."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 3 (xiv).

New clause 19-A.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 4, after the word 'excluding' insert the word 'therefrom'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 3.

New clause 19-B.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 3, after the word 'excluding' insert the word 'therefrom'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 3 (xv).

New section 8 (21).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For the definition of sub-landholder, substitute the following definition, namely :—

(21) 'Sub-landholder' means a person not being a landholder who—

(a) (i) holds any portion of any estate consisting of one or more revenue villages on an under-tenure, created, continued or recognised by the proprietor of such estate, or

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(ii) is entitled to collect the rents of any such village or villages otherwise than as agent or servant of the landholder, and

(b) is registered as a sub-landholder in the office of the Collector under the rules prescribed.

Explanation.—In this clause, the word 'estate' means any estate falling under clause (a), (b) or (c) of the definition of 'estate' in the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act, 1894 and the word 'proprietor' means a proprietor as defined in that Act."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Sir, some explanation is needed as to why the original provision is sought to be altered and what are the new estates that will come in the definition given in the present amendment."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The changes made, hon. Members will see, are only of a drafting nature and intended to clarify the definition of sub-landholder. The new definition includes in clear terms all the categories which are intended to be included within the definition of sub-landholder. It includes under-tenure holders in the temporary zamindaris referred to in the latter part of clause (a) of definition of estates in the Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act. It also includes under-tenure holders holding from persons who are separately registered under clause (b) of that definition. The explanation to the definition as found in the present Bill does not make it clear whether the persons who are referred to therein should be registered in the office of the collector or not. The explanation has therefore been omitted and incorporated in the body of the definition itself."

* Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Is there any provision for the registry of sub-landholders? There are the permanently-settled estates, there are the unsettled palayams, there are also under-tenures both permanent and for a term, some governed by the limited Proprietary Estates' Act and some by the Madras Proprietary Estates' Act. Some of the under-tenures were created, continued or recognized by the Proprietor. There are certain classes of under-tenures neither created, recognized nor continued by the landholders but on account of past political conditions are included in the geographical limits of another zamindari. They are not recognized by the holders and endless litigations have ensued in which any one of these conditions is given the go-by. It is not clear what are the various kinds of landholders that will come under this definition. Apparently, the Chief Minister will introduce some further amendment later on."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The necessity for changing the definition, as adopted by the Council during its consideration, is only this. Clause 21, as it is, contains reference to an estate. The word estate is not defined in the Act as it is. If the hon. Member will peruse the Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act, it will be seen that (a), (b) and (c) includes all classes of zamindaris. If any of these zamindaris had created an under-tenure, that tenure is covered by the word 'sub-landholder' and if any particular zamindar or particular tenure-holder is not covered, that may be an individual case to be dealt with respectively. But it is supposed to cover all cases."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Thank you, Sir. Your explanation is more lucid than that of the Minister."

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member was not present in the select committee. In the select committee, I have taken the responsibility of providing this."

The amendment was put and adopted.

Clause 3 (xv).

New clause 21-A.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In lines 2 and 3, after the words 'revenue taluks' insert the words 'the area' and for the words and figures 'sub-section (2) of the same section' at the end, substitute the words and figure 'sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) of that section, as the case may be'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 4.

Section 4.

Sub-section (1).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

For the word and figure 'sub-section (2)' substitute the words and figures 'sub-sections (2) and (3)'."

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-section (2) (b) (ii).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

After the word 'thereof' at the end, add the word 'or'."

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-section (2) (d).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

To omit sub-section (2) (d)'."

The amendment was adopted.

New sub-sections (3) and (4).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

After sub-section (2), insert the following sub-sections, namely—

'(3) (a) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (1) and (2) the Local Government may, in special circumstances, by notification declare any part of a district to be a taluk for the purposes of the Act and specify the name of the taluk.

(b) The Local Government may, by notification,—

(i) exclude from any taluk constituted under clause (a) any local area comprised therein or

(ii) include in any such taluk any local area in the vicinity thereof, or

(iii) cancel a notification issued under clause (a), or

(iv) alter the name of the taluk as notified under clause (a).

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(c) Before issuing a notification under clause (a) or clause (b) the procedure laid down in clause (c) of sub-section (2) shall be followed and the consent of the district board to the issue of such notification shall also be obtained.

(4) Every notification issued under clause (a) or sub-clause (ii) of clause (b) of sub-section (2) or under clause (a) or sub-clause (ii) of clause (b) of sub-section (3) shall contain a statement of the reasons therefor and shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council."

* MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, I beg to speak on this amendment. You will see from the draft Bill that the Council has already passed that ordinarily one taluk should be constituted into a taluk board. Similarly, a district may be constituted a district board. Now, Sir, I am very sorry to say that the European members of this House are unconsciously the cause for the change to be proposed in the draft Bill. We have provided, as a matter of fact, that, when any taluk cannot work by itself, two taluks may be constituted into a taluk board if necessary. As a matter of fact, anybody who is acquainted with the working of taluk boards, knows the precarious condition of their finances, and it would be, from my point of view a very undesirable tendency on the part of Government if they should encourage taluks to be split up and to be constituted into two or more taluk boards. The whole trouble has arisen because of the legitimate desire, perhaps, of the European members to have Anamalais constituted into a separate taluk board. I do not know, Sir, how many villages are comprised in that area. Well, there may be one, two or three villages. If the area involved is so small as that, I should say that there is already a provision in this Bill, by which a panchayat for this area may be constituted to carry on the administration of its local affairs. But, evidently, that will not suit them. They are more ambitious and want to call their area a taluk board area because they have their eyes on the financial implications involved in that. If it is only a panchayat area, they will get only a quarter-anna of the cess levied per rupee and perhaps an equivalent grant from the Government. But if it is a taluk board, they will get one anna of the cess instead of a quarter-anna. Because there is no panchayat at all in that area, they will be entitled to all the one anna in the rupee, leaving only the balance of half-anna to the district board. I think, Sir, the Government are introducing rather a dangerous general innovation in this Act in order to satisfy the peculiar need of the European community in the single area of Anamalais. I should not have objected very much if the Government had brought in a special Bill and wanted the Anamalais to be made a taluk board. But under the cover of meeting the European demand the Government are making a dangerous change, which may be fraught with disastrous results. If I may say so from experience, if a district board president finds a taluk board president rather a powerful enemy to deal with, the device he will have to resort to is to apply to the Government to add to or to take away something from the area of the taluk board. The result is that the whole taluk board machinery will be disorganized. I should say that Government should not lend themselves to plans of that sort. The important consideration in passing a Bill of this kind, from the point of view of many of us, is that the Government are deliberately placing themselves above all those inconveniences which they have hitherto

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found difficult to deal with, requests by one party or another for favours of various sorts. Now, by introducing a provision of this sort, I think they are defeating the very purpose of this Bill. I should therefore ask the hon. Minister if he could see his way to delete this amendment altogether. But, if he does not do so, then, I think that the taluk board concerned also should be consulted and its consent obtained before any part which is at present within its area is constituted into a separate taluk. Further, I should say that that proposal should be placed not only on the table of this House but it should be subject to the definite approval of this Council. Without these safeguards, I should say, we would be entrusting the Government with very dangerous powers, and they themselves would regret this provision which is found to give them serious trouble. So, I have given notice of an amendment to you, Sir, that in the proposed sub-section (3) (c) the words 'and the taluk board if any concerned' be added after the words 'the consent of the district board' so that the consent of the taluk board may be obtained before the issue of the notification. Also, towards the end of sub-section (4), I want to add the words 'and shall be subject to the approval of the Legislative Council.' I shall move the amendments one after another if you will allow me, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"For the present, the hon. Member will move his first amendment."

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I move

That in sub-section (3) (c) after the words 'the consent of the district board', the words 'and taluk board if any concerned' be inserted."

Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I second it."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, I am not willing to give up this amendment, which my hon. Friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar has made, because I think the main amendment is quite necessary, which is not merely made from the planters' point of view, as Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar seems to imagine. There are cases in other areas where no planters are concerned, where it may be necessary to have two taluk boards for one taluk, especially in areas where the cesses are heavy. Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar perhaps thinks of districts like his where the cases are so low and where it will be impossible sometimes even to have one taluk constituted into a taluk board. But there are cases in the deltaic districts and in Tanjore where it may be necessary with the growth of panchayats to have more than one taluk board for a taluk. In the circumstances, I am willing to accept his amendment because his fear seems to be that the district board and the Government may try to ride over the wishes of the area concerned and constitute it into a taluk board where the taluk board concerned is not in favour of such a move being made. Therefore I will accept that amendment, to obtain the consent of the taluk board also as a necessary requisite for the bifurcation being made. But, I would also like to mention to him that when this is done it is not necessary to get the approval of the Legislative Council because once the district board and the taluk board have agreed to the bifurcation which the Government may propose, it ought to be a safeguard against the risks that my hon. Friend thinks they will be running by a bifurcation. So, I would request him not to move the other amendment."

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The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—

* *In the amendment of the hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan, in sub-clause (c) of sub-section (3), for the words 'the district board', substitute the words 'the district board and the taluk board if any concerned'."*

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar did not move his other amendment.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I will now put the amendment as amended by the House."

The amended amendment was also adopted.

Section 5.

Sub-section (1).

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—

Substitute the following for sub-section (1) of section 5:—

'(1) The Local Government may, by notification, published in the prescribed manner, declare any part of a revenue taluk to be a village for the purposes of this Act and specify the name of the village'."

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-section 2 (b).

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—

After the word 'taluk' at the end, add the word 'or'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 5.

Sub-clause (ii).

Section 6 (2)—Proviso.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—

For sub-clause (ii) substitute the following sub-clause, namely:—

(ii) For the proviso to sub-section (2) the following provisos shall be substituted, namely:—

'Provided that where there is no taluk board in any part of a district, the district board shall exercise the powers, discharge the duties, perform the functions and be credited with the receipts and debited with the charges of the taluk board, and the president of the district board shall exercise the powers, discharge the duties and perform the functions of the president of the taluk board, in such part of the district.'

Provided further that where there is no panchayat in any part of a taluk, the taluk board shall exercise the powers, discharge the duties, perform the functions and be credited with the receipts and debited with the charges of the panchayat, and the president of the taluk board shall exercise the powers, discharge the duties and perform the functions of the president of the panchayat, in such part of the taluk'."

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Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"With regard to this amendment, Sir, I should say that the Bill as it was passed at the second reading contained a provision to the effect that where there was no panchayat in any part of a taluk the taluk board shall exercise the functions of a panchayat in that area. I do not find the provision here. Perhaps it was left out by inadvertence. I am referring to it because this provision was contained even in the original Act of 1920."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"It was an inadvertent omission."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 7.

Section 8.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—

For the word and figures 'Chapter IV', substitute the words 'this Act'."

The amendment was adopted.

Section 9.

Sub-section (7).

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—

In line 5, before the word 'board', insert the word 'local'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 12.

Section 15.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—

(a) In clause (a) of sub-section (1), in line 2, before the word 'bodru', insert the word 'local'.

(b) Renumber clause 12 as sub-clause (1) of clause 12 and, to the clause as renumbered, add the following sub-clause, namely,—

(2) In the same section, in sub-section (8) as renumbered, the words "or re-appointment" shall be omitted'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 13-A.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—

After the word 'omitted' at the end, add the following, namely:—

and for the words 'in the same manner as his predecessor was elected', the words 'in the manner laid down in this Act' shall be substituted."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 17.

Section 22-A.

Sub-section (2).

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—

For sub-section (2), substitute the following sub-section, namely:—

(2) (a) When the office of president of a district board is vacant and there is either a vacancy in the office of vice-president or the

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vice-president has been continuously absent from jurisdiction for more than fifteen days or is incapacitated, the district collector shall convene a meeting for the election of a president and until a new president or vice-president is elected and assumes office or the vice-president returns to jurisdiction or recovers from his incapacity, as the case may be, the district collector shall, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or in the rules or notifications issued thereunder, be ex-officio member and president of the district board.

(b) When the office of president of a taluk board or panchayat is vacant and there is either a vacancy in the office of vice-president or the vice-president has been continuously absent from jurisdiction for more than fifteen days or is incapacitated, a member of the taluk board appointed by the president of the district board or a member of the panchayat appointed by the president of the taluk board, as the case may be, shall convene a meeting for the election of a president and until a new president or vice-president is elected and assumes office or the vice-president returns to jurisdiction or recovers from his incapacity, as the case may be, the member so appointed shall exercise the functions of the president of the taluk board or panchayat'."

The amendment was adopted.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—

After sub-section (3), insert the following sub-section, namely:—

(4) The person appointed to exercise the functions of the president of a taluk board or panchayat under clause (b) of sub-section (2) shall, for the period during which he exercises such functions, be styled 'temporary president' of the taluk board or panchayat, as the case may be."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 18.

Section 23.

Sub-section (2).

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—

In line 8, omit the words 'if he'."

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-section (3).

Proviso (iii).

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—

In the last line, for the word 'respectively' substitute the words 'as the case may be'."

The amendment was adopted.

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Clause 28.

New section 30 (3).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In line 3, for the words 'provided by' substitute the words 'referred to in'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 30.

Section 37-C.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In clause (c), in line 2, before the word 'information', insert the word 'any'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 31.

Section 38.

Sub-section (2).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In line 2, for the words and letters 'on grounds (a) or (b)', substitute the words and letters 'on any of the grounds referred to in clauses (a) and (b)'."

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-section (3).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In lines 2 and 3, for the words, letter and figures 'in any of the cases falling under clause (c) of sub-section (1) (ii)', substitute the words letter and figure 'on any of the grounds referred to in clause (c) of sub-section (1)'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 36.

Section 44 (4).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

(a) *In clause (a), omit the words 'as such' occurring at the end.*

(b) *In clause (b), omit the words 'as the case may be' and also the words 'as such' occurring at the end'."*

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 37.

Section 45.

Sub-clause (i).

Sub-section (1).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

For the words 'and for the time within which the board shall be reconstituted' substitute the sentence 'The notification shall specify the time within which the board shall be reconstituted'."

The amendment was adopted.

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Sub-section (1-A).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In the penultimate line, for the words 'or objections', substitute the words 'and objections'."

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-clause (ii).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

(i) *In line 4, omit the first word 'and.'*

(ii) *In line 7, omit the last word 'and.'"*

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 38.

Section 45-A (4).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

For the words commencing with 'exclude the area' and ending with the figure '5', substitute the words and figure 'exclude the area of the panchayat from the operation of this Act or cancel the notification issued under section 5 declaring such area to be a village'."

The amendment was adopted.

Section 45-B.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

For section 45-B, substitute the following section, namely—

'45-B When a local board is dissolved under section 45 or a panchayat is superseded under section 45-A, the Local Government, until the date of the reconstitution thereof and the reconstituted board or panchayat thereafter, shall be entitled to all the assets and be subject to all the liabilities of the board or panchayat as on the date of dissolution or supersession and on the date of the reconstitution respectively'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 40.

Section 47.

Sub-section (5).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

(a) *In line 2, after the words 'when a new circle is formed' insert the words 'or when an existing circle is abolished.'*

(b) *In clause (a) in line 1, omit the word 'elected.'"*

The amendment was adopted.

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Clause 41.

Section 48.

Sub-section (5).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

- (a) *In line 2, after the words 'when a new circle is formed' insert the words 'or when an existing circle is abolished.'*
 (b) *In clause (a), in line 1, omit the word 'elected.'*"

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 42.

Section 49.

Sub-section (1).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In line 3, after the word 'notification' insert the words 'published in the prescribed manner.'"

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-section (2).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In line 4, after the word 'notified' insert the words 'in the prescribed manner.'"

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-section (5).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

- (1) *In line 2, after the words 'when a new ward is formed' insert the words 'or when an existing ward is abolished.'*
 (2) *In clause (a), in line 1, omit the word 'elected.'*"

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 41.

Section 51.

Sub-clause (ii).

New sub-section (8).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

- (i) *In line 4, for the words 'village shall' substitute the words 'panchayat shall.'*
 (ii) *In line 5, delete the word 'and' occurring at the end."*

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-clause (iii).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

- (i) *In line 2 of the proposed addition omit the words 'from year to year.'*
 (ii) *At the end of the sub-clause, insert the word 'and.'*
After sub-clause (iii), add the following sub-clause, namely :—
 (iv) *In sub-section (5) as renumbered, for the words 'final electoral roll published under this section' the words 'electoral roll as so revised' shall be substituted."*

The amendment was adopted.

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Clause 45.

Sub-clause (iii).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

For new clauses (c) and (d) substitute the following clauses, namely :—

'(c) he possesses one or more of the qualifications described in Schedule III;

(d) in the case of a district or taluk board, he has resided for one hundred and twenty days in the aggregate in such preceding year in the district or taluk or in a municipality (including the City of Madras) or Cantonment, situated within three miles of the district or taluk :

Provided that in the case of persons whose sole residential qualification consists in their residence in any such municipality or cantonment, their being assessed to a tax payable to a municipal or cantonment authority shall not be deemed to be a qualification within the meaning of this clause; and

(e) in the case of a panchayat, he has resided in the village for one hundred and twenty days in the aggregate in such preceding year.'"

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 47.

Section 54.

Sub-section (2).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In lines 2 and 3, omit the words 'and no honorary magistrate exercising jurisdiction therein' and after the words 'qualified for election' insert the words 'or for holding office.'"

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, I beg to move the following amendment :—

In lines 2 and 3, substitute the words 'the village officer' for 'the village headman' and, after the words 'qualified for election' insert the words 'or for holding office.'

"Sir, my object is plain. When we were discussing the Municipal Bill, you would have known that, as the village officers and karnams were labouring under a disability so far as their right to stand for election is concerned, the Select Committee as also the Council came to the right conclusion that, so far as the village officers are concerned, be they village headmen or village accountants, they should be placed more or less on the same footing in regard to their privileges and rights to stand for election to the local bodies. So, Sir, an amendment was carried in the Municipal Act to the effect that no officer of Government other than the village officer and no honorary magistrate exercising jurisdiction in the municipal town would be qualified for election, etc. I say that a similar amendment should be carried in regard to this Bill also. I am not quite clear how such a provision was not made in this Bill. I think it is a matter of honour that so far as these officers are concerned, no invidious distinction should be made between them and that

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whatever decision we have come to in regard to these officers in connexion with the Municipal Act should be adopted in regard to the Local Boards Act also.

"Sir, I am just coming from one of the district conferences and I found that one of the reasons adduced by those who are acquainted with village life for the factions existing in the villages is the anomalous position given to these people by the Government themselves, treating one person different from the other and so setting them up by the ears to quarrel with each other. The result of this is disharmony in the villages.

"Sir, if the village panchayats are to work satisfactorily in the villages it is very important that the village accountant and the village headman should work harmoniously as one. They should not feel that the one is being favoured at the expense of the other. They should feel that they are treated alike by the Government in all respects. Therefore, I say, Sir, that if our panchayats are to work satisfactorily and well, we must remove this distinction and allow the karnams also to stand for election to the local bodies just as the village headmen are allowed. It is very necessary to adopt in this Act the provisions which we have adopted in the Municipal Bill. I believe that it is due to oversight that a similar provision was not made here and that it is by mere inadvertence that this provision has been allowed to remain as it is in the draft."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"I wish to second this amendment of my hon. Friend from Bellary and, in doing so, I wish to state that an amendment of this kind is more necessary in this Bill than in the Municipal Bill. As this Bill deals with village panchayats it is important that we should have the co-operation of the village headmen and karnams. If any invidious distinction like this is allowed to remain in the Act, there is likely to be a considerable amount of friction in working the village panchayats. The village accountants would very likely take into their heads to obstruct the smooth working of the panchayats. At one of the conferences recently held, it may be noted, the village headmen have agreed to the grant of this privilege to the karnams."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Sir, I am not sure how this distinction happened to be made. I think it was due to the fact that in the old Local Boards Act this distinction between the headman and the karnam occurs. In the Municipal Act the karnam is allowed to stand, but in the Local Boards Act he is not allowed to stand. I would rather that we copy the language as it is, because, both are officials and it is better to restrict the official element as much as possible. I would therefore request my hon. Friend to withdraw the motion."

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Sir, in the District Municipalities Act of 1920, the words used were 'village officer'. There was no disqualification attached to any village officer whether a karnam or a headman. But in the Local Boards Act of 1920, the words used were 'village headman'. So, a distinction was sought to be made in these Acts, in respect of the exemption of village officers. In one case it was sought to exempt only village headmen while in the other case it was sought to exempt both the village headman and the karnam. The Select Committee decided to disqualify all village officers under both the Bills and, only when it came to

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the Council, amendments with regard to both these Bills were moved by Messrs. Muniswami Nayudu and Ratnasabhupati Mudaliyar and myself. In the case of the District Municipalities Bill the amendment that we moved was to the effect that the village officers are not to be disqualified and that was accepted by the Council. In the case of the Local Boards Bill the amendment that we gave notice of was to the effect that no officers of Government other than the village headmen shall be qualified for election to the local boards. We simply copied the language as it stood in the Local Boards Act of 1920. That amendment was accepted by the House and is found embodied in the Bill that has been published. I do not see any necessity for going back upon the decision taken by the House at the time of the second reading. And there is also the further provision in the proviso that Government servants who are not whole-time servants are not disqualified at all. If a karnam is regarded as only a part-time servant of the Government, then it will be open to him to stand and it will be for the Government to say whether a karnam is a whole-time servant or only a part-time servant. I think it will be best to leave the section as it is rather than go back upon the decision of the Council made at the second reading stage.

"Sir, it is unnecessary for me to point out that conditions existing in 3-15 rural areas and conditions existing in urban areas are not exactly the same. While in the case of urban areas there may not be any fear of the karnam being able to substantially influence the voters, such a fear may be legitimately entertained in the case of the rural population, and that I take was the reason for this distinction being made in the two Bills with regard to disqualifying the village karnams. I therefore oppose the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, and would request the Council to retain the section as it was when it was passed in the second reading."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I have carefully listened to the debate and controversy between Messrs. Ranganatha Mudaliyar and Kumaraswami Reddiyar and I cannot make out for a moment the reason for the invidious distinction that has been drawn between the village headman and the village karnam. The only reason and the most convincing reason according to my hon. Friend from Tinnevely was that they have this distinction in the present Act and that therefore they may repeat the same mistake in this Bill also. That is hardly an argument which is convincing. We have undertaken the revision of the provisions of the Local Boards Act and there has been a great clamour on the part of the village karnams as to why they should be disqualified from standing for election to local boards while their compeers and comrades, the village headmen, are made eligible to stand as candidates for election. The principle that we are adopting in the case of District Municipalities Bill should apply as well to the case of local boards also. A distinction has been drawn between rural conditions and urban conditions. Again I say the reasons advanced in this respect are not convincing at all. We have enfranchised a class of village officers, and the reason for such enfranchisement is that they do not get a regular pay but only an honorarium. And the rule that prohibits Government servants from standing for election applies only to those cases where the Government servants are getting a regular pay. If this distinction should apply to village headmen I submit it must equally apply to village karnams. The karnam

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is the most heavily worked officer and he ought not to be kept out from enjoying this privilege especially when we are conferring this privilege in the case of the District Municipalities Act. When you are conferring this privilege in the case of the District Municipalities Act, I think it is but fair that the same concession should be extended to the case of local boards also as otherwise we would be leaving a most useful class of Government servants to smart under a grievance."

* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" I rise to oppose the amendment. It is already known that village headmen command the greatest influence in the villages. Now my hon. Friend wants that the same concession which is given to the village headmen should be extended to the karnams also. If the village karnam is allowed to stand for election I am afraid that most of the local boards will be swamped by these officers, because they command all the influence. Local boards are supposed to be self-governing institutions and in the interests of future India unless these people who command such large influence are kept out I am afraid our real object will not be achieved. Because my hon. Friend happens to come from a village officers' conference which has passed a resolution in favour of the karnams also standing for election, that is no reason why these karnams should be added to the list of candidates who are eligible to stand for elections. In many districts through which I have been touring, I find that there is a feeling among my own community that these karnams carry a large amount of influence with them and so they should not be allowed to stand for election to these local boards. I therefore oppose the amendment."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" I really see no reason to exempt village headmen and shut out karnams only from standing for election to local boards. In my part of the country there are village officers who combine the two functions or even three functions, such as the triune officers. Are they to be classed as headmen for the purposes of election or are they to be classed as village karnams? If we shut out these karnams from enjoying this privilege I am afraid it will create a considerable amount of heart-burning. Having allowed the village headman to enjoy this privilege I submit every other class of village officers must be allowed to stand for election. I support the amendment of Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar."

* Mr. K. KRISHNAN :—" I oppose this amendment. So far as I know these village karnams are practically full-time officers of the Government and the salary they get is higher than the salary of the village headman. It naturally follows that they are full-timed Government servants and they have got onerous duties to perform. If you keep away such officers from their work, they will not be able to attend to their regular duties in the village such as the checking of survey stones and preparation of village accounts. They will have to devote their whole time to the local board work and I am sure this House will not be a party to any such proposal. Simply because we have allowed one class of village officers, namely, the village headmen, to enjoy this privilege that is no reason why we should allow the karnams also. If I had any voice in shaping this Bill, I would have put a ban on village headmen as well but I do not think that any Member of this House will be bold enough to come forward and vote with me. We have done one mistake; we should not perpetuate it by committing another mistake. I oppose the amendment."

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* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" With regard to the two Acts, viz., the District Municipalities Act and the Local Boards Act of 1920, while in the case of the former a village officer was allowed to stand for election, it was only the village headman and not the karnam, that was allowed to stand for election in the case of the latter Act. At that time, I think it is too well known, the question as to whether the village officers should be classed as honorary officers or whether they should be classed as full-time officers of Government was much debated upon. The House will be fully aware that there were deputations appearing before the Government for the increase of pay and prospects of these village officers in 1920. The office of karnam was considered to be a salaried office while that of the headman was considered as honorary, because you will see that while the pay of the karnams was increased to Rs. 15 (because he was considered a full-timed officer), that of the headman was fixed at Rs. 8 only. Therefore, it was that the village headman who was recognized to be receiving an honorarium was allowed to stand for election in the case of local boards, while the karnams were kept out. When the Government thought of reducing the pay of these officers they recognized this distinction, because you will see they continued to retain the pay of karnams at Rs. 15 but reduced the pay of monigars to Rs. 14. If there is to be no distinction between a headman and a karnam, we ought to have kept the salaries of both these officers the same. If there is to be no distinction between the two, the Government need not have considered the village headman as inferior to karnam in point of emoluments. If there is no distinction between the office of karnam and that of the village headman in that while the former is full-timed and the latter is honorary, we should not have village headmen in zamindari areas getting Rs. 4 and the karnams getting Rs. 8. In these circumstances I think the karnams have really no cause for complaint in Government allowing the village headmen to stand for election."

" There is another and more cogent reason for not allowing the karnams to stand for elections in the case of local boards. With regard to the preparation of electoral rolls in municipalities the chairman is responsible for such preparation and he is the person entitled to decide as to who is eligible to vote. Whereas in regard to panchayats and unions it is the karnam that is responsible to get the rolls prepared, and he is the person who is to give the list of persons paying taxes. And therefore if you allow the karnams also to stand as candidates for election he may prepare the electoral rolls in such a way as would be very favourable to him. You will find in the case of Local Boards Act, Schedule IV relating to taxation rules reads thus :—

" The karnam of every village situated within the union shall on the requisition of the president of the union board, prepare and furnish to the president lists of all houses within the village or villages of which he is karnam and shall enter in the same the names of owners and occupiers of such houses.

" The karnam shall be entitled for the preparation of such lists to receive such remuneration (if any) as the union board may fix."

" So that, so far as the karnam is concerned, unlike as in the case of the District Municipalities Act, in the Local Boards Act he is given a definite duty and it is provided that he may receive such honorarium as may be fixed by the president of the union board. It stands to reason that a person who may be a member of the panchayat itself should not be asked to prepare the

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electoral roll himself and at the same time enabled to stand for election to the local board, as it will be a case of conflict of interests. For these reasons I think a distinction between a village headman and a karnam is justifiable."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I do not think that any of those who have followed and opposed me have really met my arguments. My hon. Friend Mr. Krishnan said that it would not be proper for us to take away the karnams from their legitimate work by allowing them to stand for election. Have village headmen no work? Are they not responsible for peace in the village and should they not see that all persons of bad character are reported to the authorities concerned? Have they not got scores of similar duties allotted to them? If they are allowed to go and sit in local boards, are they not sacrificing the duties allotted to them? As rules stand at present, the village karnams are allowed to stand for election to the Legislative Council. How is it they have been disqualified for standing as candidates for election only to local boards? I think the distinction has no basis at all. My hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu said that the karnam is the man who prepared the electoral rolls and it would be a conflict of interests if he is allowed to prepare the electoral roll and at the same time allowed to stand as a candidate for election to the local boards? If there is such a fear, surely the karnams ought not to be penalized for that. Let the Government appoint another man specially for that purpose. Let my hon. Friend bring in an amending Bill to the effect that where one is responsible for the preparation of the electoral roll, he may not stand for election. My hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Pillai said that I am influenced probably by the opinions expressed at some conference of village officers. I may assure him that there is no influence of that sort. The district conference was not a conference of village officers but it was one of the ryots of the district. I may say in this connexion that an honorary Assistant Registrar also explained very vividly how all the factions in most of the villages are brought about by the invidious distinction drawn between the village headmen and village karnams by the Government. In these circumstances I would commend my amendment to the acceptance of the House."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In lines 2 and 3 substitute the words 'the village officer' for 'the village headman' and after the words 'qualified for election' insert the words 'or for holding office'."

The amendment was negatived.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I now put the amendment of the hon. the Minister."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I speak on the amendment?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Yes."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I want to know why reference to honorary magistrates is sought to be omitted in this amendment."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In lines 2 and 3, omit the words 'and no honorary magistrate exercising jurisdiction therein' and after the words 'qualified for election' insert the words 'or for holding office'."

The amendment was adopted.

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Clause 48.

Sub-clause (ii) (a).

Section 55 (2) (a).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In line 2, before the word 'the', insert the words 'in the first place where they occur'."

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-clause (ii) (f).

Section 55 (2) (cc).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

Omit the words 'has accepted employment' in line 2 and the words 'and the employment in either case is subsisting on the said date' in lines 3 and 4'."

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-clause (ii) (g).

Section 55 (2) (d).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

For clause (g), substitute the following clause, namely :—

"(g) in clause (d) as so lettered, for the words 'for the local area over which the local board concerned has jurisdiction' the words 'with jurisdiction over any part of the area of the local board' shall be substituted'."

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-clause (ii) (e).

Section 55 (2) (f).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In line 3, for the words 'on the said date' substitute the words 'at the said date'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 49.

Sub-clause (i) (a).

Section 56 (1) (a).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

For sub-clause (i) (a), substitute the following sub-clause, namely :—

(a) in clause (a) before the word 'court' the word 'criminal' and before the words 'as is described' the words 'and for such offence' shall be inserted'."

The amendment was adopted.

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Sub-clause (i) (d).

Section 56 (2) (e).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

*For sub-clause (i) (d), substitute the following sub-clause, namely:—**(d) for clause (e), the following clause shall be substituted, namely—**(e) is appointed as an officer or servant under this Act or as an honorary magistrate with jurisdiction over any part of the area of the local board."*

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-clause (i) (e).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

*Omit this sub-clause and reletter sub-clauses (f) and (g) as (e) and (f) respectively.**In clause (f) as relettered by the above amendment, for the Explanation to new clause (h), substitute the following Explanation, namely:—**Explanation.—In this clause, the expression 'ordinary meeting' shall not include a meeting held under sub-rule (2) of rule 3 or under rule 4 of Schedule II."*

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-clause (ii).

Section 56 (3).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

*For sub-clause (ii), substitute the following sub-clause, namely:—**(ii) in sub-section (8)—**(a) after the words and figure 'of sub-section (1)', the words and figures 'or under section 59' shall be inserted;**(b) the words 'or appointed' in both the places where they occur shall be omitted; and**(c) for the words 'vacate the office' the words 'vacate office' shall be substituted; and"*

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 50.

Sub-clauses (i) and (ii).

Section 57 (1) and (2).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

*For sub-clauses (i) and (ii), substitute the following sub-clauses, namely:—**(i) In sub-section (1)—**(a) the words 'or appointed' shall be omitted;*

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*(b) for the words and figures 'under section 55 or section 56', the words and figures 'sub-section (1) of section 54, section 55, section 56 or section 59' shall be substituted; and**(c) after the words 'become disqualified for office', the words and figures 'under section 56 or section 59' shall be inserted;**(ii) in sub-section (2), for the words and figures 'section 55 or section 56' the words and figures 'sub-section (1) of section 54, section 55, section 56 or section 59' shall be substituted; and."*

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 56.

Section 67.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

*(a) In sub-section (1), for the words 'local board officers and servants' substitute the words 'its officers and servants'.**(b) In the proviso to sub-section (2), in line 2, omit the word 'permanent' and for the expression 'Rs. 50' occurring in line 5 substitute the words 'fifty rupees'."*

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 57.

Section 68.

Sub-section (4).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In the last line, before the words 'strength of the board' insert the word 'sanctioned'."

The amendment was adopted.

New clause 57-A.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

*After clause 57, insert the following clause, namely:—**57-A. In sub-section (1) of section 69 of the said Act for the words 'or district health officer', the words 'district health officer or district panchayat officer' shall be substituted."*

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 59 (c).

Section 71 (1).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In line 5, for the words 'may have made' substitute the words 'may make'."

The amendment was adopted.

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Clause 60.

Section 72.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In sub-clause (i), omit the word 'and' at the end, insert the word 'and' at the end of sub-clause (ii) and after sub-clause (ii) add the following sub-clause, namely :—

(iii) for the words 'or the district health officer' the words 'the district health officer or the district panchayat officer' shall be substituted'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 63.

Section 74-A.

Sub-section (2).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In sub-section (2), for the words 'the Local Government shall have power to make rules regulating the classification' substitute the words and figures 'the Local Government shall have power, subject to the provisions of section 201A, to make rules to regulate the classification'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 64.

Sub-clause (i) (d).

Section 75 (1) Proviso.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For the proviso, substitute the following proviso, namely :—

'Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to enable a district board to levy a house-tax in any area in which, prior to the first day of April 1930, a house-tax was not levied in pursuance of a resolution of the district board under this sub-section.'"

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-clause (iii) (b).

Section 75 (3) (b).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 1, before the word 'for' insert the words 'after the words 'any resolution' the words 'of the district board' shall be inserted and'."

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-clause (iv).

Section 75 (4).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

Substitute—

(i) in line 1, for the words and figure 'any resolution under sub-section (1)' the words and figures 'a resolution under sub-section (1) or a notification under sub-section (2)';

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(ii) for the words 'such resolution' the words 'such resolution or notification'; and

(iii) for the words 'district board' at the end the words 'district board or panchayat, as the case may be'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 65 (ii).

Section 76.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 3, for the words 'notified station' substitute the words 'and figures 'station notified under section 110'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 66.

Section 77 (1) (a).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 3, before the figures '76' insert the word 'section'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 68 (i).

Section 79.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For this sub-clause substitute the following sub-clause, viz.—

(i) for the opening paragraph beginning with the words 'If the president of the district board notifies' and ending with the words 'calculated in the following manner', the following paragraph shall be substituted, namely :—

'The annual rent value shall, for the purposes of section 78, be calculated in the following manner.'"

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 69.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For this clause, substitute the following clause, namely—

69. For section 80 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

'80. (1) The district collector may, by notification or otherwise, require every landholder being a proprietor of an estate falling under clause (a), (b) or (c) of the definition of 'estate' in the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Services Act, 1894, and every sub-landholder, within the district, to furnish him with an accurate list of the lands held by him, whether occupied by tenants or by himself, specifying the particulars referred to in sub-section (2).

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Clause 60.

Section 72.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In sub-clause (i), omit the word 'and' at the end, insert the word 'and' at the end of sub-clause (ii) and after sub-clause (ii) add the following sub-clause, namely :—

(iii) for the words 'or the district health officer' the words 'the district health officer or the district panchayat officer' shall be substituted'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 63.

Section 74-A.

Sub-section (2).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In sub-section (2), for the words 'the Local Government shall have power to make rules regulating the classification' substitute the words and figures 'the Local Government shall have power, subject to the provisions of section 201A, to make rules to regulate the classification'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 64.

Sub-clause (i) (d).

Section 75 (1) Proviso.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

For the proviso, substitute the following proviso, namely :—

'Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to enable a district board to levy a house-tax in any area in which, prior to the first day of April 1930, a house-tax was not levied in pursuance of a resolution of the district board under this sub-section.'"

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-clause (iii) (b).

Section 75 (3) (b).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In line 1, before the word 'for' insert the words 'after the words 'any resolution' the words 'of the district board' shall be inserted and'."

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-clause (iv).

Section 75 (4).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

Substitute—

(i) in line 1, for the words and figure 'any resolution under sub-section (1)' the words and figures 'a resolution under sub-section (1) or a notification under sub-section (2)';

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(ii) for the words 'such resolution' the words 'such resolution or notification'; and

(iii) for the words 'district board' at the end the words 'district board or panchayat, as the case may be'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 65 (ii).

Section 76.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In line 3, for the words 'notified station' substitute the words 'and figures 'station notified under section 110'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 66.

Section 77 (1) (a).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In line 3, before the figures '76' insert the word 'section'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 68 (i).

Section 79.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

For this sub-clause substitute the following sub-clause, viz.—

(i) for the opening paragraph beginning with the words 'If the president of the district board notifies' and ending with the words 'calculated in the following manner', the following paragraph shall be substituted, namely :—

'The annual rent value shall, for the purposes of section 78, be calculated in the following manner.'"

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 69.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

For this clause, substitute the following clause, namely—

69. For section 80 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

'80. (1) The district collector may, by notification or otherwise, require every landholder being a proprietor of an estate falling under clause (a), (b) or (c) of the definition of 'estate' in the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act, 1894, and every sub-landholder, within the district, to furnish him with an accurate list of the lands held by him, whether occupied by tenants or by himself, specifying the particulars referred to in sub-section (2).

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(2) (a) The list furnished by a landholder under sub-section (1) shall specify:—

- (i) in the case of lands held by a sub-landholder under him, the kattubadi, jodi, poruppu or quit-rent payable to him by such sub-landholder; and
- (ii) in the case of any other lands occupied by the landholder, the annual rent value thereof exclusive of the water-rate, if any, payable by his tenants direct to Government.

(b) The list furnished by the sub-landholder under sub-section (1) shall specify the annual rent value of the lands occupied by him, exclusive of the water rate, if any, payable by his tenant direct to Government.

(3) When two or more persons hold a revenue village or villages jointly, the landholder or sub-landholder shall, for the purpose of sub-sections (1) and (2), be the person who is recognized by the other joint holders as the senior joint holder or who, in case of dispute, is recognized by the District Collector as such."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 77.

Section 88.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—

For this clause, substitute the following clause, namely:—

77. For section 88 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

' 88. Every landholder and sub-landholder shall pay to the District Collector or other officer empowered by him to receive it, the land cess due in respect of lands held by him exclusive of the amount of such cess, if any, payable by the sub-landholder or landholder as the case may be and by the tenant on or before such dates and in such instalments as the District Collector under the general orders of the Board of Revenue may, by notification, declare. And if such lands be occupied by a tenant paying water-rate direct to Government such tenant shall pay to the District Collector together with the water-rate the land cess due on the amount of such water-rate;

Provided that in all cases where a person holds lands with or without a right of occupancy as an intermediate landholder on an under-tenure created, continued or recognized by a landholder or sub-landholder, it shall be lawful for the landholder or sub-landholder, to recover from such intermediate landholder the whole of the cess paid by the landholder or sub-landholder in respect of lands held by such intermediate landholder less one-half the cess assessable on the amount of any kattubadi, jodi, poruppu or quit-rent payable by such intermediate landholder to the landholder or sub-landholder.

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Provided also that in the case of lands occupied by tenants, it shall be lawful for the landholder, sub-landholder or any other intermediate landholder, as the case may be, to recover from his tenant one-half of the amount payable by such landholder, sub-landholder or intermediate landholder in respect of the lands so occupied."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 78 (2).

Explanation to section 88.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—

For clause 78 (2), substitute the following clause, namely:—

(2) To the same section the following explanation shall be added namely:—

' Explanation.—A landholder or sub-landholder shall, in recovering the amount due to him under the first proviso to section 88 from the intermediate landholder referred to therein, be entitled to exercise the powers and be subject to the penalties specified in this section, as if the intermediate landholder were a ryot with whom a patta and muchilka had been exchanged and the provisions of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, shall so far as may be, beapplicable thereto."

The amendment was adopted.

Clauses 82 to 85.

Section 93 (1).

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—

In line 5, before the word and figure 'sub-section (1)', insert the words and letter 'clause (b) of'."

The amendment was adopted.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—

In line 2, after the word 'Act', insert the words and figures 'and the heading occurring before section 95'."

The amendment was adopted.

Section 93 (8).

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—

In line 11, after the word 'business' insert the words 'exercise of profession, art or calling'."

The amendment was adopted.

Section 93 (4).

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—

(a) In line 5, for the words 'another local authority' substitute the words 'any other local authority or authorities'."

(b) In line 7, for the word 'either' substitute the word 'any'."

The amendment was adopted.

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I should like to have some information about the check and subsidiary gates attached to toll-gates. I should like to know whether they can have subsidiary gate or check gate beyond 2 or 4 furlongs but within 20 miles from an existing toll-gate. Is there any limit at all within which only, these gates may be opened? I think, Sir, that, in order to prevent carts branching away from the main road within a distance of 4 furlongs from the toll-gate and thereby avoiding the payment of tolls, it is open to the local board to have a check gate. As a matter of fact there are subsidiary gates at a distance of 4, 5 or 7 miles from a main toll-gate. In that manner they are compelling carts to pay tolls at subsidiary gates, while they would have had to pay nothing at all, if only the main gate existed. I should like to know what the hon. Minister has to say with regard to the establishment of such subsidiary or check gates at a distance of 4, 5 or 6 miles from main toll-gates."

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* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, the question of subsidiary gates has not been dealt with by this amendment. I am sure that my hon. friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar will remember that what was dealt with was that the district boards concerned should not construct toll-gates within 20 miles of another toll-gate. As a matter of fact, there are some districts where toll-gates have been opened within a distance of 10 miles and in order to prevent the opening of such gates, after the passing of this measure, it is proposed to make a statutory provision; hence the amendment."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" This Bill of course prevents another toll-gate being opened within a distance of 20 miles. But, what I want is that the district boards may open check gates."

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Sir, I do not think that it was the intention of the Council when it passed that proviso, that one district board should be responsible for the action of another district board. Now, if this amendment is accepted, it would mean that if a district board has opened on its boundary a toll-gate, then within 20 miles of the area of another district board, no toll-gate will be opened at all. The amendment will no doubt carry out the idea as now put forward by my hon. Friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, but not as accepted by the Council when it passed the Bill. It was not the idea of the Council that if one district board has established a toll-station, another should not be opened within the boundary of another district board within 20 miles. That would seriously affect the revenues of a district board. When the Bill for the abolition of tolls is to be passed—it is expected by those who are responsible for such a Bill that it would soon be passed—all toll-gates will go. In the meanwhile I do not think that any such restriction ought to be placed now, against one district board opening a toll-station, because another district board has chosen to open a toll-station within 20 miles."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Sir, I believe, the objection raised by my hon. Friend . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think, it is better to know the facts, before the matter is argued. Under the old Act that was in force prior to the year 1920, there was no provision as to the limit of 20 miles. Government

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made a rule that no toll-gate should be opened within another district board toll-gate within 20 miles without the sanction of Government. I believe the intention of the Government is to reduce that rule into a section in the present Act. Under the Old Act, if a check gate were opened within another gate, there was always the practice of obtaining the sanction of Government. If this amendment is adopted, I think, the necessity of obtaining the sanction of the Government to open a check gate, will arise. That is my construction of the new proviso. As between two district board gates, the old rule was that when one district board wanted to open a gate within 20 miles of another district board toll-gate, there was always the necessity of obtaining the sanction of the Government. I think, even if the proviso is left as it is, this necessity will arise. In order to make the matter more clear, this amendment has been proposed."

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" Sir, I think the proviso provides for two different cases. In cases where there are gates within short distance of each other, the Government have the power to say which district board shall be in charge of particular gates and how much of the revenue realized shall be paid to another neighbouring local authority. The second proviso provides that the new gates opened after the passing of this Amending Bill, shall not be within 20 miles. The amendment of the hon. Minister makes it plain that there shall be no toll-station opened hereafter within 20 miles, irrespective of the fact whether it is in the same district board or the neighbouring one. The real intention is that there should be no toll-gate within 20 miles, and I think this amendment brings out the intention of the Legislative Council in the first instance. I think this will apply only to cases of toll-stations to be opened hereafter, but in the case of existing gates, I think they will continue to exist as they are."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Sir, I think that is a provision which is favourable to us. There are certain districts which borrow headquarters, for instance, the Ramnad district but are different entities for tolls. For example, if one has to go from Tanjore to Madura, though the journey can be performed within 1½ hours, one has to pass through a native state and three districts and has to pay plenty of tolls. Let there be, therefore, at least one statutory provision so that within 20 miles, another new gate shall not be opened. At present, toll-gates can be seen located even within every six or seven miles, and there is always the conflict of jurisdiction. So, let there be a provision in this Act which will put an end to this."

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

In the fourth line, after the words 'another toll station', insert the words 'whether in the same district or not.'"

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 100.

Section 109 (2)

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 2, before the words 'refuse to permit' insert the words 'resist or.'"

The amendment was adopted.

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Clause 101.

Section 110.

Sub-section (3).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I will put the amendment in a slightly altered form, namely :

In line 1, for the word 'resolves' substitute the words 'by a resolution determines' and in line 4, before the word and figures 'section 77' insert the words, letter and figure 'clause (b) of sub-section (1) of.'

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 103.

Section 112.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In line 1, omit the words and figure 'sub-section (1) of'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 105-A.

Section 114-A.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

(a) Sub-section (2) (a)—

For the words 'collected in the district every year' substitute the words and figures 'levied in the district under section 78'.

(b) For the words 'granted by the Local Government as contribution towards the fund' substitute the words 'contributed by the Local Government thereto'.

(c) Sub-section (2) (c)—

For the words 'sums of money which may be received for the purposes of the fund' substitute 'sums which may be received for the purposes thereof'.

(d) Sub-section (8)—

In lines 3 and 4, for the words 'credited to the Village Development Fund of the district' substitute the words 'shall be credited to its Village Development Fund'.

(e) Sub-section (5)—

In lines 1 and 2, omit the words 'for these purposes'.

In line 4, before the words 'the presidents of the taluk boards' insert the word 'of'.

In line 5, before the words 'president of the district board' insert the words 'person exercising the functions of the'.

(f) Sub-section (6)—

For the words 'such person as the committee may authorize to sign on his behalf' substitute the words 'by some person duly authorized in that behalf by him'.

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(g) Sub-section (7)—

Substitute the following for this sub-section, namely :—

'(7) The committee shall, in each year, not later than such date as may be fixed under sub-section (1) of section 117 for the submission by the district board of the consolidated budget, submit to the local Government a statement showing the probable receipts and expenditure of the Fund for the following year.'

(h) Sub-section (8)—

Substitute the following for this sub-section, namely :—

'(8) The accounts of the Fund shall be audited along with and in the same manner as the accounts of the district board and all the provisions of this Act or of any rules made thereunder which apply to the audit of the accounts of the district board shall mutatis mutandis apply to the audit of the accounts of the Fund.'

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 106.

Section 115.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In the penultimate line for the words 'district, taluk and village' substitute the words "village, taluk and district."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 107.

Section 116.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

At the end of sub-clause (i), insert the word 'and.'

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 115.

Section 124.

Sub-clause (i) (New sub-section (1) (a)).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In the penultimate line for the words 'clothes or animals' substitute the words 'animals or clothes.'

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 119.

Section 128.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

(a) *In line 4, for the words 'taluk board or panchayat' substitute the words 'taluk or village.'*

(b) *In the fifth line from the bottom, for the words 'such board' substitute the words 'the taluk board or panchayat.'*

The amendment was adopted.

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Clause 128.

Section 140.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

*In line 1, omit the words and figure "sub-section (1) of."**In clause (i), after the figure '(i)' insert the words and figure 'in sub-section (1).'"*

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 134.

Section 146.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

*In line 1, omit the words and figure 'sub-section (1) of'.**In clause (i), after the figure '(i)' insert the words and figure 'in sub-section (1).'"*

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 138 (ii) (b).

Section 153.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In line 4, for the words 'land or building' substitute the words 'building or land.'"

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 141.

Section 160.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In line 2, before the word 'after' insert the words 'for the words and figures "no licence under sub-section (1) nor any lease under sub-section (3)" the words "neither a licence under sub-section (1) nor a lease under sub-section (3)" shall be substituted and'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 143.

Section 163-A (2).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In lines 3, 4 and 5, for the words 'any public road or other property vesting in or belonging to a local board' substitute the words 'any such public road or property'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 145.

Section 166.

Sub-section (3).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In the last line, for the words 'will be granted' substitute the words 'may be granted'."

The amendment was adopted.

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Clause 149.

Section 171 (4).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In the last line, after the words 'was sought' insert the words 'or had been obtained.'"

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 154.

Sections 183-A and 183-B.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

Re-number sections 183-A and 183-B as sections 183-B and 183-A respectively."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 155 (1).

Section 184 (1).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In line 1, omit the words and figure 'sub-section (1) of'."

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-clause (ii).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

*In the third line, omit the word 'and'.**In the fourth line, before the words 'shall be substituted' insert 'and for the words 'of every such place where they are leviable' the word 'thereof'."*

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 158.

Section 187 (4).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In the last line, after the words 'was sought' insert the words 'or had been obtained'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 159.

Section 188.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In line 2, for the word 'thereto' substitute the word 'thereof'."

The amendment was adopted.

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Clause 160.

Section 189.

Sub-clause (ii).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

At the end of this sub-clause, insert the word 'and'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 161 (ii) (c).

Section 190.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 1, omit the words 'in any place'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 164 (ii).

Section 194 (2) (ii).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 8, for the words 'under by-laws framed' substitute the words 'by by-laws made'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 167.

Section 197.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 3, before the words 'shall be substituted' insert 'and for the word "under" in clause (c), the word "against"."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 169.

Section 199 (2).

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Mr. President, I beg to move the following amendment:—

In the first proviso, for the words 'one hundred' substitute the word 'fifty' and for the words 'or a' substitute the words 'board and twenty-five rupees in the case of candidates standing for election to a'.

"Sir, the amending clause has fixed a deposit of one hundred rupees in the case of candidates standing for election to a district board or taluk board. By this amendment, I want to propose that the amount of the deposit to be made by candidates who stand for election to the district board be Rs. 50 and that in the case of those standing for election to the taluk boards be Rs. 25. The object of this amendment is this: In the case of candidates for election to the taluk boards, if the amount is fixed at Rs. 50, the risk is rather very heavy, for there is always the chance of a candidate losing the amount in addition to the energy that he will have to expend in an election. I think, by this, we are putting poorer people under a disadvantage, while it will give additional advantage to those moneyed people who may not care much for

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[Mr. R. Nagan Gowda]

losing Rs. 50. Similarly, in the case of elections to the district boards, it would keep out a large number of desirable candidates who may not be in affluent circumstances from standing for election to district boards. One of the very good features of this amending Bill is that there is direct election to district boards. Now, if a handicap like this is placed on the candidates seeking election, I think, the benefit accorded by this Act will be lost."

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON :—" Sir, I second this amendment of my hon. Friend Mr. Nagan Gowda. I may also mention that so far as the Legislative Council elections are concerned, the deposit required is only Rs. 250 and it is out of all proportion to fix one hundred rupees as deposit in the case of minor elections. I, therefore, support this amendment."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, in the District Municipalities Act also a similar provision has been made and every consideration was given in fixing Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 for elections to the district boards and taluk boards if the elections have to be conducted on proper lines and for preventing vexatious elections. I therefore think it is better to keep the same deposit as fixed in the original Bill instead of going back upon it as suggested by my hon. Friend Mr. Nagan Gowda."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I wish the hon. Minister would reconsider his decision in regard to this matter. He will see that there is a provision that no deposit is required from an Adi-Dravida candidate standing for election to any local board or for panchayats. The principle there is that Government have recognized that so far as certain classes of people are concerned, their economic position is so low that this levy of a deposit will work as a hardship. May I remind the hon. Minister that there are other communities which are as bad economically as our brethren of the depressed classes? I can mention to him the cases of many backward communities whose condition is such that they cannot afford the payment of these heavy deposits. After all I do not think the Minister is justified in thinking that there will be people who will like to stand for election for the mere fun of it. It is not such an easy thing, as he himself recognizes in his own limited constituency, for people to face elections. I think, no more burden than is necessary need be imposed in regard to these people who aspire to do some civic service."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In the first proviso, for the words 'one hundred' substitute the word 'fifty' and for the words 'or a' substitute the words 'board and twenty-five rupees in the case of candidates standing for election to a'."

The amendment was declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus:—

Ayes :

4 p.m.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Mr. J. Bheemayya. | 9. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 2. " K. Krishnan. | 10. Rao Sahib B. Venkataramayya Nayudu. |
| 3. " N. Srinivasa Rao. | 11. Mr. G. Lakshmana Reddi. |
| 4. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 12. " T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar. |
| 5. " Ramanath Goenka. | 13. " Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. |
| 6. " K. P. Raman Menon. | 14. " J. A. Saldanha. |
| 7. " R. Nagan Gowda. | 15. " K. Uppi Sahib. |
| 8. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. | 16. " M. Balasubramania Mudaliyar. |

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Noes :

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 23. Mr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva. |
| 2. " Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar. | 24. " D. Thomas. |
| 3. " Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. | 25. " S. Venkiah. |
| 4. " " M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. | 26. " C. Govindan Nayar. |
| 5. " " S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 27. The Raja of Parlakimedi. |
| 6. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 28. Mr. S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 7. Mr. Hilton Brown. | 29. " M. Narasimha Rao. |
| 8. " H. A. Watson. | 30. The Raja of Kallikota. |
| 9. " A. G. Leach. | 31. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| 10. " J. Gray. | 32. " U. Ramaswami Ayyar. |
| 11. " S. V. Ramamurti. | 33. " V. Ramjee Rao. |
| 12. " C. B. Cotterell. | 34. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 13. " V. Ch. John. | 35. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar. |
| 14. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 36. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 15. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. | 37. Mr. T. K. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar. |
| 16. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. | 38. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar. |
| 17. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | 39. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur. |
| 18. R. Foulkes. | 40. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddiyar. |
| 19. Khan Bahadur Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib Bahadur. | 41. Mr. C. E. Wood. |
| 20. The Zamindar of Singampatti. | 42. " F. E. James. |
| 21. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur. | 43. " A. J. Leach. |
| 22. Mr. N. Siva Raj. | 44. " R. J. C. Robertson. |

Ayes 16. Noes 44.

The motion was negatived.

Clause 169.

Section 199 (2).

Sub-clause (i).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

- (a) *In the first proviso to new clause (b) omit the word 'and' occurring at the end.*
- (b) *Omit this sub-clause and renumber the sub-clauses (iii) to (ix) as (ii) to (viii) respectively."*

The amendment was adopted.

Clause (vii) as renumbered by the above amendment.

Section 199 (2) (g).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 2, after the word 'omitted' insert the words 'and before the words "to compel the production of documents" the word "and" shall be inserted."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 169 (viii) as renumbered by the above amendment.

Section 199 (2) (r).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For new clause (r), substitute the following clause, namely :—

'(r) for regulating the sharing between local authorities in the Presidency of Madras of the proceeds of the profession tax tolls and other taxes or income levied or obtained under this or any other Act; and'

The amendment was adopted.

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Clause 170.

Section 201.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For this clause substitute the following clause, namely :—

170. *Sub-section (3) of section 201 of the said Act shall be omitted and after that section, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—*

'201A. A draft of the rules proposed to be made under sub-section (2) of section 74-A or under section 201 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 and shall thereafter be of full force and effect.'

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I would like to know from the hon. the Chief Minister why he wants to insert this substantial section in preference to the existing provision in the draft."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, this makes a drafting alteration. Section 203 (1) and (2) deal only with rules amending the schedules. It will be inappropriate in a section dealing with the amendments of the schedules to incorporate a provision regarding rules made under sub-section (2) of section 74-A. Hence it is considered desirable to put the provision as a separate section after section 203."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 172.

Section 203-A.

Sub-section (3).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 1, for the words 'a taluk board' substitute the words 'the taluk board'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 174.

Section 205-A.

Sub-section (2).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In lines 2 and 3, for the words 'made by a district board in so far as it relates to a panchayat or made by a panchayat' substitute the words 'made by a panchayat or made by a district board and relating to a village'."

The amendment was adopted.

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Clause 176.

Section 208.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

At the end of sub-sections (1) and (2), add the words 'for every such offence'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 178 (iv).

Section 212 (9).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For this sub-clause, substitute the following sub-clause, namely :—

(iv) in sub-section (9), after the words 'licence or permission,' occurring at the end, the words 'and may, in his discretion, also recover summarily and pay over to the local board such amount, if any, as he may fix as the costs of the prosecution' shall be added; and."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 190.

Section 281.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 1, before the word and figures 'section 281' insert the words and figure 'sub-section (1) of'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 191.

Section 288.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In the last line for the word 'substituted' substitute the word 'inserted'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 198.

Heading of sections 235 to 240.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 2, for the word 'to' substitute the word 'of'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 196.

Section 240.

Sub-section (1).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 4, after the words 'exercise the powers' insert the words 'discharge the duties'."

The amendment was adopted.

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Sub-section (2).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 3, for the words 'within a period of six months' substitute the words 'on a day within six months'."

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-section (3).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 1, after the words 'exercise the powers' insert the words 'discharge the duties'."

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-section (5).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

(a) In line 1, omit the word 'elected'."

(b) In lines 3 and 4, for the words and figure 'period referred to in sub-section (2) expires on' substitute the words and figure 'day referred to in sub-section (2) is'."

(c) In the last two lines for the words 'the expiry of such period' substitute the words 'such day'."

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-section (8), clause (b).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

Substitute the following for this clause, namely :—

'(b) If any notification declaring any local area to be a taluk or village under section 4 or section 5 is cancelled, the Local Government may pass such orders as they may deem fit as to the disposal of the property vested in the taluk board or panchayat, as the case may be'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 197.

New rule 4 (1).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In lines 4 and 5, omit the words '(not being a public holiday as defined in the Explanation to rule 2)', in line 8, after the words 'the local board' insert the words 'during office hours' and in line 9 omit the words 'during office hours'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 199 (i).

Schedule III.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 8, omit the word and letter 'and (d)'."

The amendment was adopted.

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Clause 204 (i).

Rule 5.

Schedule IV.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In line 3, after the word 'substituted' add 'and the words "the companies tax" shall be omitted'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 207.

Rule 9 (3).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

Omit the words 'in the scale' in the last line."

The amendment was adopted.

Rule 11 (1) (a).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

Add the word 'and' at the end."

The amendment was adopted.

Explanation (b).

Rule 11.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

'Add the word 'and' at the end."

The amendment was adopted.

Rule 11-A (1).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In the fifth line from the bottom, for the words 'submit returns' substitute the words 'submit a return'."

The amendment was adopted.

Rule 11-A (4).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In the second line, for the word 'this sub-rule' substitute the word and figure 'sub-rule (8)'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 246.

Schedule VIII.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

Omit sub-clauses (i) and (ii) and renumber sub-clauses (iii) to (ix) as (i) to (vii) respectively."

The amendment was adopted.

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Clause 247.

Schedule IX.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In sub-clause (ii), for the words 'without a licence' substitute the words 'without licence'."

The amendment was adopted.

The Schedule.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

*For rule 2, substitute the following rule, namely :—**'2. Every taluk board constituted under the said Act shall be deemed to be a taluk board constituted under the said Act as amended by this Act'."*

The amendment was adopted.

Rule 5.

Sub-rule (5).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

Omit sub-rule (5)'."

The amendment was adopted.

Rule 6 (1) (a) (i).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

*(a) For the words and figures 'every district board and of every taluk board referred to in sub-rule (i) of rule 2' substitute the words 'every district or taluk board.'**(b) Before the word and figures 'sections 56', insert the words and figures 'sub-section (2) of section 54 and'."**(c) At the end, insert the word 'and'."*

The motion was adopted.

Rule 6 (1) (a) (ii).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

Omit rule 6 (1) (a) (ii) and renumber rule 6 (1) (a) (iii) as rule 6 (1) (a) (ii) and in that rule, before the word and figures 'sections 56' insert the words and figures 'sub-section (2) of section 54 and'."

The amendment was adopted.

Rule 6 (1) (c).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

*(a) In line 5, for the word and figure 'sub-section (1)', substitute the words and figures 'sub-sections (1) and (2)'."**(b) Omit the words and figure 'referred to in rule 2' in the third line from the bottom."*

The amendment was adopted.

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Rule 8.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In the last line, for the words, letters and figures 'in clause (a) or (b) of sub-rule (1) of rule 5', substitute the words, letters and figures 'under clause (a) or (b) of sub-rule (1) of rule 6'."

The amendment was adopted.

Rule 9 (1).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

Renumber rule 9 (1) as rule 9 and in the rule as renumbered, for the words 'district boards, taluk boards and panchayats' substitute the words 'district boards, taluk boards, panchayats and the committees constituted under section 114-A of the said Act as amended by this Act'."

The amendment was adopted.

General.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

Renumber the clauses of the Bill in the numerical order."

The amendment was adopted.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. the Chief Minister will now make his speech."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Sir, I wish to reserve my speech to the end."

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"Sir, I must congratulate the hon. the Chief Minister on getting these two amending Bills successfully through the House. Sir, from the beginning the hon. Minister was trying to get the Bills acceptable to all parties in the House. He got together a conference to find out what exactly the opinion of the various parties in the House was, and in pursuance of the resolutions arrived at in that conference he introduced the Bills. At the time when he introduced the Bills many of us felt that he might have introduced a new Bill; for we were not able to follow the changes contemplated, and we were much perplexed and confused.

"In the Select Committee, many of us, members of the various parties were adequately represented, and in this connexion I wish to pay a tribute to Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti and his party (I mean the Swarajists) for having co-operated in every possible manner to make the Bills amended in a manner that would be acceptable to all sides of the House.

"Sir, it was thought that these Bills were introduced towards the sag end of the life of this Council, and therefore it was not right to pass them at that stage. But that feeling soon disappeared. The good feeling that prevailed

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in the Select Committee and particularly the reasonable attitude which the hon. the Chief Minister took in trying to meet all reasonable suggestions, no matter from which party, made it possible for those who sit in the minority group to agree with the views of the hon. Minister. My Friend Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar proposed an amendment that the consideration of the Bills should be put off to another Council. But some of us thought that the labours expended should not be allowed to be wasted, but on the other hand the Bills, as they emerged from the Select Committee, should be passed by the Council. I owe it to the hon. the Chief Minister, to say that he has made it a convention that he would not go beyond the recommendations of the Select Committee, but would as far as possible stick to them. It was very good of him to have taken up that attitude and made it possible for this House to co-operate with him.

"Sir, it cannot be contended for one moment that the several defects found in the working of the local bodies have been rectified. But it must be conceded that these Bills go a long way towards removing some of the anomalies and grave defects. Sir, nominations have been abolished and provision has been made for reservations of seats up to one-fourth; and the persons to whom such reservation is intended have been made clear.

"Sir, if the Bill should ultimately become an Act and is worked in the spirit in which it has been agreed to during the deliberations of this House, I am sure that the communities in whose favour these reservations were made will find appreciable improvement in regard to their representation. It has been no doubt, Sir, unfortunate so far as representation of these communities was concerned it was not possible to come to a unanimous conclusion. There has been a demand in the House from the communities concerned that there should be separate electorates, but it was not possible for some of us to agree with that view. I am sure, Sir, that if the Bill is worked and worked in the right spirit, the apprehensions entertained by these communities will be removed and it will be found that these communities are adequately and properly represented. With regard to the preparation of electoral rolls, no doubt, all democratic institutions must have the right to have their own electorates and to settle their own electorates. That has been the feeling under which the old Act provided that the local boards or the municipalities should frame their own electoral rules, should convene meetings and also take steps to have their electoral rolls prepared. Sir, the way in which some of these elections were conducted has acted as a reaction and many have felt that after all the removal of the preparation of the electoral rolls may be a step in the right direction. This feeling has been taken note of by the Government. This is an improvement on the old Bill and I am sure that with the experience we may gain we will be able to know what exactly should be the ultimate authority which should be entrusted with the conduct of elections and the preparation of electoral rolls. The proposal to give adult franchise at least to panchayats has not been accepted by this House though the Select Committee agreed to it. I do hope that in a few years after the working of this Bill it will be possible for the Government to agree that adult franchise should be given at least to the village panchayats. Those communities who cannot claim franchise on the ground of tax-paying capacity will then have the fullest right to vote. When such a disqualification is removed and when adult franchise is restored, they will have adequate representation in the matter of influencing elections. Sir, there have been

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other amendments introduced in the Bill, some of them dictated by experience of the last few years, and I do hope that the passing of these two Bills marks an advance in the matter of the local board institutions. It has been the experience of this province that such Bills come in for being discussed just before the end of a Council and simultaneously with the question of the general constitutional advance. In 1919, Sir, when these Bills were similarly being taken up and pushed through the Councils, I knew there was a strong feeling that the Bills should not have been dealt with by the old Council, but that they should be dealt with by the new Council. It must be said to the credit of the Minister that he has been able to pilot two big Bills of this sort in the shortest time possible and with the good-will and co-operation of all parties. I have, therefore, very great pleasure in supporting the passing of this Bill."

Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur :—"Sir, I have great pleasure in congratulating the Chief Minister in having successfully piloted two important Bills. It has been said that this Council was barren of legislation but I find that this Council has enacted as many laws as any previous Council. The Bill, Sir, as introduced contained many salutary provisions with far-reaching results but I am sorry that the Select Committee could not see its way to recommend them all. However, as it is, it is a great advance upon the existing Local Boards and Municipal Acts. Some of us would have liked separate electorates being given for Muhammadans and depressed classes and for some others also who wanted it. But, however, as this Council could not agree to the proposal and as some of our leaders including Mr. Muniswami Nayudu were opposed to it, we could not succeed in getting them in. On the whole, the Bill is a great success to the Council and also to the Minister."

* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—"I rise to heartily congratulate the hon. the Chief Minister for the able way in which he piloted these two Bills. It will mark an era of success and will be a landmark in the history of the present Council. Sir, I would like to refer to a few things which we have come across in these two Bills. Of course there are many salient points which we welcome on our part. The change of authority that would be conducting the future elections is welcomed not only by the depressed classes but by others as well, for practical experience has shown that there has been a feeling in the country that a change must come and it has come. Sir, some of the hon. gentlemen who spoke this morning and now are jubilant over the abolition of nominations. Of course, in policy, it is good but I fear since there is no certainty of reservation for the depressed classes in all the municipalities unless the Government come forward and make proper rules, whether there are depressed classes in large numbers or not in every town, for reservation of seats for these classes, the real object of the Bill will not be attained. Sir, coming to the local boards, this Bill goes a long way to encourage the depressed classes and to give them a real share in the administration of the land. Sir, reserving a fourth of the seats in the panchayats, I am sure, will lead the depressed classes to take a real part in the affairs of the village. The one difficulty is that, even, in the district boards, there is not the compulsory reservation for the depressed classes, and here also I appeal to the authorities that proper rules must be made so that their representation may be secured there also. This morning the hon. the Chief Minister observed

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that he would keep a vigilant watch over the interests of the depressed classes. I am sure that he will bring it into practice. One other difficulty which the depressed classes are forced to face is that they have to face the joint electorate in the election for district board seats. Of course, in the municipal area, it may be possible but I think there will be difficulty in the district boards. Sir, one other thing for which I have to thank every member of this House is for the clear definition of the term 'depressed classes'. Sir, hitherto, it has been worrying the leaders of the depressed classes and even the Government as to who are the real depressed classes. These two Bills have definitely laid down who the depressed classes are and this decision has been wholeheartedly supported and received by my community in every part of this Presidency. With these words, I have very great pleasure in congratulating the hon. the Chief Minister."

* Mr. C. E. WOOD :—"I wish heartily to congratulate the hon. the Chief Minister. I join with Mr. Schamnad in regretting that separate electorates were not given; but I hope with my hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu that in practice it will be found that these are unnecessary. If, however, the hon. the Chief Minister and the Government find that it is necessary and eventually bring an amending Bill to put this right they may be certain that the European group will give the amending Bill their support. Apart from this, I think a very valuable piece of legislation is being enacted—one which will remove so far as taxation is concerned a good many anomalies and uncertainties which have led in the past to very unnecessary litigation. That alone, if accomplished, is well worth while. I trust that the hon. the Chief Minister will not consider his work now finished but will undertake the necessary amendments to the City Municipal Act also, as all these three Acts should come exactly into line. Otherwise, further anomalies and injustices as regards taxation will arise. I hope that Government will take up the amendment of the Madras City Municipal Act on the first possible occasion and bring it into line."

Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, I join with the hon. members who spoke before me in congratulating the hon. the Chief Minister. I thank him on behalf of the depressed classes for his efforts to bring them into prominence and give them equal status with the other communities. But as long as separate electorates are not given to the depressed classes it will be a sore disappointment to them and the present Bill which the hon. the Chief Minister has presented to them is something like writing on a piece of paper the word 'sweet' and asking us to taste it. It will surely be sour."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, as I said in regard to the District Municipalities Act, my thanks are due to Mr. C. Govindan Nayar, Under Secretary to Government, Law (Drafting) Department and Mr. Hilton Brown who worked hard on account of these two Bills. I must also thank Mr. Cotton and Mr. Cotterell who dealt with these measures before they took a final shape. I must not forget the name of Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar who really began the amendments of these two Bills when he was here as the Registrar-General of Panchayats. I have also derived great help from the present Registrar-General of Panchayats who has been here and helped us in the deliberations in the Council and Select Committee in regard to these two measures. I must also thank Mr. K. V. Rajagopala Ayyangar, the

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Superintendent of the Law (Drafting) Section and Mr. S. Sivaswami Ayyar, clerk of the Local Self-Government Special Section, for the invaluable help they have rendered in the drafting of these two Bills at every stage. I must thank the Members of the Opposition for the very kind way in which they have treated me and these two Bills in the course of their being piloted through this Council. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam evidently thought that I had missed paying a tribute to Members of his then party with regard to the help they rendered to these Bills. I am really thankful to the Members of the Congress Party especially to Mr. P. C. Venkatapathi Raju and Mr. Satyamurti, who were very helpful in the Select Committee and to all the other members who are not present here to-day and whose faces, I am sorry, I do not see here, because their criticisms were really constructive and not destructive in any way. As Mr. Muniswami Nayudu rightly observed, it was my intention not to go beyond the work of the Select Committee except in cases where we felt that there were some important amendments which had to be introduced. I am glad the hon. Member from Chittoor has recognized the fact that I have, as far as possible, kept that determination when I found that the Members of the Congress Party were absent from this Council."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"The hon. the President?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I hear Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti asking what about the President. I am going to reserve him to the end."

"The question of special electorates has caused a great deal of consternation especially in the minds of my Adi-Dravida and Muhammadan friends and also in the minds of Europeans, not because of their own position, but because they feel that the problem of minorities ought to be fairly solved. I would like to tell them this, that in the case of local bodies and municipal councils, it is better that we try the joint electorate and see how it works and as Mr. Wood suggested, if it is found that it does not work well, it may be the duty of the then Government to bring forward a measure to give ample protection to minorities so that they may not feel their interests are not safeguarded in the local bodies."

"I am glad that Mr. Wood has recognized that the question of taxation has been solved to a certain extent by the Bill and that many anomalies which existed in the old Act have been sought to be remedied. I know that some difficulty exists in the City Municipal Act. But because of the heavy legislative programme during this year, it has not been possible for the Government to adequately and properly attend to it. Mr. Wood, I am sure, knows that a committee has been constituted by the Government composed of men interested in the working of the City Municipal Act and they are considering amendments that may be necessary to bring the Act into line with these two Acts as amended by these two measures."

"Finally, Sir, I should like to pay my thanks to you. It is very kind of you to have agreed to sit as Chairman of the Select Committee and to go through the ordeal of sitting through these two Bills which took two weeks of your time which you need not have done. According to the constitutional practice, it is not usual for the President of the Council to be the Chairman of a Select Committee. Therefore, I think, the thanks not only of myself but of the Members of the Select Committee and of this House are due to

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you for the way in which you conducted the proceedings of the Select Committee and again I must thank you also for the way in which you were able to help the Members of this House in coming to conclusions with regard to this Bill both in the second reading stage and in the third reading stage. And finally, Sir, though your Secretary is outside the sphere of this House, my thanks are due in no small measure to Rao Bahadur R. V. Krishna Ayyar who, during the proceedings of the Select Committee, did what he could to help us to bring this measure into its proper shape. With these words, Sir, I thank you once again for your kindness and consideration and the Members of the House for their kindness and consideration."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I would like to add my thanks and congratulations to those that have already been offered. It has been given to the hon. the Chief Minister to realize a part of the programme he had laid down for himself at the beginning of his career. Sir, I think the hon. Minister recognizes as well as any of us here, that there are many directions in which the Bill might be improved. Yet, I believe, Sir, that what has been so far achieved is a real advance on the old state of affairs. Sir, we are grateful to the Minister for the stand which he took on the question of joint electorates. I am sure that the fears, if any, entertained by my friends here and there on the question of joint electorates will be found baseless when it comes to the actual working of the provisions of the Bill. I am sure that now that the Government have chosen to deprive themselves of the great power of patronage, they would find themselves in a healthier atmosphere to take a wider outlook of local self-government and try to advance it on healthy, vigorous and none the less efficient lines. I congratulate the hon. Minister on having successfully piloted this measure through the Council."

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

IV

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1929-30.

(1) 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. 200 under Grant VI—Irrigation—Reserved. This is a grant to carry out certain works in connexion with the Kandalancheri regulator in the Vettar river in the Cauvery delta system. During the floods of last October a scour occurred which undermined the piers and has caused a sinkage in front of the regulator. It is essential that this work should be repaired immediately in order to prevent further and more serious damage. The other item is required in respect of a bridge built in 1874. The steel work of the bridge has become rusted and worn out. The main decking and girders have to be replaced at once with plate girders and rolled steel beams on reinforced concrete decking and we wish to do it at once as it is an important bridge and it is now unsafe."

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

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(2) GRANT VII—CAUVERY-METTUR PROJECT—RESERVED.

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Grant VII—Cauvery-Mettur Project—Reserved. This is to meet the cost of special tools and plant for the Cauvery-Mettur Project. The amount which was anticipated in the revised estimates would be required was 66.75 lakhs. This has been found to be inadequate and further 18½ lakhs was required. A sum of £21,495 is required this year in addition to the allotment made in the budget. It is impossible, when preparing estimates to foresee exactly what tools and plant will be required; much of the work to be done is then below the ground it is also most undesirable that there should be any delay in execution owing to lack of sufficient tools and plants. As any such delay might lead to serious loss if the date by which the project comes into force is thereby postponed. I beg to move that this grant be made.”

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ I should like to oppose this. The note shows in what careless manner the estimates are prepared by the authorities concerned. The estimates show that instead of 2 lakhs and odd the expenses are found to run to 5 lakhs and odd. That shows as usual that there has been so much of underestimate at the beginning of the year. I am really at a loss to know to what extent this expenditure will rise year after year. It is true that some saving is shown under some head. How has it arisen? Is it merely temporary curtailment of expenditure? What I would insist upon is that these authorities should be conscious before they enter into the work that it is Indian money coming from the pockets of the poor. They should be very cautious, careful and prudent. If this principle is borne in mind it will not bring extraordinary expenditure on so many items year after year not to speak of the reckless way in which lakhs and lakhs of money are spent. I do not want to take more time of the Council. With these words I want to sound a note of warning after the experience we have had at Mettur about which we have submitted a report.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I do not think I will be justified in allowing the hon. Member to refer to various other subjects. The hon. Member will have to confine his remarks to tools and plants.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ This is a part of it.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member will not be justified in referring to the other aspects of the question.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ I oppose the motion.”

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

(3) GRANT XVI—POLICE—RESERVED.

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move

that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 10,700 under Grant XVI—Police—Reserved.

“ This is to provide for the additional appropriation to meet increased expenditure on account of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit, etc.

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[Sir Mahomed Usman]

“ Sir, the Commissioner of Police has brought to the notice of Government that a certain additional allotment is required on account of the fact that we incurred some extra expenditure on the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy last year. This fact was not anticipated at the time the budget was presented. Out of Rs. 10,700 that is required, Rs. 6,100 is necessary in connexion with the expenditure incurred for His Excellency the Viceroy's visit, and from the memorandum placed in the hands of hon. Members, it will be seen that there are also other smaller items of expenditure. We asked the Inspector-General of Police whether he could not find this amount out of the savings in his budget. He has replied that most of the savings in his department were absorbed on account of the expenditure that he had to incur in connexion with the arrangement made in the mufassal during the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy. In these circumstances, I have to come to the House for a supplementary demand for Rs. 10,700.”

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—“ Sir, I just want to know what was the total expenditure that was required in connexion with the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy, for the whole Presidency. I find in the note circulated, the following :—

“ The Inspector-General of Police states that on a preliminary examination of nine months' actuals it is found that such savings as are anticipated in his budget will be required to meet the heavy additional expenditure incurred in the mufassal on account of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit and for various other petty reappropriations.”

“ So, Sir, we are asked to make a grant of Rs. 10,700. I should like to know what the total expenditure is.”

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Sir, this motion is in connexion with the arrangements made in the City of Madras. So far as the Inspector-General of Police is concerned, he has not informed the Government till now what expenditure he actually incurred for arrangements in the mufassal. I think it will be seen from the memorandum in the hands of hon. Members that he is meeting the expenditure reappropriations.”

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

(4) GRANT XXXIII—STATIONERY AND PRINTING—RESERVED.

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move

that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 55,300 under Grant XXXIII—Stationery and Printing—Reserved.

Hon. Members will see from the memorandum that has been placed in hands that the Superintendent of Stationery has brought to the notice of Government that Rs. 50,000 is necessary for the cost of war printing and brown paper ordered in 1928-29 but paid for in 1929-30. We had provided the amount in the last year's budget, and if the papers shipped in February had reached us before the 31st of March last year, we would have paid the money from the budget allotment. But, since the shipment was received only in April of this year, we have now to pay Rs. 50,000. With regard to the cost of paper and other articles ordered in excess of the budget, we had to pay Rs. 5,300. This excess is due to the fact that new offices

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have been created by the Government, and the work of the existing departments of Government have increased to such an extent that more stationery is required, and for that purpose I have to ask this House to vote Rs. 85,000. For cost of overmakes of certain kinds of paper, we require Rs. 13,000. According to the paper trade custom an order is considered to be duly executed if it is written ten per cent above or below the required quantity ordered. Out of the total extra expenditure of Rs. 98,000 asked for by the Superintendent of Stationery, Rs. 42,700 is met by reappropriation. Therefore, I have now to ask this House to vote Rs. 55,300."

* MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Sir, it is somewhat disappointing that hon. Members of the Government, in order to support a motion for an additional grant, should merely repeat what the heads of departments say in support of such demands. . . . The hon. the Home Member categorically said that in one case the Commissioner of Police wanted this amount, and therefore he wanted this House to grant it. In this case, the Superintendent of Stationery wants this amount, and he wants this Council to grant it. That is really a very strange attitude, Sir, for the Government to take. We expect the Government to exercise the strictest control possible over those heads of departments. They know very much better than we do that the heads of departments are always anxious to appropriate as much money as possible from the coffers of the Government. Unless the gentlemen who are at the head of the Government are able to scrutinize and find out the justification for these grants, it is simply impossible for us, sitting on this side of the House, to get these demands rejected. The reasons why these additional grants are asked for seem to be based on very untenable grounds. Surely, the officer who is in charge of a department ought to know when a shipment of a consignment ordered for would arrive, and he should certainly have taken precautions to include it in the original budget. In the case of this particular order for paper, which arrived later than the 31st March, surely the head of the department ought to know that if he would not receive it in March the shipment would arrive at least later and that he had to pay money for it. I wonder how this head of the department has neglected to note that.

"Again, with regard to the argument that it is a trade custom that 10 per cent margin either within or over the contracted quantity should be accepted, I suppose, Sir, the trade custom is this : that in case an order is made for 10 per cent more than the contracted quantity, the contractor has to supply it and cannot say 'no', and also that if the head of the department did not want a quantity within 10 per cent below the contracted quantity, then the contractor has no claim against the Government in compelling it to take the full quantity of the contract. That is the trade custom, and not that the Government is obliged to take the excessive quantity that is offered by the contractor. I am afraid the custom is somewhat inaccurately put. I would have very much liked that the Government had examined this aspect of the question. What is more surprising than this is how the Finance Department, which is usually very exacting in compliance of their conditions in all meticulous details, has allowed the head of this particular department to commit these irregularities. Probably, if that were a transferred subject, the Finance Department would have exercised more rigorous control, and in the case of the Reserved departments they show some partiality to these

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heads of departments. Whatever that may be, these are items which could have easily been anticipated at the time of the budget, and the heads of departments could have easily included them in the budget. It looks as though their asking for demands for these additional grants is only to make the Council believe that at the time of the budget they are within a particular amount, and then to get over the difficulty come to this Council by asking for supplementary demands like this."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Mr. President, Sir, the hon. Member for Madras said that when we receive any proposal from the head of the department, we immediately come to the Legislative Council. I may assure the House that it is not the case when additional funds are required, the Secretariat concerned examines the question very carefully, and then it is further subjected to the examination of the Finance Department. I may at once say that the Finance Department makes absolutely no distinction between the Transferred and Reserved halves of the Government. Whether the department is Reserved or Transferred the Finance Department advances criticisms which it thinks are relevant and pertinent to the question. Therefore, I can safely say that it is not the case that the Finance Department is partial in regard to a Reserved subject.

"Coming to the items referred to by the hon. Member from Madras, I have already pointed out, a sum of Rs. 50,000 was already provided in the last year's budget, and on account of the fact that the shipment arrived late, this item had to be met now. The Superintendent of Stationery could not possibly anticipate that the shipment would be delayed in the circumstances mentioned in the note.

"As for Rs. 35,000 for cost of paper, it is simply due to the fact that the increased activities of the various Government departments naturally require more stationery.

"As for the other Rs. 13,000, my hon. Friend raised a pertinent question. I did go into it very carefully, and have found that the position stated by the Superintendent of Stationery is correct. In these circumstances, I request the House to vote the grant."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" In connexion with item No. 2, viz., the extra cost of paper, the hon. Member for Madras did not say anything, but the hon. the Home Member took occasion to explain how this extra amount of Rs. 35,000 was required for paper and other articles of stationery. The reason why this large amount is asked for is that there has been a great deal of expansion of work by the creation of new offices. I just wonder whether the Government is unaware of the opening of new offices and the increase of work in other departments, when they prepare the budget for the year. One could understand a small amount being incurred extra on paper and things like that. But here, Sir, Rs. 35,000, a very large sum indeed, especially when it is spent for paper and other stationery articles, is being asked. I wonder how big the increase in offices itself is. Sir, this could not possibly be allowed."

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

[24th February 1930]

(5) GRANT XXXV—AGENCY TRACTS—RESERVED.

* 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. 100 under Grant XXXV—Agency Tracts—Reserved.

"This House will remember that the Russellkonda Saw Mill which was one of the enterprises of the Forest department, was recently closed down, and as it was considered a commercial concern, it has had to be wound up as if it were a commercial undertaking. Enquiries were, therefore, made in various departments of Government as to whether they could find a use for the buildings and furniture at Russellkonda. The result of the enquiry was a report that they will be useful for the new Public Works Department Division which has been opened at Russellkonda for the development of the Ganjam Agency. In order to put the matter on a proper footing, it is necessary to transfer Rs. 1,19,535 from the Public Works Department to the credit of the Forest department. For this reason, I beg to move that this grant be made."

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

V

NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS PROPRIETARY ESTATES' VILLAGE SERVICE ACT, 1894, AND THE MADRAS HEREDITARY VILLAGE OFFICES ACT, 1895, (BILL NO. 4 OF 1930).

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I beg to present the report * of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act, 1894, and the Madras Hereditary Village Offices Act, 1895, and move that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" I second it."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the Bill to amend the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act, 1894, and the Madras Hereditary Village Offices Act, 1895 (Bill No. 4 of 1930), be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clauses 1 to 3 and preamble.

Clauses 1, 2 and 3 and the preamble were then put, passed and added to the Bill.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I beg to move that the Bill be passed into law and, in doing so, I wish only to express my grateful thanks to the Government and the party leaders of the various sections of the House for the facilities they gave me for bringing the Bill to the stage it has now reached."

The motion was duly seconded.

* Printed as Appendix XIV at pages 158-160 infra.

NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS—A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS PROPRIETARY ESTATES' VILLAGE SERVICES ACT, 1894, AND THE MADRAS HEREDITARY VILLAGE OFFICES ACT, 1895 (BILL NO. 4 OF 1930)

[24th February 1930]

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" Mr. President, Sir, I should like to congratulate the hon. Mover of this Bill (laughter) on having introduced a Bill which came from the Select Committee without a single minute of dissent; I believe, it is going to be passed unanimously by this House. When legislation has been passed by this House it is natural that the Government should hesitate to amend it unless they are fully satisfied that it is necessary or that it is the view of the general public of this Presidency that the amendment should be carried out. The Act which is to be amended by this Bill not only affects the administration, but also the social custom as regards the manner in which these hereditary offices should pass from father to son or from one holder of the office to another. In this respect therefore this legislation partakes of the nature of social legislation and in a matter of this kind the Government are particularly careful not to interfere unless they are satisfied that there is the general desire that we should interfere. As the result of the introduction of this Bill by the hon. Mover we have ascertained that there is unanimity of opinion in this House that this change should be made and I am grateful, Sir, to my hon. Friend Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar for bringing forward this Bill and enabling Government to carry out an amendment in the law which is so universally desired. I congratulate my hon. Friend." (Applause.)

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Mr. President, Sir, on this motion of my hon. Friend Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar I wish to say, in addition to what has been said by the hon. the Revenue Member, that this Bill is not only a very welcome one but that it has been long overdue. During the last few years certain individuals whose right it was to inherit these offices have been denied the inheritance of them simply because an amendment of the kind now made, was not brought forward. It was more or less the duty of the Government to have thought over the matter and introduced an amending Bill like this. It is a pity they did not. Now, though late, it has come and it is quite welcome."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the Bill to amend the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act, 1894, and the Madras Hereditary Village Offices Act, 1895 (Bill No. 4 of 1930), be passed into law."

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

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 o'clock the next day.

VI

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

1. * G.O. No. 1856,^a Development, dated 30th October 1929, issuing orders on the recommendations of the Committee appointed to suggest a scheme of reorganization of the School of Arts and Crafts, Madras.

2. * G.O. No. 2158,^b Development, dated 3rd December 1929, recording the Audit Report and Accounts of the Government Fisheries Cannery, Chaliyam, for the year ending 31st March 1929.

* Circulated to members by post.

^a Printed as Appendix XV at pages 160-171 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix XVI at pages 171-179 infra.

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3. * Proceedings of the fifth to ninth meetings of the Finance Committee * for 1929-30.

4. G.O. No. 7,^b Development, dated 3rd January 1930, recording the Audit Report and Accounts of the Russellkonda Saw Mills for the nine months ending 31st March 1929.

5. G.O. No. 111, Revenue,^c dated 23rd January 1930, laying on the table of the Council the papers relating to the settlement, according to the Madras ryotwari system, of the 42 villages of Polavaram division, East Godavari district, in which Mr. Cammiade carried out an experimental settlement in 1911.

6. List^d of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending December 1929.

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

* Circulated to members by post.
* Printed and circulated separately.) ^b Printed as Appendix XVII at pages 180- infra.
^c Printed as Appendix XVIII at pages 197-224 infra.
^d Printed as Appendix XIX at pages 225-258 infra.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1438 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th February 1930, page 15 supra.]

I. Number of candidates who applied for the post of District Munsif from Madras City and the mufassal last year :—

Madras City	...	...	...	...	...	145
Mufassal	...	...	...	...	...	255

II. Number of candidates who applied for the post from each of the following communities :—

Brahmans	...	...	...	...	...	282
Non-Brahmans	...	...	...	...	...	95
Muslims	...	...	...	...	...	8
Indian Christians	...	...	...	...	...	12
Anglo-Indians	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total	...	...	...	...	...	400

III. Number of candidates selected from the City and the mufassal and the number belonging to each of the communities referred to above :—

Madras City	...	...	...	...	...	17
Mufassal	...	...	...	...	...	13
		Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muslims.	Christians.	
Madras City	...	10	6	1	...	
Mufassal	...	7	4	1	1	
Total	...	17	10	2	1	

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1446 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th February 1930, page 21 supra.]

Services (Provincial).

1. Madras Civil Service (Executive Branch).
2. „ Factory Service.
3. „ Port Service.
4. „ Co-operative Service.
5. „ Boiler Service.
6. „ Forest Service.
7. „ Jail Service.

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Services (Provincial)—cont.

8. Madras Police Service.
9. „ Survey Service.
10. „ Educational Service.
11. „ Engineering Service.
12. „ Fisheries Service.
13. „ Public Health Service.
14. „ Veterinary Service.
15. „ Agricultural Service.

Posts.

1. Clerkships in the Madras City.
2. Typists posts in the Madras City.
3. Probationary Deputy Tahsildars.
4. Probationary Assistant Inspectors of Excise.
5. Inspectors of the Madras City Police.
6. Sub-Inspectors of Madras City Police.
7. Sergeants of Madras City Police.
8. Probationary Sub-Registrars (Upper grade).
9. Assistant Lecturers in the Collegiate Branch of the Subordinate Educational Service.
10. Licentiate School Assistants.
11. Supervisors of the two grades in the Industries department.
12. Mechanics of the three grades in the Industrial Engineering Branch.
13. Weaving Superintendent in the Textile Branch.
14. Sub-Assistants in the Survey department.
15. Sub-Assistants in the Fisheries department and Assistant Inspectors of Fisheries.
16. Fish-curing Yard officers.
17. Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies.
18. Veterinary Assistant Surgeons.
19. Jailers, Deputy Jailers, Probationary Deputy Jailers, Gatekeepers, Chief and Reserve Head Warders, Selection Grade Warders and Jail clerks of the Jail department.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1456 asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th February 1930, page 28 supra.]

Statement showing the number of elementary schools opened at the instance of the Government.

Name of district.	Number of schools for the opening of which special subsidies and grants were sanctioned.				Number of the schools specially intended for Muhammadans.
	Board.	Aided.	Panchayat.*	Total.	
South Arcot	477	36	8	521	2
Coimbatore	270	46	46	362	6
Nilgiris	17	..	..	17	..
Salem	182	32	232	446	5

* As regards the panchayat schools, the Government have not fixed the number of schools for the several districts. The information furnished in the statement is in respect of the schools actually opened in the different districts, up to the end of 1928-29.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1459 asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th February 1930, page 29 supra.]

Statement showing the number of girls' schools for the opening of which subsidies have been sanctioned to taluk boards and municipal councils in the South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris districts since the year 1927-28.

Name of taluk board or municipal council.	Number of girls' schools.		
	Non-Muham- madan.	Muham- madan.	Total.
<i>South Arcot district.</i>			
Taluk Board, Cuddalore	10	..	10
Do. Chidambaram	3	1	4
Do. Tirukkoyilur	18	1	19
Do. Tindivanam	16	..	16
Do. Vriddhaachalam	4	..	4
Municipality of Cuddalore	1	..	1
Do. Villupuram	1	..	1

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Name of taluk board or municipal council.	Number of girls' schools.		
	Non-Muham- madan.	Muham- madan.	Total
<i>Salem district.</i>			
Taluk Board, Salem ...	14	...	14
Do. Namakkal ...	36	...	36
Do. Sankari ...	23	...	23
Do. Hosur ...	3	...	3
Do. Dharmapuri ...	8	...	8
<i>Coimbatore district.</i>			
Taluk Board, Coimbatore ...	24	1	25
Do. Erode ...	24	1	25
Do. Gobichettipalayam ...	21	...	21
Do. Kollegal ...	2	...	2
Do. Palladam ...	16	...	16
Do. Pollachi ...	16	1	17
Nilgiris District Board ...	1	...	1

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 1465 asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th February 1930, page supra.]

Particulars of work.	Estimated cost.	When work was commenced.	Grants sanctioned so far.	Expenditure from commencement up to end of December 1929.	Estimated expenditure during the remaining months of the year 1929-30.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Causeway across the Pennar at mile 104-105 of the Great Southern Trunk Road.	Rs. 2,61,000	March 1928.	Rs. 71,706	Rs. 30,183	Rs. 30,776
2. Bridge over the Gadilam at mile 113-114 of the Great Southern Trunk Road.	1,47,000	January 1929.	1,30,815	91,104	42,457

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APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1467 asked by Mr. F. E. James at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th February 1930, page 33 supra.]

G.O. No. 16, L. & M., dated 3rd January 1930.

Grants for the improvement of village communications in non-panchayat areas have been given since 1925-26. The principles laid down from time to time in connexion with the utilization of those grants have been consolidated and are appended to this order. Presidents of local boards are requested to observe them carefully.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education and Local Self-Government),

HILTON BROWN,
Secretary to Government.

To all Presidents of District Boards (with copies to Presidents of Taluk and Union Boards),
 „ all Collectors.
 „ all Treasury Deputy Collectors.
 „ the Accountant-General (through Finance Department).
 „ the Finance Department.
 „ the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.
 „ the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.

APPENDIX.

The grants given for the improvement of village roads are non-recurring and any provision for the purpose is subject to the voting of funds by the Legislative Council every year.

2. The grants are sanctioned in favour of district boards and it is open to district boards to carry out the works themselves or to distribute the grants among the taluk or union boards under their control.

3. The grant sanctioned to each district board is subject to the condition that the local boards in the district contribute from their funds or otherwise an amount equal to the total grant sanctioned for the district except where the Government for special reasons permit a reduced contribution.

4. Applications for grants in a year should be submitted in the prescribed form so as to reach Government not later than the 1st September of the previous year. District boards which do not apply within the date specified will forfeit all claim to a grant. Preference will be given to those boards which have definite programmes of work to be executed in any given year. The grants will be distributed on the basis that the first grant made to any district will not exceed Rs. 40,000 and that no district board will be allotted more than the sum for which it applies. Any balance held in reserve after the first distribution will be paid to district boards which spend the original allotment and apply for a second or supplementary grant for specific schemes by 1st September in each year. Any balance of grant remaining unspent at the end of the year will lapse and will not be reallocated in the following year.

5. The grants sanctioned in a year are intended to meet the expenditure to be incurred in that year and should not, without the special sanction of Government, be applied to expenditure incurred in previous years.

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6. There is no objection to the utilization of a portion of the grant allotted for a road on the acquisition of lands required for it provided that the total provision is sufficient to cover the whole cost of the construction of the road in addition to such acquisition.

7. The cost of any special establishment employed in connexion with the execution of the works may be debited to the Government grant and local fund contribution for those works in the proportion of the first to the second up to a limit of 10 per cent of the total outlay on the works.

8. No grant is admissible for the upkeep of village roads whether constructed with the aid of Government grants or not.

9. No work should be undertaken before the estimate for it has been sanctioned by the competent authority.

10. The grants are disbursed on the post-payment system. When a local board makes a payment for a grant work and presents a bill at the treasury, the Treasury Officer will credit in favour of that board an amount which will bear to the amount paid according to the bill the same proportion as the total Government grant allotted to the local board bears to the total contribution from all sources, viz., Government grant, district board contribution, taluk or union board contribution, contribution from private individuals, etc. With each bill presented at the treasury, the president of the local board should send—

(i) a certificate signed by him to the effect that the amount has been spent for the purpose for which it was sanctioned and that the work has been actually carried out and duly paid for; and

(ii) an explanatory memorandum showing how the proportion of the Government grant claimed to the total expenditure has been arrived at.

G.O. No. 493, Finance, dated 11th May 1921.

In G.O. No. 1193 M., dated 30th August 1920, a Committee was appointed to consider the financial relations which should subsist between the Provincial Government and the local bodies in the Madras Presidency and the principles on which the former should afford assistance to the latter. The Committee submitted its report on the 17th November 1920 and the Government now proceed to pass orders on certain of its recommendations.

2. In paragraphs 32 to 46 of their report the Committee have attempted to lay down certain general principles. These are accepted in the following modified form:—

(1) that ordinarily grants should be made for specific services and not in aid of the general resources of the local bodies;

(2) (a) that Government aid to local bodies should be confined to certain services which are semi-national in character;

(b) that the aid may take the shape of the central administration of a service or part of a service (in which case the whole cost of such administration will be borne from provincial funds) or of a payment to the local body of the cost, or part of the cost, of administering the service;

(c) that the Government will determine from time to time what services are to be regarded as semi-national and which of them should be centrally administered;

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(3) that exceptions to the general rule in (1) above are admissible in case of (a) specially poor local bodies, (b) pilgrim centres and (c) sanatoria;

(4) that grants for capital expenditure should ordinarily be made out of loan funds;

(5) that grants to local bodies should as a rule be paid after the expenditure is incurred by them, but this should not prevent advance payments being made, to be adjusted subsequently when the actual expenditure is known.

3. *Grants for Trunk roads.*—In G.O. No. 347 L., dated 9th April 1920, the Government undertook to reimburse to local boards the actual expenditure incurred on certain roads which were to be regarded as trunk roads subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 500 a mile on the average for each district, the grant being payable after the close of each financial year on the production of an account of the expenditure actually incurred in the year. The undertaking was extended to municipalities in G.O. No. 988 M., dated 28th July 1920, the maximum grant being fixed at Rs. 1,000 a mile for 1920–21, subject to reconsideration in subsequent years. These grants will be continued on the same lines except that the maximum grant per mile for municipalities may be reduced for 1921–22 and future years.

4. What is known as the 14 lakhs grant is a grant which till 1918–19 was distributed among district boards in such proportion that each should receive one-fourth of the amount it collected in land-cess. In 1918–19 it was stereotyped so that each district board should secure annually the sum which it received from this grant in 1917–18, the total amount actually disbursed in 1918–19 being 17.28 lakhs. The Committee recommended that the basis of this distribution should be altered without any change in the amount and that the sum should in future be allocated specifically to the payment of a proportion of the cost of upkeep of what may be classed as second-class roads. The Government accept the principle of this recommendation—that the grant should take the form of payment for specific services rendered—but they are unable to give an undertaking that the contribution to individual boards will not be reduced below the amount that is now given to them out of the 14 lakhs grant. In view of the fact that the budgets of local bodies have already been framed on the basis of the existing practice, the change will be introduced with effect from 1922–23.

5. The Government agree that the incidence of the charges for the construction and maintenance of bridges and causeways should follow those of the roads on which they are situated, subject to the reservation that they cannot undertake any specific recurring liability for the purpose of constructing bridges on roads maintained at the cost of provincial funds.

6. The Government accept the position that collegiate education is not ordinarily the business of a local body.

7. As regards hospitals, the Government have already, in accordance with a resolution in the Legislative Council, decided to waive the payment from 1921–22 of the contributions hitherto received towards the cost of the district headquarter hospitals of which they have assumed control. With regard to other hospitals and dispensaries they are prepared to accept the principle that a share of the charges incurred in all institutions should be met from provincial funds and consider that the proportion and the basis of

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calculation should be similar for all. With regard to buildings, the Government will pay half the cost of buildings approved by them, but cannot guarantee to find any particular sum of money in any particular year.

8. In view of the principles adopted with regard to other services and of the large commitments which they entail, the Government do not consider it necessary to bind themselves in future to pay three-fourths of the cost of health officers appointed by municipal councils or other local bodies. They are prepared to continue to pay a share of the cost of these services, but the precise proportion will be determined with reference to the contributions to the cost of other services.

9. As regards water-supply and drainage schemes in urban areas, the Committee suggest that no municipality should be asked to bear more than the amount it can raise by way of loan without injury to its general administration and that the difference between this amount and the total cost of the scheme should be borne by the State. For this purpose the majority of the Committee proposed to fix the maximum property tax which municipalities should levy for water-supply and drainage at 12½ per cent of the annual value, while a minority was in favour of limiting it to 10 per cent. The Government cannot accept this as a reasonable basis of calculation. Local rates are exceptionally low in India and to limit the rate of water and drainage tax to 12½ per cent on the annual value of property, would be to postpone all improvement indefinitely. Until some better method of distributing the cost can be devised the Government prefer to adhere to the existing half and half principle, exceptions being made in the case of special localities, such as some pilgrim centres.

10. *Minor sanitary works.*—The Government agree with the Committee that minor sanitary grants as such should cease. They are, however, prepared to contribute towards the cost of rural water-supply schemes where local boards put forward specific schemes which have been examined and certified to by the sanitary and engineering authorities. In such cases the Government expect that the places for which the water-supply is intended should be constituted into unions and rates levied to cover a portion of the cost.

11. With regard to the cost of lymph supplied to vaccinators from the King Institute at Guindy, the Government are prepared to go beyond the recommendation of the Committee and to waive the recovery of the cost altogether as a part of their contribution towards the cost of the vaccination service, the local bodies being held responsible only for the payment of the vaccinating staff.

12. As regards veterinary institutions, the Government have decided to take them entirely under provincial control and to relieve local bodies of the charges for maintaining them. The change will not however take place until 1922-23.

13. The Government fully endorse the Committee's objections to the allocation to local bodies of a share of the excise revenue and they consider that the same objections apply to the recommendation made by the Committee that local bodies may be allowed to levy a surcharge on the *abkari* revenue.

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14. The Government are not prepared to treat as a provincial matter the care of the avenues on local fund and municipal roads or the appointment of an officer to supervise them.

15. The Government see no reason why there should be any exact uniformity as to the share to be borne by the Government of the cost of the various local services. There will naturally be a differentiation between those which are of more, and those which are of less, national importance and between those the carrying out of which can properly be forced on the local bodies and those in the carrying out of which the local bodies may, in equity, expect help. In the immediate future it is not likely that the total amount of financial assistance which can be given to local bodies can exceed largely what has been given in the past few years.

16. Orders will issue separately on the other recommendations of the Committee not dealt with in the foregoing paragraphs.

17. The Government desire to convey to the non-official members of the Committee their sense of appreciation of the valuable services rendered by them and their arduous labours in connection with the deliberations of the Committee.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

P. L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Accountant-General.

„ Local Self-Government Department.

Copy to the Revenue Department.

„ Law (Education) Department.

„ Public Works Department.

To the Publicity Officer.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1474 asked by Mr. S. Venkiah at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th February 1930, page 37 supra.]

Proceedings of the Commissioner of Excise, R. No. 2987-Abk.,
dated the 2nd December 1929.

*Shops—Closure on Sundays and election days—Orders—G.O. Mis. No. 2435,
Revenue, dated 20th November 1929.*

In pursuance of the resolution of the Legislative Council at its meeting held on 27th September 1929, recommending the closure of liquor and drug shops on Sundays, public holidays and election days, the Commissioner

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directs that with effect from 1st April 1930, the shops noted below should be closed on the occasions noted against them:—

Kinds of shops.	Occasions to be closed.
(i) All arrack, opium, ganja and F.L. 2 shops, and all F.L. 4, F.L. 5 and 5 (a), F.L. 6 and 6 (a) and F.L. 8 shops within three miles of a polling station.	On days of election to the local boards, municipalities and the Legislative Council and the Assembly.

(ii) (a) Arrack shops in the following localities:—

All shops in Tadpatri, Gooty, Guntakal, Timmencherla, Konakondla, Uravakonda and Pamidi towns of the Anantapur district.

All shops in Conjeeveram and Chingleput towns of the Chingleput district.

The Kalahasti Giddangi, Poosalaveethi, Bahadurpet and Penukulapadu shops in the Kalahasti division of the Chittoor district.

All shops in the Arkonam town, and the Kodiyur, Ranipet and Karai shops of the North Arcot district.

(b) All F.L. 2, F.L. 5 and 5 (a), F.L. 6 and 6 (a) and F.L. 8 shops.

(c) All ganja and opium shops.

All Sundays.

2. The hours of the working of all the arrack shops in Bezwada municipality should be restricted to 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. on Sundays, provided the Commissioner is right in presuming that most of the consumers have no work on Sundays. The Collector is requested to report further at once on this point.

3. Collectors are requested to embody these orders in their ensuing sale notifications and see that they are inserted in the shop licences issued for the next lease.

4. The working of these restrictions should be reported on by Collectors and Assistant Commissioners in their arrack, etc., proposals for 1931-32.

5. Collectors are also requested to consider fully the advisability of closing, or of restricting the hours of sale in shops in important festival centres on the occasion of festivals when outsiders are likely to congregate in large numbers and submit proposals for the next lease if they have not already done so.

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APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1475 asked by Mr. Ahmed Miran Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th February 1930, page 37 supra.]

Copy of letter R.O.C. No. 23/25, dated 21st April 1925, from the District Health Officer, Tinnevely, to the President, District Board, Tinnevely.

With reference to your endorsement C. No. 15/25-4, dated 6th January 1925, I have the honour to submit herewith a report on the preventive measures to be adopted in Kayalpatnam after consulting the President, Union Board, and other influential gentlemen of the locality.

2. *Prophylaxis*.—This loathsome disease can be controlled if segregation measures can be carried out effectively. Isolation of the sick should be followed by thorough disinfection of infected clothes, houses, beddings and fomites. Destruction of all kinds of insects, especially bed-bugs is the most important measures. To avoid bed-bugs and other likely carriers of infection absolute personal and domestic cleanliness is the most important factor. The beddings and clothings should be exposed to the sun regularly. The infected floor and bedsteads should be scrubbed with kerosine oil and disinfectants should be freely used to destroy vermin. Propaganda work should be done to impress upon the people the importance of avoiding them.

3. Treatment of the sick is another important way of preventing the spread of the disease. Kayalpatnam is a big Muhammadan village and only the Muhammadan population is infected. Their women observe strict "Gosha system" and girls over 10 are generally left to their fate except in the case of the few rich and educated, who take their girls to a lady doctor for treatment, at great expense. So the most essential for effective treatment and thus for controlling Kala-azar is the appointment of a lady medical officer to the dispensary.

4. The President, Union Board, and other important persons of the town are anxious to have a medical officer of the grade of an assistant surgeon to be posted to the institution to do the injections more satisfactorily. If this is not possible, I think that it would be a great advantage to give the Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Kayalpatnam a course of training at the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta.

5. *General sanitation*.—The importance of devoting proper attention to the general sanitation of the place cannot be exaggerated and I have requested the President, Union Board, to bestow his best attention to it. Removal of congestion and provision of free ventilation is another important item which should engage the earnest attention of the Union Board. Some of the tortuous and narrow lanes in the crowded locality should be widened and made into broad streets.

6. In the interest of the general sanitation of the place it is quite necessary that the Muhammadan population should give up burying their dead in the large number of mosques situated in the different streets of the town. The President, Union Board, told me that there is no religious objection in burying the dead outside the premises of the mosque. It is more a matter of sentiment and it is the duty of influential Muhammadan gentlemen to convince their followers of the importance of doing this by strenuous propaganda.

[24th February 1930]

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 1488 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th February 1930, page 45 supra.]

Statement of prosecutions, instituted at Madras, for rash and negligent driving against motor-drivers.

Year.	Number of persons prosecuted.	Number of persons convicted.	Number discharged.	Number withdrawn.
1928	128	91	12	25
Half-year closing with 30th June 1929.	92	80	8	4

APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to question No. 1492 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th February 1930, page 47 supra]

Letter from E. Bennett, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Bellary, L. Dis. No. A-3-4407/29, dated the 12th August 1929.

(a) The extent available for cultivation in fasli 1338 including land under sivayijama occupation—

Assessed waste ...	...	584.77 acres.
Unassessed waste ...	...	14.52 acres (occupied).

(b) An extent of 146.98 acres under the sivayijama occupation of Adi-Andhras in the previous years was assigned to them in fasli 1338 leaving a small area of 8.70 acres still in the sivayijama enjoyment of Adi-Andhras. An extent of 400.77 acres was under sivayijama cultivation by caste ryots in fasli 1338. Caste ryots applied for 888 acres which was under their occupation for a period ranging from one to three years.

(c) The Revenue Inspector did not show the sivayijama lands of caste ryots to Adi-Andhras but he is said to have asked them if they wanted those lands. A few of the Adi-Andhras said 'Yes' but the others did not want them.

(d) The extent available for assignment is 584.77 acres including the occupation of 400.77 acres by caste ryots and 8.70 by Adi-Andhras. No land occupied by a caste ryot was assigned to any depressed class member. The caste ryots applied for 888 acres but the Tahsildar rejected the application with a view to reserve the land for future assignments to depressed class people. On the representation of the caste Hindus at the jamabandi, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bellary, set aside the rejection orders of the Tahsildar as ultra vires and ordered the Tahsildar to dispose of each case on its merits.

(e) The average holding per head of Adi-Andhras is said to be 20 acres with an assessment of Rs. 5-3-0 and that of a caste ryot 16 acres with an assessment of Rs. 6-18-0. The lands owned by the Adi-Andhras are of decidedly inferior quality.

[24th February 1930]

APPENDIX XI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1498 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th February 1930, page 49 supra.]

READ—the following :—

G.O. Ms. No. 180, Law (Education), dated the 6th February 1930.

From the Director of Public Instruction, R.C. No. 472-E/29, dated 4th December 1929.

With reference to the last paragraph of G.O. Ms. No. 1578, Education, dated 29th July 1929, I have the honour to submit the following draft of the amendment to be made in the Madras Educational Rules for the approval of Government.

The following item may be added as clause (i) to rule 12 of the Madras Educational Rules :—

" 12 (i) The agreements entered into between the management and all the teachers on the staff of the school (Vide Appendix 28) "

2. A draft of Appendix 28 is enclosed for the approval of Government. The form of agreement embodied therein was drawn up by the Government Solicitor and slightly modified by me.

Order—Ms. No. 180, Law (Education), dated 6th February 1930.

The following notification will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* :—

NOTIFICATION.

(1) *Insert* the following as clause (i) to rule 12 of the Madras Educational Rules :—

"The terms on which the teachers are engaged including the execution of a written agreement between the management and each teacher as prescribed in Appendix 28."

(2) *Insert* the following as appendix 28 to the Madras Educational Rules :—

Appendix 28.

Rule 12 (i).

The agreement contemplated under rule 12 (i) need not necessarily be the same in all schools; but in all cases it shall contain reference to the terms of service, salary and vacation pay, and conditions of termination of service.

It should be noted that the Government consider that when a teacher is appointed on probation, the maximum period of such probation should be one year.

[24th February 1930]

The following is a draft form of agreement which will serve as a model.

AGREEMENT made the _____ day of _____
One Thousand Nine-Hundred and _____ BETWEEN (school
authority) of the one part and (teacher) of the other part.

WHEREAS the said (school authority) have agreed to engage the said (teacher) to serve the (name of) school at (place) in the capacity of a teacher and at the salary hereinafter mentioned.

NOW THESE PRESENTS WITNESS and the parties hereto do hereby mutually covenant contract and agree in manner following, that is to say

1. That the said (school authority) shall employ the said (teacher) and the said (teacher) shall serve the said (school authority) as a teacher in the (name) school at (place) from the date of his taking charge of such appointment until such employment shall be determined as hereinafter provided.

That except it be in a purely temporary vacancy the said (teacher) shall be on probation for a period of _____ months from the date of his first taking charge of his appointment during which period it shall be open to the said (school authority) to dispense with his services without giving notice or without assigning any reasons.

2. That the said (teacher) will employ himself honestly efficiently and diligently under the orders and instructions of the Headmaster or other officers or managers of the said school under whom he shall from time to time be placed as teacher in the said (name) school in which capacity he will discharge all such duties appertaining to that office and do all things which may be required of him or which are necessary to be done in his capacity as aforesaid and will make himself in other respects generally useful as may be required of him.

3. That he will not on any pretence absent himself from his duties without first having obtained the permission of his superior officers authorized in this behalf or in case of sickness or inevitable accident without forwarding a medical certificate satisfactory to the officers aforesaid as may be required by the leave rules of the said school.

4. That he will devote his whole time to the duties of the said employment and will not on his own account or otherwise either directly or indirectly carry on or be concerned in any trade or business whatsoever, without having first obtained the permission of his superior officers authorized in his behalf.

5. That he will conform to all the rules and regulations in force in the said school inclusive of leave rules a copy of which is appended and will obey all such lawful orders and directions as he shall from time to time receive from any authorized officer of the said school.

6. That this agreement may be terminated at any time by either party on giving to the other three calendar months notice in writing of such intention to determine the same, or by (school authority) on paying three months salary in lieu of such notice and may be determined by the (school authority) forthwith without any notice in the event of such misconduct on the part of (teacher) as may be considered by the Director of Public Instruction of warrant suspension or cancellation of his Teacher's Certificate under Rule 151 of the Madras Educational Rules.

[24th February 1930]

7. That if the said (teacher) shall observe and comply with all the provisions of these presents there shall be paid to him for such time as he shall be in the service of the said school and actually perform his duties a salary of Rs. _____ per mensem for the first year of his service which shall be increased each subsequent year of his service by Rs. _____ per mensem up to a maximum of Rs. _____ but that in the event of his temporary absence from duty by reason of sickness or leave or otherwise he shall be paid such salary only as shall be determined by the rules in force in the said school.

Provided always that the teacher shall get the full salary or a proportionately reduced amount per month during the vacation according as he has worked for the full period July to March inclusive or a shorter period.

8. That it shall be lawful for the school authority at any time if satisfied on medical evidence that the said teacher is unfit and is likely for a considerable period to continue unfit by reasons of ill-health for the discharge of his duties as such teacher to determine his service under these presents on paying him three months salary less any amount which may have been paid him as leave allowance after the date of his last appearance in the school for the regular discharge of his duties as teacher (the decision of the school authority as to the unfitness of the teacher being final and conclusive) and thereupon his service shall absolutely cease and determine.

In witness thereof
and _____ have hereunto set their hands the day and year first above written.

Signed by _____
in the presence of _____
Signed by _____
in the presence of _____

(By order of the Government,
Ministry of Education and Local Self-Government)

A. F. W. DIXON,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Local Self-Government Department.
" Superintendent, Government Press (for publication of notification).

[24th February 1930]

APPENDIX XII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1502 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th February 1930, page 51 supra.]

List of District Headquarter Hospitals to which Honorary Medical Officers have been appointed.

Serial number and name of institution.	Date on which the system actually came into operation.	Remarks.
1. Headquarter Hospital, Cuddalore ..	2nd January 1930.	
2. Do. Coimbatore ..	2nd December 1929.	
3. Do. Cocanada ..	18th November 1929.	
4. Do. Guntur ..	Do.	
5. Do. Mangalore ..	15th January 1929 ..	The Honorary Medical Officer was permitted to attend the hospital unofficially from 15th January 1929 pending his formal appointment.
6. Do. Masulipatam ..	19th January 1930.	
7. Do. Madura ..	21st November 1929.	
8. Do. Nellore ..	9th November 1929.	
9. Do. Palamcottah ..	3rd January 1930.	

NOTE.—Honorary Medical Officers have been appointed to the Headquarter hospitals at Ellore and Calicut but they have not yet joined. In the case of remaining District Headquarter hospitals, suitable candidates for appointment have not yet been found.

APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1503 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th February 1930, page 51 supra.]

Scale of charges adopted for doses of bacterial vaccines and sera.

	RS.	A.
Gonococcus vaccine—		
One bulb up to 100 million	1	8
Do. of 200 „	2	8
Do. of 500 „	3	8
Do. of 1,000 „	4	8
Acne vaccine—		
One bulb up to 50 million	1	0
Do. of 110 „	1	8
Do. of 200 „	2	0
Coli vaccine—		
One bulb up to 1,000 million	1	0
Do. of 2,000 „	1	8

[24th February 1930]

Scale of charges adopted for doses of bacterial vaccines and sera—cont.

	RS.	A.
Pneumococcus vaccine—		
One bulb up to 100 million	1	8
Do. of 200 „	2	8
Do. of 500 „	3	8
Do. of 1,000 „	4	8
Staphylococcus vaccine—		
One bulb up to 200 million	0	12
Do. of 500 „	1	0
Do. of 1,000 „	1	4
Do. of 2,000 „	1	8
Streptococcus vaccine—		
One bulb up to 50 million	1	0
Do. of 100 „	1	8
Do. of 200 „	2	0
Do. of 500 „	3	0
Typhoid vaccine—		
One bulb up to 2,000 million	1	0
Do. of 4,000 „	1	8
Do. of 10,000 „	3	0
B. Pyocyaneus vaccine—		
One bulb up to 1,000 million	1	0
Do. of 2,000 „	1	8
Tuberculin B.M.—		
One bulb up to 1/10th mgr.	1	0
Do. of 1/5th „	1	4
Do. of 1/2 „	1	8
Do. of 1 „	2	0
Compound Catarrhal vaccine per dose	2	0
Influenza Curative vaccine per dose	2	0
Old Tuberculin for Von Xeromit test	1	0
Stock vaccines in bulk (Influenza, Typhoid and Cholera)—		
Per 20 c.c. bulb	2	8*
Per 10 c.c. „	2	0*
Per 5 c.c. „	1	8*
Per 1 c.c. „	1	0*

The first strength given under each variety is the maximum probable dose and larger quantities are presumably for dilution into several doses. If, however, it should be known that larger dose than the first in each column have been worked up and are bona fide single doses, then the price need not be raised.

* NOTE.—When certain capsules are asked for and are not available and smaller capsules are supplied instead, then the cheaper price of the larger capsule asked for is charged.

[24th February 1930]

APPENDIX XIV.

[Vide item V, Non-official business, page 138 supra.]

Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village-Service Act, 1894, and the Madras Hereditary Village-Offices Act, 1895.

BILL No. 4 OF 1930.

[A bill to amend the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village-Service Act, 1894, and the Madras Hereditary Village-Offices Act, 1895.]

To

THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

WE, the undersigned members of the Select Committee, appointed on the 31st January 1930 to consider the Bill to amend the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village-Service Act, 1894, and the Madras Hereditary Village-Offices Act, 1895 (Bill No. 4 of 1930), of Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, have the honour to submit the following report.

2. The Bill was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in English on the 28th of January 1930.

3. We met to-day and considered the provisions of the Bill. We have deleted clause 2 of the Bill, which provides that the Bill shall take retrospective effect from the 1st of January 1928. The other changes we have made in the Bill are of a drafting nature. The Bill as amended by us is annexed.

4. The republication of the Bill is in our opinion unnecessary.

A. RANGANATHAM.
A. Y. G. CAMPBELL.
P. KHALIF-UL-LAH.
M. V. GANGADHARA SIVA.
A. S. SAHAJANANDAM.
R. NAGAN GOWDA.
P. J. GNANAVARAM.
K. SARABHA REDDI.
CHAVADI K. SUBRAHMANIA PILLAI.
A. P. PATRO.
J. A. SALDANHA.
RAMNATH GOENKA.
B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI.
S. SUBRAMANIAM.
C. B. COTTERELL.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
1st February 1930.

24th February 1930]

BILL No. 4 OF 1930.

As amended by the Select Committee.

A Bill to amend the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village-Service Act, 1894, and the Madras Hereditary Village-Offices Act, 1895.

Preamble.

WHEREAS doubts have been entertained as to the intention and meaning of some of the provisions of the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village-Service Act, 1894, and the Madras Hereditary Village-Offices Act, 1895; **And** **whereas it is expedient to remove those doubts;** **It is** hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Madras Village-Offices (Amendment) Act, 1930.

[2 Omitted]

2. (4) In the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village-Service Act, 1894—

(i) for the last sentence of section 13, the following sentences shall be substituted, namely:—

If the person registered as heir under this section remains disqualified under sub-section (1) of section 10 for three years after attaining majority, he shall be deemed to have forfeited his right to the office. **On such forfeiture or on his death**, the vacancy shall be filled up in accordance with the provisions of this Act, **as if he was the last holder of the office;** and

(ii) in section 15—

after sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

“(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), no person shall be deemed to be ineligible for selection under sub-section (1) or retention under sub-section (2) by reason only of his being a minor. If a minor is selected under sub-section (1) or retained under sub-section (2), he shall be registered as the holder of the office and thereafter the procedure laid down in section 13 shall be adopted.”

3. In the Madras Hereditary Village-Offices Act, 1895—

(i) after sub-section (2) of section 6, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

“(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), no person shall be deemed to be ineligible for selection under sub-section

Madras Act
II of 1894,
Madras Act
III of 1895.

Amendment
of Madras
Act II of
1894
Madras Act
II of 1894.

Amendment
of Madras
Act III of
1895
Madras Act
III of 1895.

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(1) or retention under sub-section (2) by reason only of his being a minor. If a minor is selected under sub-section (1) or retained under sub-section (2), he shall be registered as the holder of the office and thereafter the procedure laid down in sub-section (5) of section 10 shall be adopted";

(ii) for the last sentence of sub-section (5) of section 10, the following sentence shall be substituted, namely:—

If the person registered as heir under this sub-section remains disqualified under sub-section (1) for three years after attaining majority, he shall be deemed to have forfeited his right to the office. On such forfeiture or on his death the vacancy shall be filled up in accordance with the provisions of this section as if he was the last holder of the office; and

(iii) for the last sentence of sub-section (4) of section 11, the following sentences shall be substituted, namely:—

If the person registered as heir under this sub-section, on attaining majority, proves to be disqualified under clause (c) of sub-section (1), he shall be deemed to have forfeited his right to the office. On such forfeiture or on his death the vacancy shall be filled up in accordance with the provisions of this section as if he was the last holder of the office.

APPENDIX XV.

[Vide item VI, Papers laid on the table of the House, at page 139 supra 30.]

G.O. No. 1856, Development, dated 30th October 1929.

READ—the following papers:—

(i)

G.O. No. 610, Development, dated 27th March 1929.

(ii)

Letter from Khan Bahadur M. BAZL-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.E., Director of Industries, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated the 26th April 1929, No. 96-G/29.

I have the honour to submit the report of the Committee appointed in G.O. No. 610, Development, dated the 27th March 1929, to define the relations of the Fine Arts and Crafts sections of the School of Arts and Crafts and to advise Government on certain cognate questions. The report, it will be observed, is a unanimous one and has been signed by all the members.

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Enclosure

Report of the School of Arts and Crafts Reorganization Committee.

The Committee met four times. We visited the School of Arts and Crafts on the 9th April and the manual training classes at Saidapet on the 16th instant. The only two witnesses orally examined were Rao Sahib N. R. Balakrishna Mudaliyar and Mr. D. P. Roy Chowdhuri.

The Government in 1923 accepted the recommendation of the School of Arts Reorganization Committee, presided over by Mr. Justice Oldfield, to establish in Madras, when funds permitted, an independent institution on the lines of a Municipal Art School, entirely devoted to the teaching of fine arts, and under the control of the Department of Education.

3. We have read with interest the report of the Oldfield Committee, Mr. Rama Varma Raja's minute of dissent and the Government Order thereon and our conclusion is unanimous that the decision to constitute a school of fine arts independent of any school in which industrial arts are taught, and under the control of the Department of Education should be reaffirmed. We are further of opinion that the School of Arts and Crafts shorn of its advanced painting class, and in certain other respects reconstituted, should be transferred also from the control of the Development Department to that of the Department of Education—and that as soon as practicable the two schools should be made entirely independent of each other, though it will be desirable to encourage the continuance of effective if informal liaison between them. The reasons for not recommending immediately complete separation will be explained infra. In the paragraphs which follow we propose first to make our recommendations in respect of each school separately.

4. *School of Fine Arts.*—We recommend Mr. Roy Chowdhuri's appointment with effect from 1st July 1929 to the post recently created in the Education Department on Rs. 500—550—550 for three years in the first instance, with a personal allowance sufficient to make up his total emoluments to Rs. 600 per mensem, the salary understood to have been promised to him by the Ministry of Development and we consider that he should be given the services of a clerk-typist and the necessary menial staff as soon as the school opens after the recess. After consulting Mr. Roy Chowdhuri we recommend that the school should consist tentatively (a) of two fine art classes—one in painting and one in modelling in clay, with a maximum recruitment annually of 10 and 5 students respectively and (b) of an advanced drawing class of about 16 pupils under an experienced drawing master whose services may be secured from the omnibus section known as the Lacquer department in the School of Arts and Crafts which we propose in another place should be reformed. This drawing class will not be taught by Mr. Roy Chowdhuri, but its courses of work will be suggested and guided by him and it will be under his general supervision. It is essential that in the principal recruiting ground for the fine arts classes the teaching is on lines of which Mr. Roy Chowdhuri approves. Selection for these classes as for the fine arts classes should be vested in the Principal from whose decision there should be no

[24th February 1930]

appeal, and should be based solely on a dispassionate estimate of merit without reference, it is hoped, to communal representation, political connexions or any other of those disturbing factors affecting present day patronage. No higher or lower limits of age need be prescribed for admission, even though it may be assumed that few students will have acquired sufficient skill in drawing for admission even to the 'pre-matriculation' class before they are sixteen years old. We attach considerable importance however to insistence upon a fairly high educational standard. It is doubtful whether an Indian youth who has not obtained at least a Secondary School-Leaving Certificate will be in a position to understand all the implications of the instructions which must be given to him necessarily in English. Special exemption may be granted if necessary to the untutored genius who knows no language but that of art, but such cases are likely to be rare. We accept Mr. Roy Chowdhuri's recommendation that the full course should be tentatively fixed at three years and to emphasise this we would suggest that no stipends should be paid to pupils who stay on for a fourth or fifth year. It may be explained that we do not regard at all with favour any general provision of stipends in the School of Fine Arts and hope that it may be possible to attract pupils without such inducements, as they will pay no fees and should after a short time in the school be in a position to make some money out of their art productions. As regards the strength of the class, we do not consider that Mr. Roy Chowdhuri should be obliged to work up to the maxima indicated. Indeed some of us are inclined to regard these maxima as somewhat too generous, having regard to the quality of the material immediately forthcoming. As the success of the school will be judged by its products, it is very important, particularly in the early years to insist upon a fairly high standard of attainment prior to admission, and not to lower those standards merely to secure the empty tribute that the classes are 'very popular'. The Committee would not close the classes to students from other Provinces but consider that they should not be admitted except upon payment of fees. It is essential that financial provision should be made for the regular employment of models and the purchase of two life size lay figures should also be sanctioned.

5. If the maxima for the classes are fully worked up to and no students drop out there should be at the beginning of the third year 15 students in the last year of their course, 15 in the second and 15 in the first—a total of 45. It will be out of the question, we consider, for Mr. Roy Chowdhuri to supervise the work of so many pupils without assistance, the Government if they accept these maxima must recognize a contingent liability to engage another trained artist at least in 1931–32 to assist him. Some of us are very anxious to see that provision is made for the admission of part-time pupils, with the principle of which we are all in agreement, but its being given effect to must depend upon the response which is made to invitations to become whole-time students and the capacity of Mr. Roy Chowdhuri to supervise them.

6. We are unable to support the proposal made in Mr. Roy Chowdhuri's letter to the Director of Industries, which we have discussed with him, that the painting class should be split up into two divisions—one for the teaching of Western and the other of Oriental Art and our objections are not based entirely upon some uncertainty as to the implications of the distinction attempted. In the first year we consider that the teaching in the painting

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class should be general and directed chiefly to improving draughtsmanship, particularly by drawing from life and to giving the pupils a general acquaintance with the principal different methods of painting in vogue, e.g., water colour, oils, pastel, gouache, etc., but at the beginning of the second year the personal aptitudes of each individual should have been sufficiently disclosed and they should be encouraged to follow their own particular bent, whether that may lie in the direction of landscape painting, portrait painting or the representation of scenes from history or mythology—of advertisements or posters—or of book illustrations—to attempt a comprehensive but not an exhaustive list. In the modelling class we consider that in the first year in particular time should chiefly be spent on modelling from life. Subject to the above suggestions we are content to leave Mr. Roy Chowdhuri's discretion absolutely unfettered as to the curricula to be adopted and the course of studies to be pursued by students in either branch of the Fine Art School and we deprecate the preparation of any fixed syllabus to work to.

One of our members considers that the school as projected above can only be regarded as a first and very modest contribution to the needs of this Presidency in the matter of education in the fine arts. The Committee agree with him that the present generation of Indian students seems generally to possess little or no æsthetic taste while the patrons of art in this Presidency are lamentably few. Mr. Vasu would like to see our proposals implemented therefore by the engagement of distinguished artists, European or Indian, to give courses of lectures on painting and on other forms of art at different centres in the Presidency and believes that in this way a more favourable atmosphere for the awakening of artistic impulses in the rising generation may be created.

7. *The School of Crafts.*—We consider that the existing School of Arts and Crafts should not only be shorn of the class in advanced painting, which will naturally be transferred to the School of Fine Arts when opened, but also reorganized. The School of Arts, as it was then called, was transferred in 1920 from the control of the Director of Public Instruction to that of the Director of Industries. In the Government Order directing the transfer it was declared that Mr. Hadaway would in future be the Director's expert adviser in regard to artistic industries while the attention of the Director of Industries was drawn to a despatch of the Secretary of State laying down the principle that the function of the school should be the encouragement of Indian art, so as to develop the special artistic tendencies of the people with whom it deals, and enrich those industries in the products of which beauty or form or colour or both may be superseded to the primary purpose of utility. Mr. Hadaway was asked to submit proposals for the reorganization and better working of the school but unfortunately no action was taken upon the very interesting report that he submitted and when as a result of the publicity given to the school when the orders of Government were passed on the Oldfield Committee's report, pupils resorted to it in increasing numbers, the denial owing to financial stringency of the additional staff asked for, by Mr. Hadaway as an integral part of his scheme had most lamentable results.

8. In 1923–24 the average number of the pupils on the rolls was 337—with an average attendance of 240 equivalent to a percentage of 71·2. In 1924–25 the numbers on the rolls rose to 428 but the percentage of attendance fell to 55 and has kept very close to that figure ever since, while the average on the rolls touched high water mark in 1926–27 with 533 and stood on 31st

[24th February 1930]

March 1929 at 501. While it is satisfactory to record that the number of students belonging to one or other of the artisan castes has steadily increased and has now attained a percentage of 57, we are strongly of opinion the policy which, in deference to certain critics of the school, was adopted in 1923 that no boy who applies for admission should be turned away should now be reversed. Pupils, we are informed, are admitted on the day they report themselves, though it may be only a week before the end of a session, and are allowed to enter any department to which they or their parents are attracted. It is also as easy to leave as it is to join, and so apparently in the course of a year some 250 boys put in a fleeting appearance, sample the amenities of one or more departments and 'silently fade away'. The committee consider that no admissions should be permitted after a week has elapsed since the opening of a session, that the minimum age limit should be raised from 10 to 12 and that an educational standard should be imposed upon future entrants. Many of the smaller urchins doing infantile exercises in the various drawing classes on the day of our inspection would have been more profitably employed in learning the three R's in an elementary school. The educational minimum to be prescribed may be a pass in the eighth standard or third form. If this is found to operate to the practical exclusion of boys of the artisan caste, it may be necessary in their case to be content with a slightly lower level of literacy.

The absence of restrictions upon admissions imposes an uncertain liability to demands for increases of staff from time to time and we consider it would be better definitely to limit the admissions annually to each of the classes which it is proposed should be retained.

9. Those branches of the school which reached their highest development in Mr. Hadaway's time were wood-work, jewellery, cotton printing and carpet weaving. The measure of Mr. Hadaway's accomplishment in the sphere of cabinet making is reflected in a general improvement in the standards of furniture and furniture design which extends far beyond the Presidency town, while the jewellery section which he started in 1908 has from the beginning attracted as pupils the sons of hereditary craftsmen who have returned to their homes on the completion of their course with an improved technique and a new range of designs.

10. The features of Mr. Hadaway's policy as outlined in his memorandum of November 1920 and school prospectus of 1923, which the committee would specially commend, are individual teaching and the initiation of students to practical work at as early a stage as possible and the acceptance of orders only when the interest of the students is served by doing so. They are in agreement with his view that a crafts school should not make a fetish of fixed syllabuses or attempt too rigidly to standardize courses of study. Nor should special facilities be provided for the passing of technical examinations, though any students who wish to appear may be permitted to do so.

11. If the annual admissions to the classes in (i) wood-work (carpentry), (ii) engraving and die sinking and etching may be fixed at 16 in each case, in metal work at 10 and in (i) modelling in clay and papier maché 1, (ii) jewellery and (iii) cotton printing at six, and five year courses prescribed for each, the maximum number of pupils under training at one time will be $80 + 80 + 50 + 90 = 300$ in all but there will of course be considerable wastage and the total is not likely ever to exceed 200. The Committee consider that the rattan section should be abolished as this industry requires no

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special skill and is now practised all over the country. The lacquer work department need not pursue further the art from which it derives its designation, though it forms but a small part of its activities. There might be some justification for a limited further experiment with the lacquer work of Vizagapatam and Malabar, but the latter was tried by Mr. Hadaway and given up. The method at present preferred has produced some very decorative articles of furniture but has attracted few, if any, pupils and the maistries have latterly been almost wholly employed in the execution of private orders. A general class for design may perhaps with advantage be retained, while the modelling class will act as a feeder to the corresponding section in the School of Fine Arts. On the other hand we see no advantage whatever in continuing the part-time classes in drawing either for men or for women. Those who wish to take the Government examinations in that subject should seek instruction elsewhere. The excellent collection of books dealing chiefly with art and art crafts should be maintained and extended and the pupils encouraged to resort to the library for inspiration and study.

12. The Committee consider that all students on admission should be put for the first week or ten days of the session in a general "beginners" class and tested in their capacity to draw before they are definitely assigned to any particular craft. They are not in favour of their being employed for the first two years almost exclusively on drawing (the Calcutta system recommended by Mr. Roy Chowdhuri but condemned by Mr. Hadaway) but they have no objection to transfers from one class to another in the case of students who show no particular aptitude for the craft taught in the class for which they originally opted.

Careful records should be maintained of the progress of each pupil, and it should be in the Committee's opinion open to the Superintendent to get rid of any boys who have not within twelve months showed sufficient indication that they are likely to become efficient craftsmen.

13. As regards establishment the Committee are convinced that a good deal of retrenchment is possible without sacrifice of the principle that each student should receive as much individual attention as possible. In addition to a number of maistries on the permanent establishment drawing monthly wages there are as many as 40 skilled workmen employed on daily wages ranging from Rs. 1-10-0 to As. 8 a day. The implication of such numbers of paid workmen is that the original purpose of the school has been to some extent lost sight of.

14. The carpet weaving section consists of a teacher the greater part of whose time is spent not in teaching but in working out the details of the elaborate patterns to be woven (or more correctly "knotted") on the looms. This work is of a very highly specialized nature and seems to be beyond the capacity of the ordinary loom worker. The carpet weaving branch of the school's activities has for many years past been distinguished by the excellence of its products. It may be said without fear of contradiction that the standard of quality attained is higher than at any other carpet weaving centre in the Presidency. Every carpet made is sold almost as soon as it is completed, and the collection of working designs based upon famous carpets in British and continental museums is an asset of considerable value. There are however only two pupils and experience has shown that there is little hope of attracting sufficient numbers to the Poonamallee road to justify the continuance of this section as an integral part of a craft school. The

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Committee are strongly opposed to the idea of handing this section over to the Assistant Director of Textiles who is more interested in the technical and commercial than the æsthetic aspects of carpet weaving. It would be an even greater pity to abolish it altogether. All the accumulated experience of the school would be lost and we would prefer to recommend the transfer of the teacher with the two maistries who are on monthly wages and the collection of drawings and designs, to the Madras Anjuman where there is no lack of pupils available, and capable of learning to make carpets superior alike in design and execution to any hitherto produced in that institution. It is unlikely that the Anjuman would accept any financial liability in the matter but it is hoped that this will not stand in the way of the acceptance of the suggestion as the transfer to the Textile Institute would not effect any saving to Government either.

15. As regards the pay to be attached to the post of Superintendent of the School of Fine Arts we consider that the scale proposed to be offered by the Education Department to Mr. Roy Chowdhuri is appropriate as it is understood that he will be permitted, without prejudice to his duties, to accept private commissions for pictures and statuary. The Committee are not in favour of prescribing any definite qualifications for the appointment of Superintendent of either school. They are content to say that they consider Mr. Roy Chowdhuri possesses the necessary qualifications for the principalship of a School of Fine Arts, and that Mr. Hadaway possessed those which are required of the Principal of a school teaching artistic crafts.

16. As a result of our visit to the school we are tempted to recommend to Government the dispersal of the majority of the articles now exhibited but not for sale in the main hall. There are two or three fairly good antique images of South Indian manufacture, a few fine examples of the Tanjore School of painting and some interesting specimens of old ivory, etc., but a great majority of the exhibits are of little æsthetic or antiquarian interest and scarcely worth the space they occupy. We recommend that the Principal of the Fine Art School should select any pictures or bronzes which he may care to retain for the instruction of his pupils. Dr. Gravely may then, it is suggested, be allowed to take any of the remaining exhibits which he considers would be an acquisition to the Government Museum and the balance may either be disposed of at auction or priced and sold.

17. We are of opinion that a considerable number of alterations in the Poonamallee road premises will be necessary particularly if it is decided permanently to locate the School of Fine Arts there but we are unable to make even an approximate estimate of the cost.

If it is found impracticable, as we think it will be, to maintain two separate and distinct institutions on the same premises, it is the School of Crafts that in our opinion should be removed. Their situation, their surroundings and the ease with which a portion of the main block could be converted into a hostel for a limited number of students make the present buildings (subject to some further structural alterations) about as good as any that could be found in Madras for the location of a School of Fine Arts. The need of a hostel was emphasised by Mr. Justice Oldfield and his colleagues in 1923. The majority of the boys attending the School of Arts and Crafts from outside Madras continue to come from two districts only of the Presidency. But as between the two classes of students there is no question that those who wish to take a course in fine arts have a better

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claim to be provided with hostel accommodation, for there are no such classes in other parts of the Presidency whereas there is an industrial school (if not offering so great a variety of craft teaching as that in the Poonamallee High Road) in almost every district. If the large pillared gallery at present used as an exhibition hall were, as has been suggested, cleared of its contents and the engraving or some other craft class transferred there, the upper storeys of the library block might be converted into dormitory accommodation for from a dozen to sixteen boys, and Mr. Roy Chowdhuri, if he is given the quarters in the school compound, could perform satisfactorily the office of warden.

18. As Mr. Roy Chowdhuri will be much more appropriately employed as Principal of the Art School, he will not be available for the appointment of Superintendent of the Crafts School and the question of how best to fill that post has engaged our earnest consideration. We are of opinion that, if possible, Mr. Porrett, who has special qualifications and great organizing ability should be temporarily deputed by the Department of Education to take charge of the school. If Mr. Porrett's services could be made available for say, a year, time would be given to recruit an officer with the necessary training in artistic crafts competent to take over the permanent appointment, but if one can only be obtained from England, the Committee would suggest that he should be engaged on a short time agreement, so as not to postpone indefinitely the designation of an Indian to the post. Mr. Porrett, if so employed should, in our opinion, be remunerated for his labours by a suitable deputation allowance.

19. In view of Mr. Roy Chowdhuri's comparative inexperience we recommend that the officer selected by the Education Department, whether Mr. Porrett or another, to take charge of the Crafts School after the recess, should be given administrative control of the Fine Arts School also, provided that this control does not connote any interference with the purely artistic side of Mr. Roy Chowdhuri's activities, or affect his right to correspond on personal matters such as leave, etc., direct with the Director of Public Instruction. The Superintendent of the Crafts School should countersign the contingent bills of both schools and be responsible for all consumable stores and the disposal of any products of either school which are put up for sale. At the end of a year Mr. Roy Chowdhuri should be able to assume entire responsibility for the financial and administrative work of the Fine Arts School and have sufficiently mastered the technique of official correspondence.

20. In conclusion the Committee consider such economies should be possible in the present establishment of the Crafts School as will provide funds for the recruitment of an Indian, sufficiently qualified by previous training in Arts and Crafts to be employed as Assistant Superintendent. We have the assurance of Rao Sahib Balakrishna Mudaliyar, who has worked at great disadvantage for over a year without an assistant, that there is no one on the present staff in any of the crafts sections who need be considered in this connexion. An outsider must therefore be recruited and it is hoped that a native of the Presidency may be forthcoming of such attainments as will entitle him, when he gains more experience, to officiate as Superintendent and establish a claim to eventual succession to that appointment. No scheme of reorganization will, in the opinion of the Committee, be entirely satisfactory which makes no provision for a second gazetted appointment in

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the Crafts School. The Committee consider that the scale of pay attached to the existing post (Rs. 250—10—350) should be able to attract a man of the stamp indicated and recommend that it should be perpetuated.

K. KAY.
M. BAZL-UL-LAH.
S. V. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR.
T. VASU.
P. F. FYSON.
MALATI PATWARDHAN.
C. W. E. COTTON.

24th April 1929.

Order No. 1856, Development, dated 30th October 1929.

In March 1929, the Government appointed a Committee composed of the following officials and non-officials to make proposals for the reorganization of the School of Arts and Crafts:—

Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S. (*President*).
Mr. P. F. Fyson, M.A.
M.R.Ry. S. V. Ramaswami Mudaliyar Avargal.
T. Vasu Nayudu Garu.
" Mr. K. Kay.
Mrs. Malati Patwardhan
The Director of Industries (*Secretary*).

The Committee met four times and examined orally M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib N. R. Balakrishna Mudaliyar and Mr. D. P. Roy Chowdhuri, and submitted their report in April 1929. The Government thank the President and the members of the Committee for their report, and after a careful examination of the recommendations contained therein, proceed to pass the following orders.

2. *Future organization of Fine Arts and Crafts Sections.*—The Committee have recommended the separation of the Fine Arts classes from the Crafts section of the existing school, and their constitution into a separate School of Fine Arts presided over by a Principal working under the administrative control of the Director of Public Instruction in the Education Department. They have also suggested that the School of Arts and Crafts shorn of its advanced painting class and in certain other respects reconstituted, should be transferred from the control of the Industries Department to that of the Education Department. The Government are unable to accept these recommendations. They consider that reliable evidence has not been adduced to show that there will be a steady and adequate demand for instruction in the Fine Arts classes so as to

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justify the institution of a separate school. The School of Arts and Crafts was transferred from the Education to the Industries Department in 1920 after full consideration and the Government do not consider that there are sufficient reasons now for retransferring the school to the Education Department. They therefore direct that both Fine Arts and Industrial Arts or Crafts should continue to be taught in the existing school. The formation of a separate School of Arts will be considered if and when experience of the working of the Fine Arts classes shows that such a step will be justified.

3. The Government accept the following recommendations of the Committee in respect of the detailed working of the Crafts and Fine Arts Sections:—

(i) *Crafts Section.*—(1) (a) No admissions should be permitted after a week has elapsed since the opening of a new session.

(b) The minimum age limit of candidates admitted should be raised from 10 to 12.

(c) A pass in the eighth standard or third form should ordinarily be required of future entrants, but if this is found to operate to the practical exclusion of boys of the artisan castes, such boys with a slightly lower level of literacy may be admitted at the discretion of the Superintendent.

(d) All students should be put in a general "beginners' class" to test their tastes.

(2) Annual admissions to each of the classes should be limited to avoid uncertain liability for demands for increase of staff, the total strength of all the classes in the Crafts section being restricted to 300 in the future, as indicated in paragraph 11 of the Committee's report.

(3) The Crafts section should not make a fetish of fixed syllabuses or attempt too rigidly to standardize courses of study; nor should any special facilities be provided for the passing of technical examinations.

(4) The lacquer work section may in future confine itself to a limited further experiment with Indian styles.

(5) A general class for design may be retained.

(6) The library of the school should be well maintained and extended.

(7) Careful records should be maintained of the progress of each pupil.

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(8) Majority of the articles now exhibited but not for sale should be disposed of, the Superintendent having discretion to retain a few such models as may be useful for instruction either in the Crafts or the Arts sections.

(ii) *Arts Section*.—(1) Tentatively there will be two Fine Arts classes—one in painting and the other in modelling in clay, with a maximum recruitment annually of 10 and 5 students respectively. There will also be an advanced drawing class of about 16 pupils under an experienced drawing master which will serve as a feeder to the other two classes.

(2) The officer in charge of this section will be responsible for the selection of students for the classes. No age limit for the boys will be prescribed, but a fairly high standard of general education which would enable them to follow intelligently the instruction provided should be insisted on, the officer in charge having discretion to admit boys of 'untutored genius' when such are forthcoming. The full course of training for the painting and the modelling classes will each be for three years. No stipends will ordinarily be given to the pupils, and in any case no stipends will be given to a pupil for more than three years. Students of other Provinces may be admitted at the discretion of the officer in charge on payment of fees. The Director is requested to report to Government when applications from outside the Presidency are received, stating what fees should be prescribed in their case. Part-time pupils, if any are forthcoming, may be admitted. The general lines of teaching in the painting and the modelling classes will be as laid down in paragraph 6 of the Committee's report. The Government agree with the Committee that provision should be made for the regular employment of models and sanction an expenditure of Rs. 1,000 in that connexion. The question of further assistance to be given to the officer in charge of the Fine Arts classes should be examined and reported on by the Director of Industries when there is actual necessity for such assistance.

4. *Retrenchment in the establishment of the Crafts Section*.—The Committee consider that much retrenchment is possible in the paid establishment of maistris, skilled workmen, etc. The Director of Industries is requested to examine the question in detail and submit proposals to Government before 1st January 1930.

5. *Transfer of the Carpet Weaving Section*.—The Committee do not advise either the transfer of this section to the Textile Institute or its abolition altogether, but suggest that the section, with a teacher, two maistris on monthly wages and the collection of drawings and designs, should be transferred to the Anjuman, Madras. The Director of Industries is requested to report what this section is

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now costing the Government for maintenance, and what the financial effect of the suggested transfer to the Anjuman would be. He will also ascertain and report whether the management of that institution would be willing to take over the section and if so on what terms. The Director should also take into consideration the recommendation of the Textile Conference and give his reasons in full if he agrees to the proposed transfer.

6. *Hostel for the school*.—The Director is requested to examine in detail the need for a hostel for the school and submit detailed proposals in due course if he considers that hostel accommodation is absolutely essential.

7. *Assistant Superintendent of the school*.—The Government accept the Committee's recommendation that an Indian sufficiently qualified by previous training in Arts and Crafts should be employed as Assistant Superintendent of the school. The Director of Industries is requested to invite applications and submit proposals for filling the post with effect from the next school year.

* * * *

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Development)

S. V. RAMAMURTI,
Secretary to Government.

Press.

APPENDIX XVI.

[Vide item VI, Papers laid on the table of the House, page 139 supra.]

G.O. No. 2158, Development, dated 3rd December 1929.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter from Mr. C. F. GEORGE, F.S.A.A., Assistant Director of Commercial Audit, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated Madras, the 23rd September 1929, No. 13/840.

I have the honour to submit herewith the audit report and accounts of the Government Fisheries Cannery, Chaliyam, for the year ending 31st March 1929.

2. A copy of the report has been forwarded to the Director of Fisheries, with the request that he should kindly forward his remarks thereon to you direct.

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3. Copies of this report and accounts have also been submitted to the Finance Department, Accountant-General, Madras, Director of Commercial Audit and the Superintendent, Government Fisheries Cannery, Chaliyam, for information.

Enclosure.

Audit Report on the Accounts of the Government Fisheries Cannery, Chaliyam, for the year ending 31st March 1929.

In the absence of any definite orders from Government as to the future of the cannery the accounts for the year ending 31st March 1929 have been presented in the usual trading form. I understand the Fisheries Committee have reported and suggested either the continuance or improvement or the leasing out of the same with a proviso for carrying out research work, and early orders are requested as to the future of the canneries.

2. No manufacture was carried on during the year and the loss of Rs. 5,624-9-0 incurred was in connexion with disposal of stocks and stores in hand, care and maintenance charges and standing charges for depreciation interest, audit fee, etc. The details are as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Standing charges—						
Depreciation	1,210	7	9			
Interest	1,569	0	0			
Audit fee, etc.	319	10	9			
				3,099	2	6
Loss on sale of goods	1,394	14	6			
Care and maintenance charges ..	1,130	8	0			
				2,525	6	6
				5,624	9	0

The standing charges will continue to recur, but the other charges should show a substantial reduction in future as the only floating assets remaining to be disposed of are—

	RS.	A.	P.
Raw materials (less reserve Rs. 9,903-5-0) ..	4,201	1	8
Empty cans	481	10	0
Stock in hand	4	7	0
	4,687	2	8

3. The position of stocks was as follows:—

	Tins.	Tins.
(a) Chaliyam stocks—		
Opening stock on 1st April 1928	..	217
Sales	44	..
Written off	2	46
Balance in hand on 31st { Good .. 81		
March 1929. { Bad .. 90		171

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	TINS.	TINS.
(b) London returned stock—		
Opening stock on 1st April 1928	..	2,945
Sales	2,859	..
Written off	8	2,867
Balance in hand on 31st { Good .. 8		
March 1929. { Bad .. 70		78

The stocks have therefore been reduced to—

Chaliyam—Eighty-one tins value Rs. 4-1-0.

London returned stock—Eight tins value As. 6 and are now negligible.

4. The sales from the stock returned from London realized a small profit of Rs. 11-10-0 which has gone to diminish the loss incurred during the year. The writing down of the stocks in the previous year was therefore justified. Of the 78 tins of this stock at the close of the year eight tins alone are held to be good and these alone have been valued at Rs. 5 per 100 tins, this being the rate for quick disposal of stocks sanctioned in G.O. Mis. No. 140, Development, dated 23rd January 1929. Out of the Chaliyam closing stock of 171 tins, 81 tins are held to be good and these also have been valued at the same rate.

5. The following items in the Profit and Loss Account call for remarks:—

(i) Tools written off—Rs. 105-11-0. This represents the difference in revaluation at the close of the year.

(ii) The following adjustments on account of stores have been made:—

	RS.	A.	P.
(1) Loss on sale of salt	16	5	1
(2) Loss on first-class firewood	92	3	0
(3) Loss on second-class firewood	44	11	0
(4) Rubber rings written off—vide G.O. Mis. No. 935, Development, dated 26th May 1928	460	0	4
(5) Miscellaneous items written off	11	0	0
Total	624	3	5

The writes off under items (4) and (5) alone are covered by sanction and the losses on the others also will now have to be formally sanctioned by the Director.

(iii) Empty cans written off Rs. 481-10-0. The value of the stock of empty cans has been written down by a further sum of Rs. 481-10-0 representing 25 per cent of the original cost of these articles. The cans now stand at 25 per cent of their original value, three-fourths of the value having now been written off.

(iv) A sum of Rs. 250 for audit fee has been charged as in the previous year.

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(v) Depreciation on buildings has been charged at the normal rate but only half the rate has been adopted for depreciation of plant machinery.

(vi) Interest on depreciation reserve. A sum of Rs. 258 representing the interest due at 4·3 per cent on Rs. 6,000 being the depreciation reserve deposited with Government has been taken credit for in the accounts.

6. The Balance sheet may now be considered.

(i) *Plant and machinery*.—A vertical boiler and a steam engine were transferred during the year at their depreciated value of Rs. 305. This amount has also been adjusted to the credit of the Personal Ledger Account by the Accountant-General, but in view of the fact that the concern is not working this amount may be withdrawn by the Accountant-General as 'Recoveries of Investments in Commercial undertakings'. Rupees 95 being the depreciation provided in respect of these assets to date of transfer may also be withdrawn by the Accountant-General and credited to the same head in the Government accounts.

(ii) Stock of cans has been written down to 25 per cent of their original value.

(iii) The book debts are all considered good.

(iv) The loss of Rs. 41,884-14-3 incurred in the previous year has been adjusted to debit of Madras Government Capital account in accordance with the orders conveyed in G.O. Press No. 1987, Development, dated 24th November 1928. Provision for recoupment of Rs. 5,421-2-0 being the expenses payable to Government in respect of 1927-28 having been made in G.O. Mis. No. 1091, dated 28th June 1929, the liability due to Government has been cleared by credit to Government Capital account.

7. The loss of Rs. 5,624-9-0 incurred during the year may also be adjusted to Capital account if Government agree. No recoupment to the concern of the loss is advised as no manufacture is being carried on. As the personal ledger balances will not admit of the amounts due to Government being adjusted Rs. 1,888-10-9 will have to be paid in to the credit of the personal ledger account and withdrawn by the Accountant-General. Funds to meet this demand will have to be provided by reappropriation if no budget provision exists.

8. The cash position seems just sufficient to meet the requirements of the Cannery.

9. Subject to the foregoing remarks I certify that I have obtained all information and explanations that I have required and that the balance sheet referred to in the preceding paragraphs, in my opinion, exhibits a true and correct state of affairs of the Government Fisheries Cannery, Chaliyam, according to the best of my information and explanations given me and as shown by the books of the Cannery.

MADRAS,
21st September 1929.

C. F. GEORGE,
Assistant Director of Commercial Audit.

24th February, 1930]

(1)
Sub-Enclosures.

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 1929.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.		PROPERTY AND ASSETS.	
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
Capital, Government of Madras—		Fixed Assets—	
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	86,376 13 10	Buildings—	
Add indirect charges of 1927-28 adjusted—vide G.O. Mis. No. 1091, dated 28th June 1929	5,421 2 0	As per last Balance Sheet.	18,597 0 0
	91,797 15 10	Depreciation per last Balance Sheet	3,746 6 0
		Depreciation for the year.	566 3 0
Less loss of 1927-28 adjusted—vide G.O. No. 1987, Development, dated 24th November 1928	41,884 14 3		4,312 9 0
Reserve for Expenses due to Government—		Plant and Machinery—	
Audit fee for 1928-29	250 0 0	As per last Balance Sheet.	23,056 9 0
Leave and pension contribution	69 10 9	Less value of Plant and Machinery transferred to Tanur	400 0 0
	1,827 0 0		22,656 9 0
Interest Charges payable to Government—		Depreciation per last Balance Sheet	4,702 1 9
Interest on capital for 1928-29	258 0 0	Depreciation for the year.	572 4 3
Less interest on depreciation reserve invested with Government			5,274 6 0
		Less depreciation on Plant and Machinery transferred	95 0 0
Liabilities—			5,179 6 0
For salaries	35 0 0		
For wages	32 11 10	Furniture—	
For sundry creditors	19 7 0	As per last Balance Sheet.	1,456 2 8
Security deposits	50 0 0	Depreciation per last Balance Sheet	389 4 2
Excess recovery of rent	1 15 0	Depreciation for the year.	72 0 6
			461 4 8
		Loose Tools as per Valuation.	994 14 0
			524 5 0
			17,477 3 0

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 1929—cont.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES—cont.

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Raw Materials—			
Stores ..	14,059 8 2		
Packing cases ..	44 14 6		
	14,104 6 8		
Less reserve for probable loss ..	9,903 5 0		4,201 1 8
Empty cans as per valuation at 25 per cent of cost ..			481 10 0
Stock in Trade ..			4 7 0
Book Debts ..			55 2 3
Depreciation Reserve invested with Government ..			6,000 0 0
Cash and Other Balances—			
Personal ledger account No. 1 ..		63 4 9	
Personal ledger account No. 2 ..		2,218 15 8	
Cash and stamps ..		10 14 10	
Loss for the year ..			2,298 3 3
			5,624 9 0
Grand Total ..	51,940 14 2		51,940 14 2

Examined and found correct subject to my report of even date.

MADRAS,
21st September 1929.

[24th February 1930]

C. F. GEORGE,
Assistant Director of Commercial Audit.

(2)

Trading Account for the year ending 31st March 1929.

PART I.

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
To opening stock at Chaliyam and other places (217 tins)		52 6 0	
" Selling expenses—			
Railway freight ..	17 13 0		
Postage and telegrams ..	46 9 0		
Raw materials consumed ..	80 1 3		
Travelling expenses ..	1 14 0		
Advertisement charges ..	25 8 0		
Salaries ..	730 0 0		
Wages ..	414 12 3		
Miscellaneous expenses ..	63 3 0		
	1,379 12 6		
Total ..		1,432 2 6	

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
By Sales of canned fish ..		21 9 0	
" Closing stock at Chaliyam and other places (81 tins) ..		4 1 0	
" Loss transferred to profit and loss account ..		1,406 8 6	
Total ..		1,432 2 6	

PART II.

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
To Opening stock of tins returned from London (2,945 tins).	471 3 0		
" Commission to agents ..	82 7 3		
" Profit on sales transferred to profit and loss account ..	11 10 0		
Total ..	565 4 3		

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
By Sales of London returned stock (2,859 tins).	633 8 8		
Less sales returns ..	68 10 5		
" Closing stock (8 tins) ..			564 14 3
Total ..			565 4 3

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(3)

Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1929.

	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
To Loss brought forward on sales from general stock	1,406	8 6			307	3 5		
Less profit on sales of consignment stock.	11	10 0			49	7 0		
			1,394	14 6			356	10 5
Repairs to buildings	275	10 0					208	0 0
Tools written off	105	11 0					5,624	9 0
Stores written off	624	3 5						
Empty cans written off	481	10 0						
			1,487	2 5				
Standing charges—								
Audit fee	250	0 0						
Leave and pension contribution	69	10 9						
			319	10 9				
Depreciation on—								
Buildings	566	3 0						
Plant and machinery	572	4 3						
Furniture	72	0 6						
			1,210	7 9				
Interest on capital	1,827	0 0						
			1,827	0 0				
Grand Total	6,239	3 5					Grand Total	6,239 3 5

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II

Letter from Dr. B. SUNDARA RAJ, M.A., PH.D., Director of Fisheries, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated Madras, the 20th November 1929, Ref. No. 2294-P/29-1.

[Reference—Letter No. 13/840, dated 23rd September 1929,
from the Assistant Director of Commercial Audit, Madras, to Government.]

With reference to the above, I have the honour to submit the following remarks:—

Paragraph 1 of the report.—Government have since passed orders closing the Cannery.

Paragraph 5 (ii).—Items 1 to 3 were sold as per orders conveyed in paragraph 2 (b) of the G.O. No. 574, Development, dated 29th March 1928, and as suggested by the Assistant Director of Commercial Audit I am formally sanctioning the write-off under these items.

Paragraph 7.—Since the Accountant-General has adjusted a sum of Rs. 2,146-10-9 in the accounts for March supplemental by debit to the Personal Ledger Account No. 1 of the concern there is a minus balance of Rs. 2,080-4-3 in that account. To meet this there is only a sum of Rs. 1,808-1-1 in the No. 2 account. I have therefore addressed Government for sanction to adjust the loss for 1928-29 to the credit of (1) Investments in Government commercial undertakings, and (2) Personal Ledger No. 2 Account of the concern by debit to 35-E. Losses on account of Commercial concerns—vide my letter Ref. No. 2414-P/29, dated 7th November 1929.

Order—No. 2158, Development, dated 3rd December 1929

Recorded.

2. *Paragraph 7 of the Audit report.*—Orders have issued in G.O. No. 2119, dated 28th November 1929, for the adjustment of the loss of Rs. 5,624-9-0.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Development)

S. V. RAMAMURTI,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Fisheries.
 „ Accountant-General.
 „ Finance Department.
 „ Director of Commercial Audit (with C.L.).
 „ Assistant Director of Commercial Audit.
 „ Secretary, Legislative Council (for placing the order on the Council table).
 Press.

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APPENDIX XVII.

(Vide item VI, Papers laid on the table of the House, at page 140 supra.)

G.O. No. 7, Development, dated 3rd January 1930.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter from C. F. GEORGE, Esq., F.S.A.A., Assistant Director of Commercial Audit, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated Madras, the 29th July 1929, No. 558, C.A.M. 29.

I have the honour to submit herewith the audit report and accounts of the Russellkonda Saw Mills for the nine months ending 31st March 1929.

2. A copy of the report and accounts has been submitted to the Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras, with the request that he should forward his remarks thereon to you direct.

3. Copies of this report and accounts have also been submitted to the Finance Department; Accountant-General, Madras; the Director of Commercial Audit, New Delhi; Chief Forest Engineer, Madras; Messrs. Parry & Co., Limited, Madras; and the District Forest Officer, Ganjam; and Conservator of Forests, First Circle, Waltair, for information.

Enclosures

(1)

Russellkonda Saw Mills (in liquidation)—Report on the accounts of the mills for nine months ending 31st March 1929.

The Saw Mills have been closed from 1st July 1928 in accordance with the orders of Government in G.O. Ms. No. 504, Development, dated 20th March 1928. Owing to the delay and difficulty in getting a book-keeper, the accounts in commercial form have been discontinued from the date the District Forest Officer took charge of the concern from Messrs. Parry & Co., Limited, namely, 10th July 1928. Since that date the accounts relating to the transactions of the Saw Mills have been incorporated in the General Forest Accounts of the District Forest Officer, Ganjam district, under a distinct heading. The accounts submitted herewith are therefore based primarily on the cash extracts submitted to the District Forest Officer by Rangers and the cash book maintained in the District Forest Officer's office and the figures incorporated have been reconciled with those appearing in the departmental accounts submitted to the Accountant-General.

2. The following accounts for period 11th July to 31st March 1929 are submitted :—

- (i) Statement of affairs as at 31st March 1929.
- (ii) Realization account for period 11th July 1928 to 31st March 1929.
- (iii) Receipts and payments account for period 11th July 1928 to 31st March 1929.

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(iv) Schedule "A" showing details of sundry debtors.

(v) Schedule "B" showing reconciliation of figures appearing in Accountant-General's books with those appearing in the expenditure side of the receipts and payments account (item iii) above.

3. The realization account may be considered first. The object of this account is to show the progress in the disposal of the assets and the gain or loss in doing so. It will be noticed that all the stocks of timber have been disposed of, and there now remains for disposal :—

	Depreciated value.
	Rs.
(i) Buildings	1,15,763
(ii) Machinery	1,49,803
(iii) Furniture	4,131
(iv) Loose tools	1,123
(v) Machinery spare parts	1,161
(vi) Tools and general stores	5,870
(vii) Stationery	426

and the following amounts have also to be recovered :—

	Rs.
(a) Messrs. Parry & Co., Limited	1,475
(b) Depreciation deposit account	15,000

The Accountant-General has been asked to credit the sum of Rs. 15,000 to Government under "Recoveries from Government Commercial Undertakings." The sum of Rs. 1,475 should have been recovered from Messrs. Parry & Co., Limited, when their claim for leave allowances of their staff amounting to Rs. 3,341-10-8 was paid to them. There has been some negligence in not recovering this amount at the time their claim was settled. In addition to the above assets there is also a sum of Rs. 1,31,034 lying at the credit of Government in the Personal Ledger Account. It was pointed out in paragraph 7 of my audit report for the quarter ending 30th June 1928, that the balance at credit of the Personal Ledger Account except Rs. 5,000 should be withdrawn and paid to the credit of Government as "Recoveries of investments in Government Commercial Undertakings" as the amount is not required for expenditure and there is no purpose in keeping it out of the Government account. In G.O. No. 76, Development, dated 11th January 1929, Chief Conservator's letter No. 6986/28, dated 27th October 1928, there is an agreement to withdraw all but Rs. 5,000 of the balance. I am therefore asking the Accountant-General, Madras, to make the necessary adjustment in the accounts for 1928-29.

4. In the realization account the gain or loss on the sale of the various assets has been brought out. It will be seen that the assets disposed of comprise chiefly the stocks of timber in hand and that the amount realized shows a surplus or credit of Rs. 30,043-1-3. To this has to be added

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miscellaneous receipts amounting to Rs. 323-13-9, making a total credit to Government of Rs. 30,366-15-0. The loss on the sale of assets—chiefly fixed assets—amounts to Rs. 10,797-15-4 to which have to be added—

	RS.	A.	P.
(i) The amount of unexpired insurance premium carried forward on 30th June 1928 ...	2,609	4	3
(ii) Value of consumable stores and stationery used up at the mill during the liquidation ...	230	13	6
and the total charge or debit is ...	13,638	1	1

and the difference or surplus in the realization account is Rs. 16,728-13-11, which has been carried to the Statement of affairs. The position regarding the disposal of the remaining assets comprising buildings and plant and machinery is as follows:—

(i) The Chief Conservator of Forests has, in his No. 583/28/C-3, dated 26th March 1929, ordered the transfer of the following to the Central Stores at Olavakkot at the prices given below:—

	Depreciated value.			Value at which to be transferred.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Two hand travelling cranes and one Emerson pump...	8,009	11	7	1,430	0	0
Loose tools ...	1,122	10	7	657	0	0
Tools and general stores, part of Rs. 5,870-1-8 ...	2,396	12	6	1,198	12	0

(ii) Government in G.O. Ms. No. 1158, dated 9th July 1929, have directed that the buildings and furniture should be transferred to Public Works Department and the machinery be sold to some engineering firm or machinery broker on a commission basis and the Chief Conservator has been asked to take steps for the disposal of the same.

5. The next account for consideration is the Receipts and Payments account. Under receipts and payments an adjustment of an advance of Rs. 575 to Messrs. Parry & Co, Limited, staff for travelling expenses has been adjusted. The items here call for no special remarks. Of the actual expenditure of Rs. 10,826-5-7, Rs. 7,484-10-11 was in payment of outstanding liabilities, expenses for delivery of sleepers and care and maintenance. The balance of Rs. 3,341-10-8 represents the payment to Messrs. Parry & Co. in connexion with their claim for leave allowances due under contracts, and sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 1223, Development, dated 28th July 1928. Under receipts there is a sum of Rs. 3,539-4-8 shown as a credit due to Forest department. It represents the proportion due for the sale of support logs and 18 cubic feet of surplus props with other timber, the property of the Russellkonda Saw Mills. The support timber were supplied free of cost to the mill by the Forest department for use in their timber yard, but they remained the property of the Forest department and the credit for the amount realized should therefore go to them. See also paragraph 9 (ix) below.

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6. The Statement of affairs calls for no remarks. On the assets side the figures for fixed and floating assets, other than sundry debtors and personal ledger account, are taken from the last column of the realization account. To the figure in the realization account for sundry debtors, adjustments made during the accounting period of Rs. 3,014-12-9 (vide Schedule "A") have been added. The balance of the personal ledger account has been arrived at as under:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Balance at end of 30th June 1928 ...	1,30,542	1	6
Add receipts realized from July 1928 to March 1929 ...	94,584	9	6
Cash balance remitted ...	139	8	9
	94,724	2	3
	2,25,266	3	9
Deduct expenses from July 1928 to March 1929 ...	11,401	5	7
Amount due to Accountant-General as shown on the liabilities side of the balance sheet for 30th June 1928 and adjusted by the Accountant-General.	29,511	13	3
The profit and loss adjusted by Accountant-General ...	53,319	0	10
	94,232	3	8
	1,31,034	0	1

The balance as per Accountant-General's books on 31st March 1929 was Rs. 1,83,670-10-4 against which the following adjustments advised in this office letter No. 379 C.A.M./29, dated 14th June 1929, have to be made in the accounts for March final:—

	RS.	A.	P.
(i) On account of Mr. Dawson's pay ...	996	0	0
(ii) Other items net ...	51,640	10	3
	52,636	10	3
and the net balance will be ...	1,31,034	0	1

which is in agreement with figure shown in these accounts.

7. On the liabilities side the capital stands at the amount at which it was carried in the quarterly report of 30th June 1928. I have made no provision for the adjustment of Rs. 67-10-0 on account of a tell-tale clock purchased from circulating capital and sanctioned in G.O. No. 1221, Development, dated 27th July 1928. As no adjustment has yet been made in respect of this item no practical purpose will be served by making adjustment now, as it will only go to swell the cash balance which is already due for credit to Government owing to the closing down of the concern. Included in the liabilities is the item of Rs. 3,539-4-8 representing value of the props

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supplied by the Forest department for the use of Saw Mills timber yard—vide paragraph 5 ante. The net result of the transactions appearing in the realization account and the receipts and payments account, is a credit to Government of Rs. 6,926-10-3 arising chiefly from the sale of stocks of timber when the mill was closed and on which profit was to be expected. In future, instead of credits, debits are likely to appear, and for that reason the balance has been carried forward to bring out in one figure the total loss to Government, on the liquidation of the concern including expenses in winding up the same.

8. It may be of interest to know the details of the gains or losses made in the disposal of the assets and these are given below:—

	Gain.			Loss.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Assets disposed of—						
Fixed assets—						
Furniture	0	1	11	192	6	0
Buildings				7,386	15	2
Tram line	1,296	2	0			
Lorry	3,411	0	8			
Motor car	403	8	0			
Cycle	39	0	0			
Total fixed assets ...	5,149	7	7	7,579	5	2
Floating assets—						
Loose tools				85	7	4
Machinery spare parts				1,408	6	0
Tools and general stores	6	5	10	1,409	0	11
Stationery	0	6	9	815	11	11
Stock in trade	24,886	13	1			
Total floating assets ...	24,893	9	8	3,218	10	2
Grand total ...	30,048	1	3	10,797	15	4
Net gain				19,245	1	11

9. A more detailed review of the gains and losses arising under each of the items noted above is given below:—

(i) *Buildings*.—One timber shed at Berhampur and a motor shed at the Mills were sold in auction with the approval of the Conservator of

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Forests, Waltair Circle, at a loss of Rs. 7,386-15-2 over the depreciated book value as per details below:—

Name of building.	Depreciated book value on 30th June 1928.			Sale amount.			Loss.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Timber shed	8,112	3	10	1,750	0	0	6,362	3	10
Motor shed	1,294	11	4	270	0	0	1,024	11	4
Total ...	9,406	15	2	2,020	0	0	7,386	15	2

(ii) *Furniture*.—Furniture borne on the mill books at a depreciated value of Rs. 647-1-1 was transferred to other Forest Officers for Rs. 454-13-0. The loss was due to the transfer of an iron safe to the District Forest Officer's office, Ganjam, with the approval of the Conservator at a valuation of Rs. 150 against the depreciated book value of Rs. 342-6-0.

(iii) *Tram line*.—All the tramway materials have been disposed of except those detailed below, the transfer of which to the District Forest Officer, Nellore, is under correspondence:—

Eight pairs of wheels.	Six trucks with wooden frames.
One turn-table.	Two iron pieces.
One hundred iron sleepers.	Twelve bearings.
Forty fishplates.	Four brackets for wheels.

The wooden sleepers were sold in auction for Rs. 400; the value on the books, and rails measuring 4,428 r. feet with bolts and fishplates were transferred to the Public Works Department (Executive Engineer, Ganjam division) for Rs. 1,296-2-0. So far there has been a profit of Rs. 1,296-2-0 under this item.

(iv) *Lorry, motor car and cycle*.—These have been disposed of at a profit of Rs. 3,853-3-8 as shown below:—

Names of articles.	To whom sold.	Depreciated book value on 30th June 1928.		Amount realized.	Profit.
		RS.	A. P.		
Lorry	Aska Sugar Works	888	15 4	4,300	3,411 0 8
Motor car	Messrs. Parry & Co., Limited.	96	13 0	500	403 8 0
Cycle	District Forest Office, Ganjam, for office use.	1	0 0	40	39 0 0
		985	12 4	4,840	3,853 3 8

(v) *Loose tools*.—The amount of Rs. 113 realized is the estimated value of two sets of stocks and dies and one ratchet brace transferred to Central Stores, Olavakkot, with the approval of the Chief Conservator of Forests against the book value of Rs. 198-7-4.

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(vi) *Spares stock*.—Similarly four band saws 27' long and twelve band saws 34' 3" long—book value Rs. 2,815-6-0—were under the orders of the Chief Conservator of Forests transferred to Olavakkot Central Stores at an estimated value of Rs. 1,407.

(vii) *Tools and general stores*.—Of the balance on 30th June 1928, articles valued at Rs. 1,628-13-10 were sold in auction for Rs. 226-2-9 with the approval of the Conservator resulting in a loss of Rs. 1,402-11-1 and articles valued at Rs. 145-10-0 were used up in the mills.

(viii) *Stationery*.—Stationery articles bearing a book value of Rs. 447-10-2 were disposed of as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
(1) Destroyed	145	12	11
(2) Sold in auction	194	14	0
(3) Issued for use in District Forest Officer's office	21	11	9
(4) Used up in mills	85	3	6
Total	447	10	2

All stationery bearing printed headings of Saw Mills or of Messrs. Parry & Co. were destroyed with the approval of the Conservator of Forests.

The articles sold in auction fetched only Rs. 25-5-9 resulting in a loss of Rs. 169-8-3.

(ix) *Stock in trade (a) Uncut logs*.—There was an excess of 18 cubic feet over the book balance of 7,441 cubic feet as at 30th June 1928. These together with 3,465 cubic feet of support logs supplied to the mills by the Forest department free of charge (vide paragraph 5 above) were sold in auction for Rs. 11,100-9-3. The proportionate sale-proceeds of 7,441 cubic feet, namely, Rs. 7,561-4-7, are shown in the accounts as a credit against mill stocks and the balance under miscellaneous receipts. The amount realized works out to a rate of Rs. 1-0-3 per cubic foot which is more than three times the average rate of Rs. 5-1 per cubic foot at which logs were issued to the mills during the period 1st April to 30th June 1928.

Sawn scantlings.—The balance at end of 30th June 1928 consisted of sleepers and scantlings at the mills at Russellkonda and at Berhampur depot. The sleepers at Russellkonda were conveyed to Berhampur and the stocks were disposed of as shown below:—

Species.	Quantity.	Amount realized.	Rate per cubic foot.
	C.F.T.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Sal scantlings at mills ...	15,600.49	29,251 0 0	1 14 0
Piasal scantlings at mills ...	844.25	968 0 0	1 2 3
Scantlings at Berhampur ...	1,186.83	2,972 12 6	2 8 1
Sleepers at Berhampur ...	6,352.22	14,245 1 0	2 3 11
	23,988.79	47,431 18 6	

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There was an excess of 1.4 cubic feet. The scantlings at the mills at Russellkonda were sold with the approval of the Conservator in one lot at a flat rate of Rs. 1-14-0—delivery ex-mills. This rate seems low compared with the following prices realized:—

	Rate per cubic foot.
RS. A. P.	
At Russellkonda—	
Sale of logs—mill quality and rejects which were used as props	1 0 3
At Berhampur—	
Scantlings	2 8 1

These rates were realized at public auctions, and as the cost of transport from Russellkonda to Berhampur—according to 1927-28 figures—was Rs. 6-8 per cubic foot. *Prima facie* it would seem that a better price would have been obtained had the Russellkonda stocks been taken down to Berhampur for sale.

The average selling rate realized for sawn timber was Rs. 1-15-8 per cubic foot against Rs. 2-6-8 during the period 1st April to 30th June 1928 and Rs. 2-9-6.47 for 1927-28, but no useful comparison can be made as the Rs. 1-15-8 rate per cubic foot is chiefly for clearance of stock by auction.

10. *Cash position*.—The cash position on 31st March 1929 is as follows:—

	RS. A. P.
Personal ledger balance	1,31,034 0 1
Sundry debtors	4,489 15 7
Liabilities	1,35,523 15 8
	3,539 4 8
Balance	1,31,984 11 0

A sum of Rs. 5,000 may be left in the personal ledger account for meeting liquidation expenses and the balance of Rs. 1,26,984-11-0 withdrawn and credited to "Recoveries of investments from Government Commercial Undertakings."

11. Subject to the foregoing remarks I certify that I have obtained all the information I have required and that the statement of affairs of the Russellkonda Saw Mills (in liquidation) as at 31st March 1929 signed by me as relative hereto represents a true and correct state of affairs according to the best of my information and explanation given me.

(2)
RUSSELLKONDA SAW MILLS (IN LIQUIDATION).

Statement of affairs as at 31st March 1929.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	PROPERTY AND ASSETS.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Capital—Government of Madras, Forest Department— Balance as per last balance sheet.	..		4,18,336	3 10	Buildings— At cost on 30th June 1928	..	1,47,557	4 11	
Sundry creditors— Due to District Forest Officer, Ganjam, being the amount realized by the sale of rejected logs	..		3,539	4 8	Less depreciation to end of 30th June 1928	22,387	8 7		
Realization account and liquidation expenses and claim arising there- from to be carried forward to the next account— Receipts— Net surplus on sale of assets ..	..				Value of buildings sold —Depreciated value ..	9,406	15 2	31,794	7 9
Charges— Winding up expen- ses	16,728	13 11			Machinery— At cost	..	2,17,411	9 0	1,15,762
Leave salary of manager and assistant sanc- tioned in G.O. Misc. No. 1223, Development dated 28th July 1928	6,460	9 0			Less depreciation to end of 30th June 1928 ..	..	67,608	13 10	1,49,802
					Less furniture sold ..	..	6,696	6 6	11 2
					Furniture— At cost	..	2,565	6 9	
					Loose tools— At cost as per last balance sheet	..	1,321	1 11	4,130
					Less value of tools sold ..	..	198	7 4	15 9
					Machinery spare parts— As per last balance sheet ..	..	3,976	14 5	
					Less value of parts sold ..	..	2,815	6 0	1,122
					Tools and general stores— As per last balance sheet ..	..	7,644	9 6	10 7
					Less value of parts disposed of ..	..	1,774	7 10	
					Stationery— As per last balance sheet ..	..	874	0 6	1,161
					Less value of articles disposed of ..	..	447	10 2	8 5
								5,870	1 8
									426
									6 4

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Statement of affairs as at 31st March 1929—*cont.*

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES—cont.					
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	
Sundry debtors—					
Due by Messrs. Parry & Co., Ltd. (old item)			1,475	2 10	
Due for assets sold as per schedule A (new items)			3,014	12 9	
Depreciation deposit fund					4,489 15 7
Personal Ledger accounts—Saw Mill					15,000 0 0
					1,31,034 0 1
Grand total ..					4,28,801 2 9

Examined and found correct subject to my report of even date.

Madras, 8th July 1929.

C. F. GEORGE,
Assistant Director of Commercial Audit.

(4)
RUSSELLKONDA SAW MILLS (IN LIQUIDATION).

Receipts and payments account for period 11th July 1928 to 31st March 1929.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
To opening cash balance, on 30th June 1928	139 8 9	By payment to the credit of personal ledger account	94,149 2 3
To withdrawal from personal ledger account	10,826 5 7	By creditors—	
To sales and disposals of assets—		Commission to Messrs. Parry & Co., Ltd.	1,379 7 10
Buildings	1,985 0 0	" Depot writer, Berham- " par	6 6 1
Furniture	352 14 0	" Sitharamamurti	17 13 0
Tram line	400 0 0	" Mr. A. V. Ramamurti	93 11 0
Lorry	4,300 0 0	" Zamindar of Nandigum	101 12 0
Motor car	500 0 0		
Tools and general stores	226 2 9	By payments in connexion with wind- " up—	1,599 1 11
Stationery	25 5 9	Transport of sleepers	1,398 8 0
Logs	7,561 4 7	Commission on sales	711 10 0
Out scantlings	47,431 13 6	Establishment	1,455 12 0
Book debts	27,863 14 6	Half the pay and full travelling allowance of the Forest Engineer and his establishment	996 0 0
Advance of travelling allowance	575 0 0	Travelling allowance of the establishment of Messrs. Parry & Co. for return journey	677 1 0
To sales of items not appearing in the balance sheet as at 30th June 1928, and other receipts—		Rates and taxes	463 14 0
Rent of buildings	90 11 0	Repairs to machinery	385 8 0
Sale-proceeds of gas light	32 0 0	Rent on land	81 2 0
Miscellaneous	201 2 9	Miscellaneous	18 0 0
To sales of support logs supplied free of charges by the Forest department but taken credit to Saw Mill receipts in the forest accounts			278 2 0
		By payment of leave salaries of the manager and his assistant of the Mills chargeable to the trading accounts of previous years	6,460 9 0
Grand total	1,05,550 7 10	Grand total	1,05,550 7 10

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RUSSELLKONDA SAW MILLS (IN LIQUIDATION).

SCHEDULE A showing details of sundry debtors.

Names of debtors.	Amount.			Remarks.
	RS.	A.	P.	
Old items—				
Messrs. Parry & Co., Ltd. ...	1,475	2	10	The recovery was evidently lost sight of by the District Forest Officer, Ganjam.
New items—				
P. Venkatanarasiah ...	35	0	0	Since recovered in 1929-30.
Special Forest Officer, Parlakimedi Maliahs.	92	3	1	Cost of furniture trans- ferred.
District Forest Officer, North Cuddapah.	9	11	11	Cost of call bell transferred.
District Forest Officer, Ganjam.	61	11	9	Cost of cycle and stationery transferred.
Forest Exploitation Officer, Olavakkot.	1,520	0	0	Cost of band saws, stocks and dies and ratchet brace transferred.
Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Ganjam division.	1,296	2	0	Value of tram rails sold to him.
Total ..	4,489	15	7	

SCHEDULE B showing reconciliation of figures appearing in Accountant-General's books with those appearing in the expenditure side of the receipts and payments account.

	RS.	A.	P.
As per Accountant-General's figure ...	4,305	14	10
Deduct amount that should have been shown by the Accountant-General under remittances but shown as charges	658	8	3
	3,647	6	7
Deduct excess pay, drawn in March 1929 and recovered later	3	10	0
	3,613	12	7

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	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Brought forward ...				3,643	12	7
Add commission paid ...	1,379	7	10			
„ leave salary ...	3,341	10	8			
„ sleeper transport ...	1,256	0	0			
				5,977	2	6
Expenditure for July 1928 ...				88	6	6
				9,709	5	7
Half pay and travelling allowance of Olavakkot Officer ...				996	0	0
Advance of travelling allowance ...				575	0	0
Pay of forest guards, etc. ...				121	0	0
				11,401	5	7
As per receipts and payments account ..				11,401	5	7

II

Letter from C. F. GEORGE, Esq., F.S.A.A., Assistant Director of Commercial Audit, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated Madras, the 30th July 1929, No. 584 C.A.M./29.

- In continuation of my letter No. 558 C.A.M./29, dated 29th July 1929, forwarding the audit report and accounts of the Russellkonda Saw Mills for the nine months ending 31st March 1929, I have the honour to state that the Accountant-General, Madras, informs me that he has made the adjustments referred to in paragraph 3 (b) of the audit report referred to above.

III

Letter from R. D. RICHMOND, Esq., I.F.S., Chief Conservator of Forests, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated Madras, the 25th October 1929, Ref. No. 5730/29-C-3.

The following remarks are offered on the audit report of the Russellkonda Saw Mills for the nine months ending 31st March 1929.

2. *Paragraph 3 of the audit report.*—It will be seen that all the timber stocks have been disposed of and the buildings been transferred to the Public Works Department. Fixed and floating assets of the book value of Rs. 32,631 have also been disposed of. There remain assets of the book value of Rs. 1,62,514 still to be disposed of. When these are cleared the realizations will be brought to account by the District Forest Officer and watched and

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audited by the Accountant-General. There appears to be absolutely no need for periodic audit by the Assistant Director of Commercial Audit until the liquidation is completed as stated by him in his letter No. 742/C.A. 9/1928, dated 2nd June 1928, printed in G.O. No. 76, Development, dated 2nd June 1928. The commercial audit is unnecessary; it involves needless expenditure and may be discontinued.

3. *Paragraph 3 (b) of the audit report—Recovery of excess commission (Rs. 1,475) paid to Messrs. Parry & Co.*—Messrs. Parry & Co. claimed payment of commission to the Mill Manager, on the profits of 1926-27 without deducting interest charges. Government directed that commission should be calculated on the net profits as reported in the audited accounts for the year—vide Government Memorandum No 403-I/27-16, dated 9th December 1927. The order was duly notified to Messrs. Parry & Co. But they paid the commission calculated on the profits of 1926-27 and 1927-28 without deducting interest. The excess amount thus paid by them amounted to Rs. 1,475. In the audit report for 1927-28 the Assistant Director of Commercial Audit pointed out that in accordance with the orders of Government the Mill Manager should be allowed commission only on the net profits after deducting interest and suggested that the excess amount of commission should be recovered from them. The Auditor's view was supported by this office. The Government held that the contention of the Assistant Director of Commercial Audit was correct—vide G.O. No. 1623, Development, dated 26th September 1928. The orders of Government were duly communicated to the District Forest Officer and Conservator. But the amount has not been recovered as yet. The Conservator has been ordered to take immediate steps to recover the amount and to state why this was not done before.

4. *Withdrawal of the amount at the credit of the personal ledger account.*—Reference is invited to the letter from the Assistant Director of Commercial Audit No. 584 C.A.M./29, dated 30th July 1929, in which he has stated that the Accountant-General has withdrawn the amount from the personal ledger account.

5. *Paragraph 6 of the audit report—Statement of affairs.*—The Conservator brings to notice that the revenue realized from July 1928 to March 1929 was Rs. 94,354-2-0 as detailed in the statement enclosed, and not Rs. 94,584-9-6 as stated by the Auditor.

6. *Paragraph 9 (ix) of the audit report—Sale of scantlings at Russellkonda.*—The stocks at Russellkonda contained a lot of short lengths and there was considerable degrade. It was estimated that

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they would not fetch more than Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 2 per cubic foot and that any price over Rs. 1-12-0 should be accepted, provided the whole stock was taken in one lot. Auction would have been defeated by combination in Russellkonda, while transport to Berhampur would have taken a long time; it is doubtful if it could have been done at the rate suggested and the employment of a depot staff for a considerable time would have been required. The acceptance of an all-round rate of Rs. 1-14-0 per cubic foot for the whole quantity, with full payment in advance, was certainly in the best interests of Government.

ENCLOSURE.

			RS.	A.	P.
Revenue realized in July 1928	...	...	18	2	0
Do. August 1928	...	...	64,738	3	6
Do. September 1928	...	...	14,213	9	6
Do. October 1928	...	...	523	13	0
Do. November 1928	...	...	14,249	12	0
Do. December 1928	...	...	38	0	0
Do. January 1929	...	...	38	0	0
Do. February 1929	...	...	30	8	3
Do. March 1929	...	...	956	14	0
Total	...	...	94,806	14	3
Debit—Refunds	...	...	749	0	0
			94,057	14	3
Debit—Amount already adjusted by the Saw Mill Agent prior to July 1928 and again adjusted in August 1928 as per Berhampur depot-keeper's cash sheet for July 1928	...	...	537	9	3
Add—Cost of motor-car not included in the above	...	...	500	0	0
Add—Cost of furniture supplied to the Special Forest Officer, Parlakimedi Maliahs, and cost of a call bell supplied to the District Forest Officer, North Cuddapah—Accountant-General's No. F.I. 84, dated 12th June 1929.	...	...	101	15	0
Add—As per Accountant-General's No. F. 246/Comm., dated 27th August 1928	...	...	164	4	0
Add—Cost of tell-tale clock—vide Accountant-General's No. F.I./Comm. 119, dated 1st July 1929	...	...	67	10	0
Total	...	...	94,854	2	0

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Order No. 7, Development, dated 3rd January 1930.

Recorded.

2. The Government agree with the Chief Conservator that there is no need to continue the audit of the accounts of the concern by the Assistant Director of Commercial Audit.

3. Paragraph 3 of the audit report.—The Chief Conservator is requested to report whether the amount due from Messrs. Parry & Co. has since been recovered.

4. Paragraph 6 of the audit report.—The attention of the Assistant Director of Commercial Audit is invited to paragraph 5 of the Chief Conservator's remarks.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

S. V. RAMAMURTI,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Conservator of Forests.
 „ Accountant-General (through the Finance Department).
 „ Finance Department.
 „ Assistant Director of Commercial Audit.
 „ Secretary, Legislative Council Office (for placing on the Council Table).
 „ Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands (with C.L.)
 „ Auditor-General (with C.L.).

APPENDIX XVIII.

[Vide item VI, Papers laid on the table of the House at page 140 supra.]

G.O. No. 111, Revenue, dated 23rd January 1930.

READ—the following papers:—

I

G.O. No. 2221, Revenue, dated 25th September 1928.

[ABSTRACT.—Survey and settlement—East Godavari—Polavaram and Yellavaram divisions—Rented villages—Proposals—Placed on the Council table.]

II

G.O. No. 2874, Revenue, dated 8th December 1928.

[ABSTRACT.—Survey and settlement—East Godavari—Polavaram division—Cammiade's experimentally settled villages and rented villages—Orders passed.]

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III

*Reference from the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement),
No. F. 8544/28-8, dated 29th November 1929.*

C. W. E. COTTON, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement.

Read—the following papers :—

(i)

G.O. No. 2874, Revenue, dated 8th December 1928.

(ii)

Letter from J. B. BROWN, Esq., I.C.S., Collector, East Godavari, Cocanada,
dated the 17th October 1929, R.C. No. 7042, 29-A-8.

[Settlement—East Godavari district—Polavaram division—42 villages
experimentally settled by Mr. Cammiade—Scheme report submitted.]

I have the honour to submit the scheme report sent by the
Special Settlement Officer, No. I Party.

2. The classification of soils is lenient as is clear from the very
modest enhancement in the assessment on dry lands. No reasonable
exception can be taken to it. The dry grouping also is appropriate.

3. The classification of irrigation sources follows the classification
adopted in the settled villages of Polavaram. As regards private
tanks I can see no logical reason for giving preferential treatment to
the two private tanks in Puchikapadu, one of which is an unrecog-
nized private tank. In my opinion there should be no exception to
the general principle adopted in each class of cases.

4. The proposal to assess manavari land at rates one taram
higher than the appropriate dry rates may be adopted.

5. The financial results show a large increase in assessment
under wet land. This is due to the very low level of wet rates
obtaining at present. The proposed wet rates yield an average of
only Rs. 3 an acre approximately.

6. I consider it imprudent for Government to bind themselves to
levy no charge for second crop on wet lands during the period of
settlement. It is impossible to foresee what developments there
will be in irrigation in the next 30 years. The charge for a second
crop in registered single crop wet lands may be regulated by
paragraph 1 (1) and (2) of Board's Standing Order No. 5.

7. I support the proposal that the present kistbandi be replaced
by one of four equal instalments payable in October, November,
February and March.

8. I presume that the ordinary village accounts should be main-
tained in future for the newly settled villages. In paragraph 3 of
his endorsement R.C. No. A-8/6782, dated 12th May 1926,
Mr. Bracken reported that village establishment for two additional

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villages would be required if the rented and Cammiade's experimen-
tally settled villages were brought under a regular settlement. I
shall report further on this point.

9. Paragraph 7 of the draft notification will require modification
if the Board concurs in the view expressed by me in paragraph 6
above. Paragraph 11 of the draft notification will need alteration if
the two private tanks are treated as Government tanks.

ENCLOSURE.

Letter from M. K. VELLODI, Esq., I.C.S., Special Settlement Officer
(Settlement Department), Party No. 1, Cocanada, to the Secretary to
the Commissioners of Land Revenue and Settlement, Madras (through
the Government Agent, East Godavari district), dated 29th August
1929, R. Dis. No. 9 R-29.

[Settlement—East Godavari district—Polavaram division—42 villages
experimentally settled by Mr. Cammiade—Scheme report—Submitted.]

I beg to submit my proposals for the settlement on ryotwari principles of
the 42 villages in the Polavaram taluk which were experimentally settled by
Mr. Cammiade.

2. *Precious revenue history.*—Prior to the experimental settlement by
Mr. Cammiade these villages had been rented out by Government from year
to year to the highest bidder who in turn distributed the rent over the actual
holdings and collected it from the occupiers of the land. This system was
considered to be unsatisfactory and it was decided that arrangements should
be made for the establishment of direct relations between the Government
and the cultivators. The object of the experimental settlement of
Mr. Cammiade was to give effect to this decision. His proposals were sanc-
tioned in G.O. No. 2233, Revenue, dated 22nd July 1911. Their main
features were that a flat rate based on the average rents for the 10 years
preceding fasli 1319 was imposed on both dry and wet lands subject to a
maximum of 8 annas in the case of dry lands and Re. 1 in the case of wet
lands and that the assessment thus calculated was collected by Government
direct from the occupiers of land. The rates varied from 2 annas to 8 annas
an acre for dry land and 6 annas to Re. 1 for wet. No extra charge was levied
for the cultivation of a wet crop on dry land or of a second crop on wet land.
Occupancy right was not recognized and neither a classification of soils nor a
grouping of dry lands or of irrigation sources was made. This experimental
settlement was sanctioned for three years and the Collector was asked to
report on the success or otherwise of the experiment after that period. In
1917, the Collector reported that the experiment was a success and accord-
ingly in G.O. No. 544, Revenue, dated 8th February 1918, the Government
ordered its continuance for a further period, subject however to the modifica-
tion that the wet rates fixed by Mr. Cammiade were to be enhanced by 25 per
cent and that a uniform water-rate of Re. 1 per acre was to be charged on
dry lands irrigated with water from Government sources of irrigation. The
rates as thus revised were to be in force until the next resettlement of the
settled villages in the Polavaram division, i.e., until the end of fasli 1338.
The period of the existing arrangements has thus expired in the 42 villages
under report.

3. *Survey and Settlement.*—The villages were surveyed for the first time
in connexion with the experimental settlement of Mr. Cammiade. In G.O.

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Ms. No. 1805, Revenue, dated 19th October 1926, a revision survey of the villages was sanctioned and the survey was notified in B.P. Ms. No. 2921, dated 14th December 1926. The survey was carried out by Survey Party No. II. Appendix I shows the areas under the several descriptions of land in the 42 villages in question according to the revision survey in comparison with similar areas as per the Cammiade's experimental settlement and the latest revenue accounts. The aggregate area of the 42 villages remains much the same as before, but alterations have been made in the descriptions of land during the course of the final check of survey records and the preliminary settlement operations. These alterations are due to the revisions of the ayacut and the correct classification of poramboke lands with strict reference to the communal requirements of the tract, which are some of the changes incidental to a ryotwari settlement.

As regards settlement, a preliminary report was submitted by the Special Settlement Officer—Mr. Holdsworth—with his letter R.O.C. No. 249-B and C/26, dated 6th May 1926, in which he proposed that a full settlement of the tract on ordinary lines should be introduced and occupancy rights conferred on the existing cultivators in respect of lands in their occupation. In paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 2874, Revenue, dated 8th December 1928, the Government agreeing with the Special Settlement Officer and the Board of Revenue directed that the villages be settled on ryotwari principles and called for a detailed Scheme Report. The present report deals with the detailed proposals for settlement.

4. *Description of the tract.*—A full description of the tract and of the people is given in Mr. Cammiade's report and in that of Mr. Holdsworth. Of the 42 villages under settlement, 32 lie at the foot of or not very far from the Pappi Hills. These hills lie in the north-east corner of the taluk and in some places rise to a height of nearly 3,000 feet. The remaining ten villages lie in the west on the Nizam's border. Here the country is not hilly but is more in the nature of an undulating plain covered with jungle. There are no rivers, the only stream of any importance being the Byneru which starting from the Pappi Hills runs in a south-easterly direction and joins the Yerrakalva in Kovvur taluk.

The inhabitants are mostly Koyas. The Koyas in Polavaram taluk are, except in one or two villages, different from the Koyas of Bhadrachalam. In fact, there is very little to distinguish them from the people of the plains. They have settled modes of life; they are not so very much addicted to drink and as a consequence, presumably, they are not in the clutches of the sowcar to the same extent as the Koyas of Bhadrachalam. Their methods of cultivation are also less crude. Besides the Koyas the other important castes in these 42 villages are Hill Reddis, Kammas, Malas, Madigas and a few Christians.

5. *Economic condition.*—Recorded statistics for estimating the economic condition of the tract are extremely meagre. This has however been partially made up by the detailed enquiries which have been conducted in each village both by my staff and myself during the course of our inspection.

The aggregate population of the 42 villages as per the census of 1921 has not been separately recorded in the village census statistics. As enumerated by my staff, it is roughly 7,500 which represents an average density of 203 per square mile as against the census figure 123 for the whole division. There is no doubt that the population has increased since the experimental settlement.

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There is a considerable extent of land available for cultivation which affords ample scope for expansion (vide Appendix I).

The soil is almost entirely of the red ferruginous series. Cholan and paddy are the only food grains of importance; castor, gingelly and to a limited extent cumbu, ragi, horsegram and chillies are also grown. The area under the main crops in fasli 1337 is given in Appendix II. Paddy is sown broadcast except in one or two villages where transplantation is resorted to. For paddy the land is ploughed two or three times in July after the monsoon breaks and the seed is sown in August. In September the crop is weeded and the harvest takes place early in December. The crop is then left to dry for one or two months and then trodden by bulls. No manure is used as a rule except that the ryot pens his own sheep or goats in the field. The routine of cultivation as regards the dry crops is almost the same, except that the land is not ploughed so many times; in some cases, as for example cholan, the seed is sown a month or two later than paddy.

Statistics of rainfall are given in Appendix III. It will be seen that the average rainfall in Polavaram is slightly less than the average for the district. It should be borne in mind, however, that the district includes Bhadrachalam and Nugur which are the two taluks where rainfall is heaviest. Most of the rain falls during the south-west monsoon and the average rainfall during this season is even higher than for the district as a whole. The taluk entirely depends upon local rainfall for cultivation and as the cultivation is carried on during the months of the south-west monsoon, any failure of the monsoon must result in a failure of crops. A perusal of the remission figures from faslis 1331 to 1338 (Appendix IV), however, shows that there has been very little remission on account of failure of crops, which would indicate that the rainfall has been on the whole quite sufficient and consistent.

There are no elaborate systems of irrigation in the tract under settlement. In 21 out of the 42 villages there is no wet cultivation at all. In the remaining villages irrigation is carried on from minor irrigation tanks, from a few jungle streams under the control of the Public Works Department and from private tanks, some of which are recognized and others not. At the time of Mr. Cammiade's experimental settlement there were altogether 12 recognized sources of irrigation with a wet ayacut of 150 acres of ayan land and 55 acres of minor inam land. Besides, irrigation is also being carried on by the interception of surface drainage. As already stated, the Government sources were not classified on settlement principles as such a classification was not required for the purposes of experimental settlement, the rate of assessment having been based on the previously existing rentals.

There are two roads in the taluk, namely, the one that runs from Kovvur to Jangareddigudem which does not touch any of the 42 villages, and a road branching off from Koyyalagudem and connecting this road with Polavaram. There is regular bus service on these roads which are both metalled. Of the two, the latter is the more important so far as the villages under settlement are concerned. It will be observed from a perusal of the map* accompanying this report that the villages in the western corner of the taluk are those that are worst served with roads. These are connected by forest roads and fair weather cart-tracts which are impassable during the rains. The only markets for these 42 villages are at Kannapuram, Jilugumilli and Bottayagudem. Produce from these villages is also sold at Jangareddigudem.

* Not printed.

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The following table gives particulars of the agricultural stock in the villages in question. The figures are taken from the cattle census of fasli 1334 for 35 villages. Figures for the other seven villages are not available and the number of cattle existing at present has been adopted. The Koyas drive a brisk trade in these cattle which are bought by the people from the plains.

Statement showing agricultural statistics of the villages experimentally settled by Mr. Cammiade.

Particulars.	Number.
Bulls and bullocks ...	2,860
Cows ...	3,176
Bulls and heifers under four years ...	2,207
He-buffaloes ...	140
She-buffaloes ...	867
Buffaloes under four years ...	534
Sheep ...	522
Goats ...	1,882
Horses and ponies ...	21
Carts ...	131
Ploughs ...	1,247
Oil-mills ...	3

Cases of recorded sales of land are few. There have been practically no cases of sales of wet land, while under dry 71 documents relating to the period from 1911 to 1928 were examined in the Sub-Registrar's Office at Polavaram, and the result is exhibited in the subjoined table.

Proposed rate of assessment.	1911 to 1919.		1920 to 1928.		Ratio of increase in price [columns (3) and (5)]	Ratio of price to assessment [columns (1) and (5)]
	Documents examined.	Price per acre.	Documents examined.	Price per acre.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
RS. A. P.		RS.		RS.		
0 5 0 ..	4	15	23	21	1 40	67
0 9 0 ..	18	21	14	34	1 62	60
0 12 0 ..	6	32	6	35	1 09	47
Total ..	28	22	43	27	1 23	55

It will be seen that the average price of dry land is Rs. 27 per acre and that there has been no appreciable rise in price since the experimental settlement of Mr. Cammiade. In the villages that I visited, I have not come across any sale of wet land. —But my Special Assistant Settlement Officer reports that in one of the villages he inspected there were two such cases and that the lands were sold at Rs. 300 per acre. This is very high price and cannot be regarded as the normal price of the wet land in the tract. It must be pointed out that under the Hill Tribes Act no member of the hill tribe is allowed to alienate his land without the permission of the Assistant Agent. This partly accounts for the small number of transactions recorded, but the

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main reason of course is that there is such a large extent of land available for cultivation in each village that land has practically little or no saleable value; the absence of occupancy right in the land and of a sense of private property therein is also perhaps another contributory cause.

There is no evidence that lands are leased to any appreciable extent.

The cost of cultivation in the tract is generally very low. Enquiries made in the Koya villages show that the cost of cultivating an acre of dry land, taking cholam as the standard crop, ranges between Rs. 3-4-0 and Rs. 5; the cost in the case of paddy is perhaps a little more. The low cost of cultivation is due to the fact that in Koya villages no expenses are incurred on account of labour or manure; labour is seldom hired, no manure is used, cattle are not bought but are reared by the Koyas; in fact, except for the slight expense of a few farm implements and the price of seed, the Koya ryot has no expenses of cultivation. The Koya seldom takes the produce to the markets for sale. The practice is for the merchants to go to the villages at the time of the harvest and buy the paddy and the cholam on the spot. Apart from the proceeds of cultivation, the Koyas derive a substantial income from the produce of fruit-trees like tamarind, the usufruct of which they are allowed to enjoy free. In the off-season the Koyas work in the reserves of the Forest department and occasionally work for the Public Works Department also in constructing and repairing roads. Their one curse is their excessive love of drink and it is particularly unfortunate that the toddy season starts just about the time when the dry crops are ready for harvest. When the palmyra calls, the Koya hears nothing else. Otherwise the yield from the lands should be more than what it is now in these villages.

I have not considered it necessary to discuss the economic condition of non-Koyas who in these villages constitute but a small minority. They are as a rule plainsmen and are in every way better off than the Koyas.

6. *Proposals for settlement*—(1) *Classification of soils*.—As a preliminary to a settlement on ryotwari principles, a classification of soils has been carried out in the 42 villages in question. The classification has been made on the usual five sorts system. Appendix V shows the detailed results of the classification. The soil belongs almost entirely to the red ferruginous series. Under the wet head, nearly 50 per cent of the land has been classified as red loam and the rest as red sand except about 11 acres of land which have been classed as regar loam. Under dry 95 per cent of the land has been classed as red sand, 4 per cent as red loam and only 1 per cent under the black series. The classification has been carried out with great care and the sorts determined with due consideration. I myself inspected the classification in detail in 25 villages, while the remaining villages were inspected by two of my Special Assistant Settlement Officers. On the whole, it may be said that the classification has been fixed as leniently as the nature of the soil and the circumstances of the tract might justify.

(2) *Dry grouping*.—Of the 42 villages under settlement, 32 villages have been placed in the third group and the rest in the fourth group. The grouping has been done with due regard to such factors as accessibility, unhealthiness and liability to ravages by wild animals. The villages proposed for the fourth group constitute what may be described as the Puchikapadu group which are the least accessible. There are no roads connecting these with each other or with the main road, the nearest point on which, viz.,

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Jangareddigudem, is more than 20 miles away from Puchikapadu. All these villages lie at a distance of more than 45 miles from Polavaram—the taluk headquarters. The remaining villages which for convenience may be referred to as the Kannapuram group lie nearer the road; in Kannapuram a weekly market is held where the produce from the surrounding villages is sold. These villages are not also far from the headquarters of the taluk with which the majority of them are connected by a metalled road. In the matter of situation and accessibility they stand on much the same footing as the seventeen villages of the Polavaram division settled in 1899 and placed in group III. The same group has therefore been adopted for these villages also. The proposed grouping is illustrated in the accompanying map.*

(3) *Classification of irrigation source.*—I have already stated that Mr. Cammiade recognized twelve Government sources of irrigation but that he did not classify them, as the wet rates adopted by him were arrived at, in the same way as the dry rates, by striking the average of the rentals of the ten previous years. The sources have now been classified according to settlement principles. Two of them have been placed in the second class and the other ten in the third class. The method of classification is the same as that adopted in the villages of Polavaram which have already been settled on ryotwari principles. The lowest class adopted in these villages is the third, under which come all tanks with a supply of five months or less. The two sources proposed to be placed in second class have each a supply of over five months.

Besides the twelve sources already mentioned, seven new sources have been recognized. These include six tanks situated on land not classed as poramboke and hitherto treated as private sources of irrigation. Four of these are covered by permission granted by the Government Agent and the remaining two are unrecognized private sources. Each of them has been irrigating an extent of not less than ten acres, on which no water-rate is at present levied. None of the tanks for which permission has been granted by the Government Agent is held on conditions the fulfilment of which will entitle the persons who have been granted such permission to continue to have them as private tanks. Nor does it appear that these persons have spent any substantial sums for their construction, repair or maintenance, so as to give them any reasonable claim to retain them as private. Considering the future development of irrigation in the tract, it is, I submit, essential that Government should retain all these tanks in their own hands, unless such a course in any particular case is found to be manifestly unfair. This policy has already been accepted by Government and will be given effect to in connexion with the present settlement. I have accordingly registered the abovementioned six tanks as Government sources of irrigation and classified them in the III class. As regards the other private tanks of which there are 24, all except two are very small ones and irrigate less than ten acres. These will be registered as poramboke, but will not be recognized as regular sources of irrigation, as they are insignificant in character and irrigate only small extents. The lands irrigated by these tanks have, however, been localized, and I propose to register them as manavari, just like lands irrigated with the help of 'achukattus', water in this case being impounded in a rough tank to irrigate the fields cultivated. In the event of these tanks being improved and

* Not printed.

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maintained at the expense of Government in the future, the tanks may then be recognized as Government irrigation sources and the lands under them, which are now classed as manavari, transferred to wet and assessed at the appropriate wet rates. Power to this effect may be reserved to Government in the settlement notification to be published.

The two excepted tanks are in the village of Puchikapadu. One of these tanks called locally by the name of Dasari Pullayya tank belongs to the Dasari family, the hereditary village munsifs of the place. It is a recognized private tank but there are no conditions attached to the recognition and it should in the ordinary course have been proposed for transfer to poramboke and recognition as a Government source of irrigation. The late head of the family Dasari Pullayya is reported to have spent considerable sums in widening and repairing the tank and in renewing the bunds that had been washed away by heavy floods. The tank-bed area is about 50 acres and an extent of 63 acres is being cultivated with paddy under the tank. The tank affords supply for a period of from six to nine months and according to settlement principles deserves to be placed in the second class. But considering the fact that the Dasari family have spent very large sums of money on the construction and repair of this tank, I propose that the tank may be continued to be registered as private, the tank-bed being assessed at dry rates and the ayacut under it assessed at a special rate of Re. 1 per acre, and any extension of cultivation beyond the ayacut now fixed charged with the usual water-rate. The other tank is a smaller one fit only for the III class and is an unrecognized private tank constructed by Dasari Basavayya, the present village munsif of Puchikapadu and a brother of the late Pullayya. Here also the owner has spent a substantial amount for renewing the bund of the tank which had been washed away last year. I therefore recommend the same treatment for this tank also. The financial result of this proposal is dealt with in paragraph 8 below. It may be laid down that the recognition of these two tanks as private is subject to the condition that if the Tank Restoration Scheme Party investigating the irrigation sources in these parts raises any objection to such recognition, the recognition will be cancelled. So far as I could see, the set two tanks do not intercept supply to any Government source of irrigation.

7. *Money rates.*—The circumstances of the 42 villages under settlement are very similar in every respect to those in the twenty settled villages of the Polavaram taluk. I therefore recommend that the rates proposed for those villages in connexion with their ensuing resettlement may be applied to the 42 villages also. The rates proposed are as shown below:—

Soil classification.	Dry.					
	III group. rate.			IV group. rate.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
IV-4, V-3, VII-4, VIII-1	0	12	0	0	9	0
VIII-2, IV-5	0	9	0	0	5	0
VIII-3, VIII-4, VIII-5	0	5	0	0	5	0

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Wet.

Soil classification.	II Class.		III Class	
	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.
		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
IV-4	9	5 4 0	10	4 7 0
VII-4	11	3 14 0	13	2 11 0
VIII-1	9	5 4 0	11	3 14 0
" 2	10	4 7 0	12	3 0 0
" 3	11	3 14 0	14	2 6 0

The notation of the tarams as shown above is the same as that in the other settled upland villages in the district. The same notation has also been adopted in the diglott registers of the settled villages of the Polavaram division.

As regards manavari land, I recommend that rates one taram higher than the appropriate dry rates may be adopted. The proposed rates are—

Re. 1-2-0, Re. 0-12-0 and Re. 0-9-0.

In addition to lands irrigated by tanks with an ayacut of less than 10 acres, all lands irrigated by the impounding of surface drainage will also be registered as manavari, provided that by such impounding supply to any Government source is not intercepted. In those cases in which the 'achukattu' cultivation is found to be obviously objectionable, the lands have been classed as dry. The registry as manavari in respect of the other achukattu lands is provisional pending the results of the investigation by the Tank Restoration Scheme Party. The extent of land provisionally classed as manavari is 40 acres. For the purposes of the financial results, these lands have been treated as 'dry.'

8. *Financial results.*—The subjoined statement shows the financial results of the application of the proposed rates to the occupied dry, wet and manavari lands in the 42 villages under report. In regard to lands under the two tanks in Puchikapadu village which it is proposed to recognize, as private, I have already recommended a special rate of Re. 1 per acre. The financial results in respect of those lands have been worked out on that basis.

Description of land.	Area as per revision survey.	Assessment under the experimental settlement of Mr. Cammiade.	Assessment at proposed rates.	Increase.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Wet	334 94	272 10 0	1,044 13 0	772 3 0
Special rate	74 57	18 10 0	74 10 0	56 0 0
Dry	13,001 51	3,473 9 0	5,884 1 0	2,410 8 0
Manavari	111 71	32 14 0	75 8 0	42 10 0
Total	13,522 73	3,797 11 0	7,079 0 0	3,281 5 0

Detailed particulars will be found in Appendix VI.

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The proposals, if sanctioned, will result in a total enhancement of 86.40 per cent. The relatively high percentage of enhancement in the case of wet rates has to be explained by the fact that the rates under the experimental settlement were very low (the maximum being only Rs. 1-4-0 per acre) and disproportionately so compared with the scale of rates in any recognized settlement table. Except in the case of two tanks in Kannapuram village, all other registered sources of irrigation have been grouped in the third or lowest class, and as has already been stated the soils have also been placed in the lowest possible series. All possible concession has also been shown in the matter of dry grouping. Any further reduction or lowering of the classification is not justified by the existing state of things. The enhancement in the case of the dry rates is extremely moderate. The enhancement at the settlement of the 17 rented villages settled in 1899 was 285 per cent in the case of wet lands and 140 per cent in the case of dry lands. A statement showing the extent of occupied land under each money rate, separately for the different descriptions of land is also appended (Appendix VII). It will be seen that only an extent of 3.41 acres or 1 per cent of the total wet area is assessed at the top rate of Rs. 5-4-0.

The following statement shows the loss in revenue involved in the recognition of the tanks in Puchikapadu village as private and the adoption of a special rate for the lands in the ayacut, as compared with the wet assessment otherwise leviable:—

Area.	Assessment at proposed wet rates.	Assessment at proposed special rate on the ayacut.	Assessment of dry rate on tank bed.	Total columns 3 and 4.	Difference.
ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
77.57	283 4 0	77 9 0	18 3 0	95 12 0	187 8 0

This sacrifice in revenue is, I submit, justified by the facts already set out in support of my proposal to treat the tanks as private.

9. *Second crop.*—There is no second crop cultivation on wet lands and I propose that no charge need be made for a second crop during the currency of the proposed settlement.

10. *Inams.*—The question of the treatment of inams in these villages was very elaborately dealt with by Mr. Cammiade in his report on the experimental settlement. It was then ordered that lands which had been recognized and treated as inam from a period anterior to survey should be admitted as such up to an area equal to the area entered in the title deed plus 10 per cent thereof, the remaining area if any being apparently treated as inam excess. In the case of unlocalizable inams the Government saw no grounds for their recognition as inams. In connexion with the proposed settlement a further enquiry into inams and the so-called inam excesses has been made, and excesses over the area granted as inam plus the allowances under Board's Standing Order No. 61 have been localized. These will be assessed as ryotwari land in the name of the inamdar in occupation. [Vide paragraph 7 (3) of Mr. Holdsworth's report and paragraph 3 (3) of Board's reference printed on pages 5 and 8 of G. O. No. 2221, Revenue, dated 25th September 1928.]

11. *Trees.*—At the experimental settlement of Mr. Cammiade it was ordered that all trees in the 42 villages in question should be registered in

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APPENDIX

Appendix III.

Statement showing the average monthly rainfall in inches for the period from 1914 to 1928.

Particulars.	Dry weather.				Hot weather.			South-west monsoon.					North-east monsoon.				Grand total			
	January.	February.	March.	Total.	April.	May.	Total.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Total.	October.	November.	December.	Total.				
(1)				(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Polavaram ..	0.39	0.12	0.65	1.16	1.47	2.50	3.97	6.19	10.29	6.90	6.96	30.34	6.22	2.72	0.01	8.95	44.42			
District average ..	0.45	0.31	0.53	1.29	0.89	2.37	3.26	5.42	9.07	7.33	7.65	29.47	7.73	5.03	0.06	12.82	46.84			

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Appendix IV.

Statement showing seasonal remissions for faslis 1331 to 1338.

Faslis.	20 resettled villages				42 villages experimentally settled by Mr. Cammiade.			
	Water remission	Shavi remission	Other seasonal remissions	Total	Water remission	Shavi remission	Other seasonal remissions	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1331	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1332	..	911 13	..	911 13	..	113 10	..	113 10
1333	..	..	0 4	..	..	..	..	..
1334	..	164 0	..	164 0	..	..	..	..
1335	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 12	6 12
1336	..	756 11	..	756 11	..	19 7	6 12	26 3
1337	..	43 14	..	43 14	..	..	6 12	6 12
1338	..	70 9	..	70 9	..	..	..	..
Total	..	1,946 15	0 4	1,947 3	..	133 1	20 4	153 5
Average	..	243 6	..	243 6	..	16 10	2 8	19 2

NOTE.—No records are available for faslis prior to fasli 1331.

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Appendix V.

Statement showing classification of soils in the 42 villages experimentally settled by Mr. Cammiade, Polavaram division, East Godavari district.

Classification.		Revision survey area			Total.	
Class	Sort	Occupied	Unoccupied	Inam	Area	Percentage to total area classified.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
(a) Wet.						
4	4	10 84	..	..	10 84	2 45
Total, Regar		10 84	..	..	10 84	2 45
7	4	168 12	..	52 37	220 49	49 86
8	1	3 41	..	28 64	32 05	7 25
	2	118 11	..	23 42	141 53	32 01
	3	34 46	2 80	..	37 26	8 43
Total, Red ferruginous		324 10	2 80	104 43	431 33	97 55
Total, Wet		334 94	2 80	104 43	442 17	100
(b) Special rate.						
		74 57	..	..	74 57	100
(c) Dry.						
4	4	57 05	8 62	..	65 67	0 35
	5	46 98	..	..	46 98	0 25
6	3	63 54	..	..	63 54	0 34
Total, Regar		167 57	8 62	..	176 19	0 94
7	4	674 65	5 88	7 52	688 05	3 66
8	1	823 93	6 80	30 14	860 87	4 58
	2	4,515 55	296 15	56 65	4,868 35	25 92
	3	5,310 49	2,003 14	107 40	7,421 03	39 52
	4	1,487 80	3,247 18	..	4,734 98	25 21
	5	21 52	9 63	..	31 15	0 17
Total, Red ferruginous		12,833 94	5,568 78	201 71	18,604 43	99 06
Total, Dry		13,001 51	5,577 40	201 71	18,780 62	100
(d) Manavari.						
7	4	7 06	..	..	7 06	6 20
8	1	3 93	..	..	3 93	3 46
	2	39 25	0 62	..	39 87	35 01
	3	56 77	0 85	..	57 62	50 59
	4	4 70	0 71	..	5 41	4 75
Total, Manavari		111 71	2 18	..	113 89	100

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Appendix VI.

Statement showing financial results of occupied wet and special rate lands in the 42 villages of Polavaram division experimentally settled by Mr. Cammiade.

Number and name of the village.	Revision survey extent.	Assessment under the experimental settlement of Mr. Cammiade on area in column (2).	Settlement assessment on area in column (2).	Increase.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>(a) Wet.</i>				
	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
3. Muddappagudem	25 92	16 3 0	82 11 0	66 8 0
5. Rajanagaram	3 28	2 1 0	8 13 0	6 12 0
6. Kota Ramachandrapuram ..	10 00	7 8 0	30 0 0	22 8 0
12. Ravvarigudem	10 05	7 9 0	30 2 0	22 9 0
16. Ammapalem	7 72	4 13 0	18 5 0	13 8 0
17. Gunzavaram	6 61	4 15 0	19 13 0	14 14 0
18. Chinulavarigudem	15 27	11 7 0	45 13 0	34 6 0
19. Mahadevapuram	39 68	29 12 0	119 1 0	89 5 0
20. Kannapuram	85 07	106 5 0	334 5 0	228 0 0
22. Ragappagudem	26 01	16 4 0	61 12 0	45 8 0
24. Achobayypalem	14 76	9 4 0	44 5 0	35 1 0
30. Rajahmundry	90 57	56 9 0	249 13 0	183 4 0
Total, Wet	334 94	272 10 0	1,044 13 0	772 3 0

(b) Special rate.

	67 85	16 15 0	67 11 0	50 15 0
34. Puchikapadu	6 72	1 11 0	6 12 0	5 1 0
35. Veerampalem				
Total, Special rate	74 57	18 10 0	74 10 0	56 0 0

(c) Statement showing financial results of occupied dry lands.

1. Saripullikunta	62 31	15 9 0	19 8 0	3 15 0
2. Lakshmiapuram	400 76	87 13 0	130 8 0	42 11 0
3. Muddappagudem	437 99	109 9 0	209 8 0	99 15 0
4. Kovvada	238 92	59 12 0	145 6 0	85 10 0
5. Rajanagaram	288 29	72 1 0	124 15 0	62 14 0
6. Kota Ramachandrapuram ..	371 18	116 0 0	150 9 0	34 9 0
7. Kurassam Kannappagudem ..	202 63	50 11 0	63 5 0	12 10 0
8. Pandugudem	354 10	66 6 0	151 2 0	84 12 0
9. Kumayyakunta	474 61	149 7 0	238 15 0	89 8 0
10. Lankapalli	101 47	38 1 0	56 7 0	18 6 0
11. Bandarlugudem	368 61	138 4 0	213 8 0	75 4 0
12. Ravvarigudem	315 24	98 8 0	126 2 0	27 10 0
13. Puliramudugudem	480 28	120 2 0	229 0 0	108 14 0
14. Itikalakunta	303 86	76 0 0	167 13 0	91 13 0
15. Merkagudem	247 80	46 7 0	87 14 0	41 7 0
16. Ammapalem	186 20	41 9 0	51 15 0	10 6 0
17. Gunzavaram	97 40	30 7 0	43 5 0	12 14 0
18. Chinulavarigudem	149 02	46 9 0	52 7 0	5 14 0
19. Mahadevapuram	138 19	43 3 0	77 12 0	34 9 0
20. Kannapuram	589 82	294 14 0	442 6 0	147 8 0
21. Khandrikagudem	247 74	46 7 0	91 1 0	44 10 0
22. Ragappagudem	276 54	51 14 0	120 12 0	68 14 0
23. Ramannapalem	227 17	56 13 0	109 5 0	52 8 0
24. Achayypalem	362 83	68 0 0	209 7 0	141 7 0

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Statement showing financial results of occupied wet and special rate lands in the 42 villages of Polavaram division experimentally settled by Mr. Cammiade—cont.

Number and name of the village.	Revision survey extent.	Assessment under the experimental settlement of Mr. Cammiade on area in column (2).	Settlement assessment on area in column (2).	Increase.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

(c) Statement showing financial results of occupied dry lands--cont.

	ACS	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
25. Nimmalagudem	274 19	137 2 0	185 7 0	48 5 0
26. Palakunta	556 63	139 2 0	216 1 0	76 15 0
27. Chinlalagudem	287 22	53 14 0	136 9 0	82 11 0
28. Nagampalem	147 76	27 11 0	63 15 0	36 4 0
29. Mangayypalem	137 58	25 13 0	61 1 0	35 4 0
30. Rajahmundry	1,438 68	359 11 0	807 2 0	447 7 0
31. Bottappagudem	184 78	46 4 0	110 7 0	64 3 0
32. Yerrayyagudem	190 65	47 11 0	90 1 0	42 6 0
33. Ankannagudem	469 22	116 12 0	148 11 0	29 15 0
34. Puchikapadu	555 83	144 15 0	173 11 0	28 12 0
35. Veerampalem	27 51	6 14 0	8 10 0	1 12 0
36. Jagannathapuram	153 50	38 6 0	48 0 0	9 10 0
37. Rachannagudem	595 32	195 0 0	186 0 0	— 9 0 0
38. Gopalapuram	375 66	80 14 0	117 7 0	36 9 0
39. Lankalapalli	48 81	6 2 0	15 4 0	9 2 0
40. Tatirannudugudem	323 97	60 13 0	101 4 0	40 7 0
41. Jillellagudem	238 78	44 13 0	74 10 0	29 13 0
42. Bottappagudem	92 56	17 6 0	28 15 0	11 9 0
<i>Abstract.</i>				
Pagewar total, Dry	2,932 26	765 5 0	1,290 3 0	524 14 0
	3,970 70	1,159 1 0	2,022 11 0	863 10 0
	5,443 24	1,426 3 0	2,366 6 0	940 3 0
	655 31	123 0 0	204 13 0	81 13 0
	13,001 51	3,473 9 0	5,884 1 0	2,410 8 0

(d) Statement showing the financial results of occupied manavari lands.

3. Muddappagudem	7 66	1 15 0	4 5 0	2 6 0
4. Kovvada	7 06	1 12 0	7 15 0	6 3 0
5. Rajanagaram	2 50	0 10 0	1 7 0	0 13 0
6. Kotaramachandrapuram ..	8 73	2 11 0	5 2 0	2 7 0
14. Itikalakunta	5 39	1 6 0	4 1 0	2 11 0
15. Merkagudem	3 31	0 10 0	2 8 0	1 14 0
16. Ammapalem	8 45	2 2 0	4 12 0	2 10 0
17. Gunzavaram	3 82	1 3 0	2 14 0	1 11 0
20. Kannapuram	3 93	1 15 0	4 7 0	2 8 0
31. Bottappagudem	6 09	1 8 0	4 9 0	3 1 0
32. Yerrayyagudem	24 10	6 1 0	16 4 0	10 3 0
33. Ankannagudem	17 99	6 3 0	10 2 0	3 15 0
34. Puchikapadu	7 68	3 5 0	4 5 0	1 0 0
37. Rachannagudem	5 00	1 9 0	2 13 0	1 4 0
Total, Manavari	111 71	32 14 0	75 8 0	42 10 0

Abstract.

Wet	334 94	272 10 0	1,044 13 0	772 3 0
Special rate	74 57	18 10 0	74 10 0	56 0 0
Dry	13,001 51	3,473 9 0	5,884 1 0	2,410 8 0
Manavari	111 71	32 14 0	75 8 0	42 10 0
Total	13,522 73	3,797 11 0	7,079 0 0	3,281 5 0

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Appendix VII.

Statement showing the extent of occupied land under each money rate for the different description of land in the 42 villages experimentally settled by Mr. Cammiade, Polavaram division.

Money rate.	Occupied area (revision survey).	Percentage of area to total area under the money rate.	Assessment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>(a) Wet.</i>			
Rs. A. P.	ACS.		Rs. A. P.
5 4 0	3 41	1 02	17 14 0
3 14 0	92 50	27 62	358 7 0
3 0 0	118 11	35 26	354 5 0
2 11 0	86 46	25 81	232 6 0
2 6 0	34 46	10 29	81 13 0
Total	334 94	100 00	1,044 13 0
<i>(b) Special rate.</i>			
1 0 0	74 57	100	74 10 0
<i>(c) Dry.</i>			
0 12 0	1,619 17	53 33	1,214 8 0
0 9 0	4,448 48	34 22	2,502 9 0
0 5 0	6,933 86	12 45	2,167 0 0
Total	13,001 51	100	5,884 1 0
<i>(d) Manavari.</i>			
1 2 0	10 99	9 84	12 6 0
0 12 0	34 25	30 66	25 12 0
0 9 0	66 47	59 50	37 6 0
Total	111 71	100	75 8 0

Reference—No. F. 8544/28-8, Revenue, dated 29th November 1929.

The proposals of the Special Settlement Officer, No. I Party, for the settlement of the 42 villages of Polavaram division, East Godavari district, experimentally settled by Mr. Cammiade are submitted to Government.

2. *Leading features of the experimental settlement by Mr. Cammiade.*—The experimental settlement conducted by Mr. Cammiade in 1911 under the orders in G.O. No. 2233, Revenue, dated 22nd July 1911, marked the establishment of direct relations between Government and the cultivators in supersession of the renting or *izara* system which had obtained previously. A flat rate based on the average rents for the ten years preceding fasli 1319 was imposed

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on both dry and wet lands subject to a maximum of annas 8 in the case of dry lands and Re. 1 in the case of wet lands. The rents varied from annas 2 to annas 8 in the case of dry and annas 6 to Re. 1 in the case of wet lands and no extra charge was levied for second-crop cultivation. The experimental settlement which was declared only provisional was reported to be a success and in their Order No. 544, Revenue, dated 8th February 1918, Government directed its continuance until the next resettlement of the settled villages of the division subject to the modification that the wet rates fixed by Mr. Cammiade were to be enhanced by 25 per cent and that a uniform water-rate of Re. 1 per acre was to be charged on lands irrigated with water from Government sources of irrigation.

3. *Economic condition of the tract.*—The economic condition of the tract is described in detail in paragraph 5 of the Special Settlement Officer's report. It appears to be on the whole fairly satisfactory. The population has increased since the experimental settlement. Rainfall is generally copious. The cost of cultivation is low and the Koyas derive substantial income from the produce of fruit trees.

4. *Proposals for settlement—Classification of soil and dry grouping.*—The classification of soils has been carried out with great care and the sorts determined with due consideration after detailed inspection by gazetted officers. The dry grouping is also appropriate. The Board supports the Special Settlement Officer's proposals.

The classification of irrigation sources has proceeded on the lines adopted for the settled villages of Polavaram. The Board accepts the classification assigned by the Special Settlement Officer to the 12 existing and the 7 newly recognized sources. His proposal to register the 22 smaller tanks irrigating less than 10 acres as poramboke and to register the lands under them as manavari may be approved. In respect of two private tanks in the village of Puchikapadu which belong to the Dasari family, the Special Settlement Officer recommends that although the conditions of their grant do not warrant their registry as private tanks they may be registered as such and the ayacut assessed at a special rate of Re. 1 per acre in view of the large expenditure incurred towards their upkeep by the Dasari family, subject to the condition that the recognition will be cancelled if the Tank Restoration Scheme Party raises any objection. The Collector is, however, of opinion that there should be no exception to the general principles and sees no reason to accord a special treatment to these tanks. The Board agrees with the Collector and recommends that these two tanks may be recognized as Government sources of irrigation and placed in the appropriate class.

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5. *Money rates*.—The Board supports the Special Settlement Officer's proposals to adopt the rates sanctioned for the settled villages of this division for wet and dry lands and to rate manavari lands one taram higher than the appropriate dry rate.

6. *Second-crop charge*.—(Paragraph 9 of the *Special Settlement Officer's report*).—There is no second-crop cultivation on wet lands and the Special Settlement Officer proposes that no charge need be made for second crop during the currency of the settlement. The Collector, however, considers that necessary provision should be made for levying second-crop charge during the currency of the proposed settlement. The Board agrees with the Collector.

7. The Board supports the Special Settlement Officer's proposals in paragraphs 10 to 15 of the report regarding—

- (i) Treatment of excess in inams.
- (ii) Trees.
- (iii) Darkhasts, relinquishments, remissions and maintenance of village accounts.
- (iv) Kistbandi.
- (v) Increment remission.
- (vi) Water-rate.

8. *Duration of settlement*.—The settlement now to be introduced in these 42 villages may expire with that of the resettlement of the rest of the district.

9. A draft notification of the lines on which settlement will be carried out in the tract is enclosed.

10. The Special Settlement Officer enquires whether the scheme report should be translated and published in diglot in the District Gazette. As the connected previous papers have already been placed on the Editors' Table (vide G.O. No. 2221, Revenue, dated 25th September 1928) the Board requests the orders of Government whether the present scheme report may also be published for general information.

B. G. HOLDSWORTH,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with a map }
 " Special Settlement Officer, No. I Party } with a draft notification,
 " Collector of East Godavari }

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Enclosure

Draft Notification.

The period for which the existing rates of land assessment were sanctioned in the 42 villages of the Polavaram Division, East Godavari district, settled on special lines experimentally in accordance with G.O. No. 2233, Revenue, dated 22nd July 1911, and G.O. No. 544, Revenue, dated 8th February 1918, expired in fasli 1338. In their Order Press No. 2874, Revenue, dated 8th December 1928, Government directed that the villages be settled on ryotwari principles. A revision of the rates and conditions of assessment will, therefore, be carried out with effect from fasli 1339 in accordance with the orders in G.O. No. Revenue, dated

2. The settlement will be carried out on the lines approved for the resettlement of the 20 other villages of the Polavaram Division which have already been settled on ryotwari principles. The following is a brief summary of the principal changes which will be made at the settlement.

3. *Classification of soils*.—The soils will be classified in accordance with the system adopted in the case of the already settled villages of the Polavaram Division. They will be divided into two main series—Regar and Red ferruginous, each of these series being divided into two classes—'loamy' and 'sandy'. These classes will again be subdivided into sorts on the basis of the five sorts system.

In describing the classes the following symbols will be used :—

IV means Regar loam.

V " Regar sand.

VII " Red ferruginous loam.

VIII " Red ferruginous sand.

Arabic numerals following the Roman figures in the tables in paragraphs 4, 5 (4) and 6 (1) below denote the sorts of soil.

4. *Dry lands*.—Dry lands in 32 out of the 42 villages will be placed in the third group, as in the case of the villages in the Polavaram Division already settled. The remaining villages are less accessible than the former and all dry lands in them will accordingly be placed in the IV group. The subjoined statement shows the number and name of the several villages and the group assigned to each.

III Group.

Number and name of village.	Number and name of village.	Number and name of village.
1. Saripallakunta.	12. Ravvarigudem.	23. Ramannapalem.
2. Lakshmipuram.	13. Puliramudugudem.	24. Achahayyapalem.
3. Muddappagudem.	14. Itikalakunta.	25. Nimmalagudem.
4. Kovvada.	15. Merakagudem.	26. Palagunta.
5. Rajanagararam.	16. Ammapalem.	27. Chintalagudem.
6. Kotaramachandrapuram.	17. Gunjavaram.	28. Nagampalem.
7. Kurasanakannappagudem.	18. Chimalavarigudem.	29. Nagayyapalem.
8. Pandugudem.	19. Mahadevapuram.	30. Rajahmundry.
9. Kamayyagunta.	20. Kannapuram.	31. Bottappagudem.
10. Iankapalle.	21. Khandrikagudem.	32. Errayyagudem.
11. Bandarlagudem.	22. Ragappagudem.	

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Number and name of village.	Number and name of village.	Number and name of village.
IV Group.		
33. Ankanagudem.	37. Raohanagudem.	41. Jillalagudem.
34. Puchikapadu.	38. Gopalapuram.	42. Bottappagudem.
35. Veerampalem.	39. Lankalapalli.	
36. Jagannadhapuram.	40. Tatiramudugudem.	

The rates of assessment adopted are given below :—

Dry.

Soil classification.	III Group.		IV Group.	
	Rate.		Rate.	
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
IV-4, V-3, VII-4, VIII-1	0	12 0	0	9 0
VIII-2, IV-5	0	9 0	0	5 0
VIII-3, VIII-4, VIII-5	0	5 0	0	5 0

5. *Wet lands.*—(1) There are 21 Government irrigation sources in the tract under settlement. Three of these sources will be placed in the II class and the rest in the III class. The method of classification adopted is the same as that in the villages of the Polavaram Division already settled on ryotwari principles.

(2) Lands which have been regularly under wet cultivation under the above irrigation sources for five years and from which, in the opinion of the Settlement Officer, it is impossible to exclude Government water will be registered as 'wet'.

(3) If at any time during the term of the settlement, a defect on account of which an irrigation source has been placed in a lower class is remedied by the Government or if any source is improved or any new source constructed or maintained by Government, the Government shall be at liberty to revise the settlement classification or to assign a suitable classification as the case may be to such sources and to impose such wet rates of assessment or such water-rate as they may deem fit on the lands commanded by such sources.

(4) The rates of assessment on wet lands will be as shown below :—

Wet.

Soil classification.	II Class.		III Class.	
	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
IV-4	9	5 4 0	10	4 7 0
VII-4	11	3 14 0	13	2 11 0
VIII-1	9	5 4 0	11	3 14 0
2	10	4 7 0	12	2 0 0
3	11	3 14 0	14	2 6 0

6. *Manavari lands.*—(1) Lands irrigated with Government water either from small tanks other than those that will be registered as Government irrigation sources or by the impounding of surface drainage by means of

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'achukattus' which do not intercept supply to any Government source of irrigation, will be registered as 'manavari' and assessed at a rate one taram higher than the appropriate dry rate shown in paragraph 4 above. The following rates will be adopted :—

Soil classification.	III GROUP.		IV GROUP.	
	Rate.		Rate.	
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
IV-4, V-3, VII-4, VIII-1	1	2 0	0	12 0
VIII-2, IV-5	0	12 0	0	9 0
VIII-3, VIII-4, VIII-5	0	9 0	0	9 0

(2) The 'small tanks' referred to in clause (1) above are tanks standing on land that will be classed as poramboke at the settlement the maximum area irrigated under which during any of the previous years was less than 10 acres. If at any time during the currency of the settlement any of these tanks are repaired by Government, the Government reserve to themselves the power to transfer the 'manavari' lands under it to the head of 'wet' and to assess them at the appropriate 'wet' rates or to levy such water-rates on them as they may deem suitable. For this purpose a suitable classification will then be assigned to the tanks.

(3) In the case of lands irrigated by the impounding of surface drainage, the authority that should finally decide whether the 'achukattu' does or does not intercept supply to a Government source is the Tank Restoration Scheme Party. If the investigation by the Tank Restoration Scheme Party is completed before the settlement is introduced, lands which are cultivated with the aid of achukattus which do not intercept the supply to any Government source, will be classed as manavari and assessed at the appropriate manavari rates. If the investigation is not complete in time for settlement, the lands irrigated with the aid of achukattus will be classed as dry, but will be transferred to manavari after the investigation by the Tank Restoration Scheme Party has been completed and such investigation shows that the achukattus do not intercept the supply to any Government source.

7. *Charge for second crop.*—No land will be registered as consolidated double crop wet at settlement. The charge for a second crop when raised on land registered as single crop will be in accordance with paragraph 1 (1) and (2) of Board's Standing Order No. 5 or whatever corresponding orders may be in force for the time being.

8. *Water cess on dry lands.*—The levy of water rate on dry lands will be governed by the rules notified by Government from time to time.

9. *Achukattus.*—The Government reserve to themselves the right to impose at any time during the period of the settlement whatever additional assessment they may deem necessary on any dry land on which wet crops are, or may hereafter be, raised by the aid of achukattus.

10. *Ground-rent.*—The Government reserve the right to impose at any time during the currency of the settlement whatever ground-rent they may deem necessary on ryotwari patta lands assigned subsequent to the date of this notification if they are used for building purposes.

11. *Inam excess.*—Excesses by revision survey over the area granted as inam plus the allowances sanctioned under Board's Standing Order No. 61 will be localized and assessed as ryotwari land and registered in the names of the inamdars in occupation.

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12. *Trees*.—No value will be collected for trees standing on land in which occupancy right will be recognized at settlement. As regards trees standing on porambokes and assessed waste lands, the rights of the Koyas in respect of trees which have been in their enjoyment by recognized custom will not be interfered with.

13. *Registry of holdings*.—Preliminary to settlement the latest revenue adangal was brought up to date and the result embodied in a fresh land register. This register shows the names of persons eligible to the grant of occupancy rights in the lands entered against their names. Persons possessing any interest in land forming the subject of settlement can obtain any information thereon from the Special Settlement Officer, No. I Party, Cocanada.

14. *Rough pattas*.—At the time of settlement a rough patta will be issued through the village headman to each of the persons registered in the land register, showing R.S. No. and subdivision, the Old No. and subdivision or letter, the description of the land, the registered sources of irrigation, taram, rate, revision survey area and the settlement assessment imposed. Every endeavour will be made to secure prompt delivery of these rough pattas to the pattadars concerned but non-resident and absentee pattadars must make their own arrangements to obtain the pattas from the village headman.

15. *Objection hearing*.—The date on which and the place at which objections to entries or omissions in rough pattas will be heard will be entered therein. Notice of the time and place fixed for hearing objections will be posted in the village chavadi, if there is one, or in some other conspicuous place in the village and will be published in the village by beat of tom-tom not less than ten days prior to the date of hearing. The headman and the karnam will attend at the time and place fixed for the disposal of objections. Orders passed at the hearing will be communicated then and there to the parties concerned. No objection petition will be received by the Special Settlement Officer after the date notified in the manner described above unless the delay in presenting the petition is explained to his satisfaction.

Errors found in the entries of rough pattas can be corrected at any time during or after settlement if brought to notice by the party interested; but petitions for alterations of demarcation are barred by the provisions of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act VIII of 1923 and will not be entertained.

16. *Appeals*.—Parties must obtain written orders from the Special Settlement Officer before filing appeals against any decision passed under paragraph 15 to the Collector in respect of registration and to the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement) in regard to other matters. Such appeals must be preferred to the Collector within 30 days and to the Board of Revenue within three months from the date of communication of the order appealed against. These periods are exclusive of the time occupied in obtaining copies of the order appealed against and in cases where the original order was communicated by post, they are also exclusive of the time which the order would take to reach the party in the ordinary course. With the appeal petition should be sent the original or a true copy of the order appealed against. Appeal petitions need not be stamped but copies and enclosures appended thereto should be stamped in accordance with the rules.

17. *Relinquishments*.—If it is found impossible to issue the rough pattas before the usual date fixed for the acceptance of relinquishments for the faali in which the new rates are to be introduced, viz., 31st May 1930, the time

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within which relinquishments may be made will be extended until a month after the close of the enquiry into objections to the rough pattas in order to enable the pattadars to make such changes in their holdings as they may decide to make with reference to the assessment fixed at settlement. Lands relinquished must consist of entire survey fields or entire subdivisions shown in the rough pattas.

18. *Increment remission*.—When the settlement results in an increase of more than 100 per cent in the assessment payable on any individual patta, the increment will be spread over a series of years. This concession is called 'increment remission'. By this concession, the assessment payable in the first year of settlement will be the old assessment plus 100 per cent thereof. The balance of the enhancement will be collected in instalments of 50 per cent of the old assessment at intervals of five years until the full settlement assessment is reached.

19. *Kistbandi*.—The existing kistbandi of two equal instalments payable in October and February will be replaced by one of four instalments of annas four, each payable in October, November, February and March.

20. *Duration of settlement*.—(a) Subject to the provisions of clauses (b) and (c) below, the settlement will remain in force until the next resettlement of the rest of the district and the rates of assessment now sanctioned will not be changed during that period. Government reserve to themselves the right to revise thereafter the assessment on lands in such manner as may then seem just and proper, but no enhancement of assessment will then be made in respect of any additional value which may have been imparted to land by improvements effected by the ryots, whether such improvements have been carried out by money borrowed from Government or otherwise.

(b) The Government reserve the right to alter or revise within the period fixed for the duration of the settlement the classification of the lands adopted at the settlement and to impose additional assessment or to substitute ground-rent for assessment as the case may be in the following cases:—

(1) Where a second wet or irrigated dry crop is raised on registered single crop wet land—vide paragraph 7 above.

(2) When on lands classed as 'dry' wet crops are or may hereafter be raised by the aid of 'achukattus'—vide paragraph 9 above.

(3) Where ryotwari lands assigned subsequent to the date of the settlement notification are used for building purposes—vide paragraph 10 above.

(4) Where the irrigation of the land has been improved by the Government during the currency of the settlement.

(5) Where the lands have been included in the ayakat of any irrigation work constructed or extended by Government during the currency of the settlement.

(6) Where dry lands are converted into wet.

(7) Where the lands are included in the waterspread of a tank.

(c) The Government also reserve the right to change, from time to time, the rate of water charge and the method of calculating it in the case of lands not registered as wet.

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Order—No. 111, Revenue, dated 23rd January 1930.

The papers, relating to the settlement, according to the Madras ryotwari system, of the 42 villages of Polavaram division, East Godavari district, in which Mr. Cammiade carried out an experimental settlement in 1911 are laid on the table of the Legislative Council.

2. The scheme report should be published in English and Telugu in the district gazette. A period of two months should be allowed for the receipt of objections to the proposals. On the expiry of the period, any objections that may have been received should be submitted to the Government with the remarks of the Special Settlement Officer and the Board of Revenue.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

H. R. PATE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Secretary, Legislative Council Office.
" Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement.
Press.

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APPENDIX XIX

[Vide item VI, Papers laid on the table of the House at page 140 supra.]

List of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending December 1929.

A.—PERMANENT.

Department and designation of the post. (1)	Pay per mensem. (2)	Date of creation. (3)	Remarks. (4)
<i>Public Health.</i>			
<i>Public Works and Labour Department—</i> Deputy Sanitary Engineer.	Rs. 725—1,375	22nd October 1929.	To teach Minor Sanitary Engineering to Health Officers and Health and Sanitary Inspectors.
<i>Industries.</i>			
<i>Development Department—</i> Superintendent, School of Arts and Crafts, Madras.	500—550— 550—600— 50—800—800 —50—1,000.	1st November 1929.	The post was created in the first instance from 8th November 1927 with a pay of Rs. 600—50—1,000 and continued temporarily till 31st October 1929. The permanent post created is in lieu of the Indian Educational Service post held by Mr. Hadaway who retired on 8th November 1927.

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B. TEMPORARY.

(i) EXTENSION OF PREVIOUS SANCTIONS:

Department and designation of the post. (1)	Pay per mensem. (2)	Period of tenure. (3)	Remarks. (4)
<i>Law (General) Department—</i>			
<i>Administration of Justice.</i>			
Additional Sub-Judge, Nellore.	650	For one year from 1st October 1929.	....
Additional Sub-Judge, Ellore.	650	Do.	....
Additional Sub-Judge, Kumbakonam.	650	From 15th November 1929 till the commencement of summer recess of 1930.	....
Temporary Sub-Judge, Bellary.	650	Do.	....
Additional Sub-Judge, Mangalore.	650	For one year from 1st December 1929.	....
Additional Sub-Judge, Guntur.	650	For one year from the commencement of Christmas holidays, 1929.	....
Additional Sub-Judge, Bapatla.	650	Do.	....
Additional Sub-Judge, Ramnad.	650	Do.	
Additional Sub-Judge, Trichinopoly.	650	Do.	

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First Additional Sub-Judge, Coimbatore.	650	From the commencement of Christmas holidays, 1929 till 1st October 1930.	
Second Additional Sub-Judge, Coimbatore.	650		....
Temporary Sub-Judge, Kurnool.	650		....

*Police.**Public (Police) Department—*

District Superintendent of Police.	650—1,350, plus O.P. 150—300, plus special pay Rs. 200.	Extended from 1st October 1929 to 31st March 1930.	Sanctioned at first for three months from 1st April 1929 to provide for charge of the crime branch of the C.I.D. and subsequently extended up to 1st October 1929.
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(ii) POSTS NEWLY CREATED.

*General Administration.**Public (Special) Department—*

Special officer ..	Pay in the regular line plus Presidency allowance of Rs. 150.	Three months from 24th October 1929.	For the preparation of the Madras Presidency Administration Report for 1928-29. Mr. T. N. S. Raghavan, I.C.S., was appointed to the post.
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Finance Secretariat—

Temporary Assistant Secretary.	500—50—800	From 1st October 1929 to 31st March 1930.	In connexion with the preparation of the budget estimates for 1930-31.
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B. TEMPORARY—cont.

(ii) POSTS NEWLY CREATED—cont.

Department and designation of the post. (1)	Pay per mensem. (2)	Period of tenure. (3)	Remarks. (4)
<i>Scientific Department—Hydro-Electric Department.</i>			
	RS.		
<i>Public Works and Labour Department—</i> Engineer-in-charge of investigation.	1,750	1st October 1929 to 30th November 1929.	To provide for Mr. Truscott, Resident Engineer, Glen-Morgan scheme, who has since been appointed Resident Engineer, Pykara construction division. The Government of India have been addressed to obtain the Secretary of State's sanction to the continuance of the post, beyond 31st March 1930.
Resident Engineer, Pykara Construction Division.	1,750	For three years from 1st December 1929.	
<i>Education.</i>			
<i>Law (Education) Department—</i> Professor of Electrical Engineering, College of Engineering, Guindy.	1,000—50— 1,500	Five years from 8th October 1929.	This is in lieu of the corresponding post in the Indian Educational Service.
<i>Industries.</i>			
<i>Development Department—</i> Joint Superintendent, School of Arts and Crafts, Madras.	500—550— 550—600— 50—800—800 —50—1,000	From 1st November 1929 up to 30th June 1930.	While this post is in existence the post of Assistant Superintendent in the school on Rs. 250—10—350 will be in abeyance.

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THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Tuesday, the 25th February 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.	Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib T. M.
Moir, M.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Thomas.	Muniswami Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur B.
Campbell, C.S.I., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.	Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.	Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara alias Kumaran Raman.
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.	Nagan Gowda, Mr. B.
Setaratnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib K.	Narasimha Rao, Mr. Muthay.
Abdul Basaak Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Appava Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Raja of Kallikota.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.	Raja of Parlakimedi.
Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar, Mr. M.	Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.	Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Bhooshayya, Mr. P.	Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Chidambaramanatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.	Ramalinga Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur Mr. T. A.
Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.	Ramamurti, I.C.S., Mr. S. V.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.	Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.	Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Rao Sahib P. J.	Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Gray, C.B.E., I.C.S., Mr. J.	Robertson, Mr. R. J. C.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.	Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.	Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Hilton Brown, I.C.S., Mr.	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.	Sitarana Reddi, Rao Bahadur Mr. K.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Krishnan, Mr. K.	Siva Rao, Mr. P.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.	Soundarapandian, Mr. W. P. A.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Kuppuswami, Mr. J.	Srinivasa Rao, Mr. Nagar.
Lakshmana Reddi, Mr. G.	Srinivasan, Rao Sahib B.
Leach, I.C.S., Mr. A. G.	Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib Syed.
Leach, Mr. A. J.	Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.	Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.	Vanavudaiya Gounder, Mr. S. V.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.	Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
	Venkataramayya Nayudu, Rao Sahib Badeti.
	Venkish, Mr. S.
	Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
	Wood, Mr. C. E.
	Zamindar of Singampatti.

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I**BUDGET FOR 1930-31.**

The hon. Sir THOMAS MOIR :—" Mr. President, I present the Budget for the year 1930-31 to the Council and I would ask, with your kind permission and with the forbearance of the House, that my hon. Friend Mr. Watson, the Financial Secretary, may be permitted to read the speech introducing the Budget. I must apologise both to you, Sir, and to the House for adopting this course as I am afraid that my physical strength may perhaps be inadequate to the task.

(Mr. H. A. Watson, the Finance Secretary, then read the speech.)

" Sir, it is now my duty to place before the Legislative Council the Budget Estimates for the financial year 1930-1931; and, as is usual and indeed necessary, I propose, in the first place, to review the final figures of last year 1928-1929 and the financial prospects of the current year 1929-1930 so far as known or can be anticipated, as the figures for these years necessarily influence and determine the financial position on which the coming year's anticipations must be based. And let me remark in passing that the fact that we have to take into consideration the figures of three years does not either add to the lucidity with which a Finance Member can explain the financial position and proposals or tend to diminish the dreariness of a speech in which figures must unavoidably play so large a part. It is a direct consequence of our present financial arrangements; but I cannot suppose that these arrangements will always retain a form which is becoming less and less adapted to modern conditions and, although there are serious difficulties in the way, it is quite possible that the next step in our financial development will be towards a system under which we budgeted much more definitely for the year's requirements, under which a speculative element derived from previous years did not enter nearly so much into our calculations. For example, suppose that our financial year coincided with the calendar year and that the surplus of one year went automatically to the reduction of debt—we have quite a respectable debt—we should have eliminated two of the most embarrassing factors in our calculations. The time has, however, not yet come for premature experiments and we must remember that there is no parallel between the conditions in India where the gamble in rain may still provide unpleasant surprises, especially in the sphere of provincial finance, and those in Western States where conditions are more highly industrialised or climatically more stable. That the fat years shall make good the deficiencies of the lean is the immemorial custom of the East and the ryot would perhaps not readily surrender his assurance

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that he will not pay more for a fixed period of years for the suggestion that he might in an occasional year pay less. But the House will perhaps pardon me if I venture in my last Budget speech to voice reflections which I have no doubt have occurred to the minds of many Members of this House.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.**Accounts of the year 1928-1929.**

" 2. With these general reflections to which I do not wish any undue importance to be attached I would very briefly deal with the Revenue Account for the year 1928-1929. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 400.59 lakhs. Revenue amounted to Rs. 1,808.13 lakhs and the expenditure charged to Revenue was Rs. 1,668.99 lakhs, compared with a revised estimate of Rs. 1,718.22 lakhs, that is to say, expenditure showed a saving of nearly Rs. 50 lakhs even on the revised estimate. I do not propose to weary the House by a recapitulation of the departments whose revised estimates were so seriously at fault but as usual Civil Works and Public Health were the principal culprits. We have not yet, I am afraid, succeeded in impressing their responsibility upon a number of departments. Against some indeed I have no complaint, but the total expenditure was nearly Rs. 95 lakhs less than the original budget estimate in spite of the fact that considerable sums not included in the original estimate of expenditure, e.g., Rs. 27 lakhs for the Annamalai University, are included in the revised estimate and that even the revised estimates were so far out reflects little credit on those responsible. If our efforts to enforce departmental responsibility continue to fail, we shall be compelled to employ more drastic, and it may be, more crude methods of ensuring a greater approximation to accuracy.

Revised Estimate for 1929-1930.

" 3. We may turn now to the revenue figures for the current year. The opening balance was Rs. 539.73 lakhs. Revenue was expected to amount to Rs. 1,807.09 lakhs and Expenditure charged to revenue to Rs. 1,822 lakhs. The revised estimates are, Revenue Rs. 1,875.88 lakhs and Expenditure Rs. 1,753.76 lakhs. These figures anticipate an increase in Revenue of Rs. 68.79 lakhs. To the increase in Revenue the chief contributories are Land Revenue and Excise. The increased Land Revenue is mainly due to continued good season and to various miscellaneous items. The increase of Rs. 42.59 lakhs under Excise is due to larger consumption of country spirit and toddy and also to increased

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rentals. Here too we have an indication of the seasonal conditions and it is also due to the fact that shop sales took place before the propaganda sanctioned in this year's budget could be organized. A welcome increase of Rs. 6 lakhs under Forest is due principally to a larger extraction of sandalwood and to a brisker demand for timber and other forest product. Our Interest receipts also have increased by about Rs. 7½ lakhs as a result of our being able to deposit with the Government of India larger balances than were anticipated. At the same time the rate of interest increased from 4 to 4½ per cent in the current year. The revenue from Stamps is expected to be Rs. 5¼ lakhs less than our original estimate. Trade continues dull and litigation has either decreased or is for smaller values. A short expenditure of Rs. 68·24 lakhs is anticipated, chiefly under Civil Works Rs. 49·05 lakhs and Public Health Rs. 11·95 lakhs. Under Civil Works, expenditure will fall short by about Rs. 35 lakhs under buildings on the usual pleas of delay in the preparation of plans and estimates or in the acquisition of sites. For a lapse of about Rs. 7 lakhs under grants to local bodies for roads and bridges the Public Works Department are not responsible. The lapse under Public Health is mainly in connexion with the carrying out of the water supply and drainage schemes. These lapses of course are not savings. They merely represent deferred expenditure as do such items as the postponement of the General Election. The provision for them will have to be made in next year's budget instead of this. The anticipation for the current year may be summarised as follows:—Opening balance Rs. 539·73 lakhs, Revenue Rs. 1,875·88 lakhs, Expenditure charged to Revenue Rs. 1,753·76 lakhs, leaving a surplus of Rs. 122·12 lakhs: but we have repaid loans amounting to Rs. 212·11 lakhs and shall have utilized Rs. 5·92 lakhs for capital expenditure or in other words for the avoidance of debt. This will leave a closing balance of Rs. 443·82 lakhs, which is the anticipated opening balance for 1930-1931.

Budget Estimate for 1930-1931.

REVENUE.

"4. We are now in a position to consider the estimates for the year 1930-1931. The revised estimate of Revenue for the current year is, as I have stated, Rs. 1,875·88 lakhs and the estimate for 1930-1931 is Rs. 1,847·25 lakhs. It is unnecessary here to examine in detail the fluctuations in those items of our revenue which represent departmental receipts. One general remark will suffice. They are subject to a process of general and gradual attrition by the grant of various concessions which, although in

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themselves insignificant, result eventually in the disappearance of a good many lakhs of revenue. This applies to the receipts under Registration. Even though it were accepted that this department ought not to make a profit, it should at any rate pay its way and the indications are that it will soon cease to do so. It is with our main items of revenue, Land Revenue, Excise and Stamps that our principal concern lies. Under Stamps approximately Rs. 253 lakhs, I anticipate a small increase of Rs. 2 lakhs. Trade appears to be afflicted with a chronic dullness and I see no reason to anticipate an outburst of activity in litigation. But to our estimates under Land Revenue and Excise I must direct the attention of the House by more than a passing reference.

LAND REVENUE.

"5. Under Land Revenue we anticipate a decrease of Rs. 2·56 ¹¹⁻¹⁵ lakhs. This is not due to our having made undue allowance ^{a.m.} for the fact that on the law of averages an unfavourable season must almost be expected. Our estimates are entirely normal in that respect. But we have for the time being to reckon with a complete check to any increase in our revenues which is derived from the resettlement on the basis of a rise in prices. Last year, in pursuance of a resolution to which it had agreed, the Legislative Council elected a committee to enquire into the economic conditions in the districts of Kistna and East and West Godāvari in which the resettlement was due and as the report of the Committee has only recently been received it has been quite impossible for the Government during the budget season to devote to it that attention which it requires. I do not propose, therefore, to say a word on the argument which it sets forth. I am concerned here only with the financial effects, so far as the present budget is concerned. In the first place, resettlement was due to take place in the current *fasli*, but owing to delays in the submission of the Committee's report it has been impossible for Government to study it or to come to their conclusions in time to give effect to them in the current *fasli* or to incorporate the results of those conclusions in the budget. We have, therefore, to accept the fact that whatever revenue might have accrued during the present *fasli* has been irrevocably lost. That was estimated to amount to about Rs. 17 lakhs. Nor has it been possible for me to anticipate what the conclusions of Government may be on a report which they have not yet been in a position to analyse or to criticise. But I will say this. The report, I understand, explicitly supports the view that in these districts the circumstances of the ryot are such that they do not admit of any increase in the land revenue. If

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the reasons adduced in support of this view are accepted as conclusive they are equally conclusive in the case of the rest of the province because these districts are differentiated from the rest of the Presidency only by the possession of great stretches of rich and fertile alluvial soil, of large irrigation systems fed by two of our most important and unfailing rivers and by a general level of prosperity which must be obvious to any one acquainted with them. If, therefore, the postulate that our system of resettlement is inapplicable to these districts holds good, it must, in my opinion, hold good of all other districts in the Presidency, and granted that, we can no longer look in future to that periodic increase in land revenue which in a period of rising prices has been the prop and mainstay of our finances. The authors of the report do not, I gather, suggest that the rest of the Presidency should make good the loss arising from the exemption which is proposed for these districts. That is to say, our land revenue is in future to remain stagnant. This, I need hardly say, is a prospect which deserves the most serious consideration not only of the Finance Member but of this Council itself.

EXCISE.

" 6. The other important point to which I have to draw your attention is the position in respect of our Excise revenue. The ascertained figures for 1928-1929 are Rs. 558.76 lakhs. The revised estimate for the current year, 1929-1930, is Rs. 596.39 lakhs. The budget estimate for 1930-1931 is Rs. 565 lakhs. It will be seen that the revenue anticipated in the current year is far beyond our expectations. That I can only attribute to the fact that as evidenced in other directions the past series of years has been more prosperous on the whole than we have quite realized, that distress or scarcity where it has occurred has been purely local and that the effects of floods and cyclones have, except in a few isolated cases, been purely temporary and insignificant. The ryot as a whole has had more money to save, or to spend on his superfluities or luxuries, and has spent part of his surplus on alcoholic drinks. And here let me say that in estimating Excise revenue we have gone on the assumption that seasonal conditions in the coming year will be normal and the estimates laid before you do not at all reflect a policy of insurance. But the House will remember that in the last budget it granted a sum of four lakhs for anti-drink propaganda. An organization of that kind necessarily takes time and thought to bring into being. My Hon'ble Colleague, the Excise Minister, has been working hard to develop it. It is now functioning. Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided in next year's budget for its further development and

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work and the assumption is, and must be, that a propaganda with which many of the most influential public leaders of all parties, castes and creeds are associated will have a noticeable effect when it comes into that full bearing for which my Hon'ble Colleague has been maturing his plans. Nor has my Hon'ble Colleague been unmindful to effect by direct means that reduction in consumption which has been pressed upon his notice from all sides of the House. Naturally, therefore, I desired to know what effects on our financial position these activities would have. Both the Commissioner of Excise and my Hon'ble Colleague have been consulted and the estimates for 1930-1931 embody the results of their careful examination of the question. They anticipate a reduction on this year's figures of Rs. 27 lakhs. Further this is only the first effect of a process and policy by which in course of time our revenue from Excise will gradually disappear. At the same time as our revenues from this source decrease our expenditure on Excise establishment must inevitably increase. For the object of this policy is not merely to dissociate Government from what is called 'tainted revenue'—that could be easily achieved—but its object is to suppress the customs and tastes from which the revenue is derived. Again, however, I am not here concerned with the ethical or social considerations involved or with possibilities or impossibilities. I am merely concerned with the fact that although opinion as to ways and methods may differ the policy is one which commands the support of large sections of the House irrespective of party. But it is inconceivable that any individual member or party in this House contemplates a financial future for this Presidency in which, of its two main sources of revenue, one shall be reduced to stagnation and the other gradually undermined and destroyed without any efforts being made to replace the revenue thus lost; that is to say, this House will have to face, and that before long, the question of substituted revenue.

SUBSTITUTED TAXATION, A PROBLEM FOR THE FUTURE.

" 7. A Finance Member at the present juncture must also take into account the fact that within a comparatively short period of time we shall be entering upon a fresh constitutional régime. I am unable to anticipate what the ultimate result of the political turmoil in which we are at present engaged will be. But if I were to attempt to prophesy there are two points which I would anticipate with some confidence. Firstly, no constitutional changes, great or small, are likely to bring us increased revenues. Secondly, these constitutional changes will be accompanied by increased expenditure on the constitutional machinery.

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"That then is the financial situation with which we are faced: our two main sources of revenue are subject to serious attack and there is an imminent prospect of unavoidable addition to our expenditure. It may be urged that the Finance Member ought to be now tackling the problem of substituted revenue in order to provide for the future. I would point out, however, that the responsibility is that of the Legislative Council. I have always been one of those who held that the Reforms of 1920 gave an amount of power and influence to the Legislative Council of which perhaps the most striking evidence is that offered by the financial position I have attempted to explain. But, may I add that this manifestation of the influence which the Legislative Council possesses merely emphasizes the equal responsibility which has been placed upon them by the Reforms? The main burden of making good the gap thus made in our revenues must be shouldered by the Legislative Council for one simple reason. If old established sources of revenue, which are no innovations of British administrators but date back in their main features to centuries of Muhammadan and Hindu rule, can thus be placed in jeopardy, is it conceivable that new forms of taxation which did not commend themselves to the Legislative Council would be able to survive the opposition which they would excite? Further, this Council is approaching the end of its term, and as the necessity is not yet upon us it would serve little purpose for it not only to leave a legacy of responsibility but to dictate to its successor how it is to be met. Lastly, even if my Hon'ble Colleagues or myself had the absolute power of determining how lost revenue is eventually to be made good the matter would demand most careful enquiry and examination for which the material is not yet available. No suggestion that has hitherto been thrown out seems to me likely (1) not to offend against the accepted canons of taxation, and (2) to be acceptable to this House. There is, however, one point that seems to me clear. In a province of which the wealth is predominantly agricultural new or substituted taxation will have to fall mainly upon agriculture.

"To deal with these problems will be our legacy to our successors, a truly *damnosa hereditas*. But we have no right to add to their burdens or to ignore those responsibilities which in a special sense are our own. That of warning them that the problem is assuming a practical shape has, I hope, been sufficiently discharged; but it is also incumbent upon us not unnecessarily to precipitate the crisis or force them into hasty, ill-conceived measures. The financial straits to which we were reduced when the last Reforms came into effect were the result of causes over which we had no control.

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The economic revolution which resulted from the great war was not in our power to control or direct, but I have no doubt that many members of this Council remember the straits to which we were reduced and the temporary expedients, most of them long since abandoned as undesirable, which we were forced to adopt in order to give some reality to the intentions underlying those Reforms. I am sure that no one desires that provincial autonomy or whatever solution may be found for our present discontents should in its turn have to function in a financial vacuum and take an exchequer with declining assets and strained beyond its capacity by the burden of its commitments. While therefore we have not refused a reasonable measure of continuity and of development we have been careful not to embarrass the future by commitments to liquidate which would place an impossible burden upon it. We have therefore found it impossible to lose further revenue by a reduction of stamp duties or court fees: a loss of Rs. 70 lakhs obviously cannot be contemplated at the present time. It has also been impossible for us to give effect to the demand for the creation of a Rural Development Fund. This is not merely because of the somewhat vague and nebulous form in which that proposal has been put forward. No doubt it would be possible to evolve a practical scheme, but sheer financial impossibility puts any further consideration of the suggestion out of the question.

EXPENDITURE—PART I.

"8. Let us then consider the financial data with reference to which we must calculate our position. Our estimated Revenue for the year 1930-1931 is Rs. 1,847.25 lakhs, apart from an opening balance which is estimated at Rs. 443.82 lakhs. Our Expenditure under Part I of the estimates, that is to say, if we simply carried on our administration on the basis of existing commitments, is estimated at Rs. 1,731.14 lakhs. To this have to be added a sum of Rs. 36 lakhs provided in the budget for extending to the Andhra University the same measure of financial assistance as has been accorded to the Annamalai University and a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs for increasing the grants to local bodies for the maintenance of trunk roads so as to relieve them of all existing expenditure on trunk roads. The total Part I Expenditure is thus Rs. 1,770.14 lakhs. This sum does not include provision for grants and subsidies in many departments which, as a matter of practice, we make year by year though we are not committed to these by any definite undertaking. They amount to Rs. 24 lakhs under Civil Works for roads and bridges, to over Rs. 8 lakhs under Education, to over Rs. 7 lakhs under Medical and Public Health, to over Rs. 4 lakhs under Labour and to over a lakh under Industries. It also

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excludes the working expenses under remunerative utilization schemes in the Forest Department on which a large revenue depends. If all these were included our requirements would be increased by about Rs. 50 lakhs. We are thus left with a margin of about Rs. 27 lakhs at most for future recurring expenditure and this amount is largely mortgaged in advance to meet the ever increasing demands under incremental scales and pension charges. Even assuming therefore that no further encroachments would be made on our revenues we are faced with the same problem as confronted us last year. Too much of our resources is locked up in the shape of non-recurring balances. We propose therefore in order more fully to justify us in undertaking any further recurring expenditure at all to repay Rs. 67½ lakhs outstanding of the loan taken in 1925-1926 at 5½ per cent. The effect of that is to reduce our charges under interest and repayment of debt by Rs. 8.36 lakhs, and to release a corresponding amount for recurring expenditure. We also propose effecting a similar conversion by meeting from revenue the sum which is required in excess of recoveries to finance our transactions under the Provincial Loan Account and capital expenditure on other than the Cauvery-Mettur project; in a word, the only borrowing which we propose to undertake is the amount required for the Cauvery-Mettur project.

EXPENDITURE—PART II.

"9. Having thus safeguarded ourselves as far as possible, the total expenditure under Part II schemes for which we have made provision next year amounts to Rs. 100.12 lakhs of which, as stated above, about Rs. 50 lakhs represents customary expenditure. A schedule of these schemes and of the departments concerned is given in the Finance Secretary's Memorandum. But perhaps I might refer briefly to those which represent new developments of importance. Under Excise still further additions are made to establishments to ensure that a policy of restriction is made effective. The posts of two Deputy Commissioners which were abolished in 1924 are now restored as essential to the efficiency and supervision of the department. Under Registration nine new sub-registry offices are to be opened, and a system of photo-copying of documents is to be introduced in the Madras-Chingleput district. It is hoped that this system will lead to some reduction in recurring expenditure. Under Jails the main additional expenditure is on the Borstal and Certified schools and on the electrification of the two Central Jails at Rajahmundry and at Trichinopoly. Under Police the most important are the re-
armament of the police owing to the supply of old weapons and

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ammunition being no longer available, the reorganization of the Intelligence and Detective staffs in the mufassal, the formation of an armed reserve for the new West Godavari district and the provision of motor lorries in the mufassal for the conveyance of under-trial prisoners.

"Under Education, which is as usual the main beneficiary from our increased expenditure, expansion of adult education and physical instruction and the revision of the system of grants to local bodies and private managements for secondary education are noteworthy. But perhaps the most noteworthy and important is the first instalment of a grant to the Madras Christian College to enable it to find new quarters at Tambaram where I trust that it will continue to render even greater service to education than in the old buildings in which so many generations of students have been equipped for the battle of life. Under Medical a scheme of some importance is the opening of ante-natal and pediatrics department in the women and children's hospitals in Madras and the opening of X-ray departments in various mufassal hospitals. Among other improvements or additions perhaps specially welcome are those which are connected with the extension and improvement of the nursing service. Under Agriculture a steady advance on lines already laid down is provided for, the most important of the schemes for the year being perhaps the opening of a millets breeding station at Adoni. Under Industries, experiments on oils and fats at the Kerala Soap Institute and improvement of the Trades School at Mangalore and the Industrial Schools at Calicut and Bellary take up most of the money that can be spared.

"(Other Part II schemes are mainly concerned with ordinary departmental expansion, and our large Civil Works programme mainly represents the brick and mortar side of these expansions. But among important works to be commenced perhaps I might make mention of a building for the Queen Mary's Secondary and Training School for Girls, Vizagapatam, a building for the Municipal High School at Anantapur, new offices for the Collector of Chingleput to replace a building which after repeated condemnation as unsafe has at last been put on the proscribed list, the acquisition of land for a new hospital at Cocanada and the construction of the Irrity bridge on the Tellicherry-Coorg road. It is perhaps as well that no addition is being made to the number of large buildings under construction because progress with them has been disappointing. Past experience has led us to correct the incurable and unjustifiable optimism of the Public Works

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Department as to what it can accomplish in a year by an arbitrary reduction of their estimates for the next year by Rs. 34 lakhs. We shall of course be delighted to find more money if progress shows that our estimates are too cautious.

"The total expenditure under Part II schemes is Rs. 18.25 lakhs recurring and Rs. 81.87 lakhs non-recurring. They involve a further liability of Rs. 17.50 lakhs recurring and Rs. 87.04 lakhs non-recurring. Our total expenditure will therefore be Rs. 1,861.90 lakhs against an anticipated revenue of Rs. 1,847.25 lakhs. We propose to draw the excess Rs. 14.65 lakhs from our accumulated balances.

CAPITAL AND DEBT HEADS.

"10. We may now turn to our transactions under Capital and Debt heads. The accounts of 1928-1929 showed an actual expenditure of Rs. 183.81 lakhs as compared with the revised estimate of Rs. 209.93 lakhs. As the House is aware, the Cauvery-Mettur project is being financed under a special arrangement. The Government of India find the money and we pay simple interest until 1936-1937 when we begin to repay the principal and interest, payment to be completed in a period of 70 years. The year 1928-1929 found us with an unspent balance of Rs. 21.65 lakhs. We borrowed Rs. 98 lakhs from the Government of India making a total of Rs. 117.65 lakhs available. The revised estimate of expenditure for the current year is Rs. 101.11 lakhs. There will thus be a balance on hand of Rs. 16.54 lakhs. The demand for 1930-1931 is to be at Rs. 116.54 lakhs and we propose to borrow Rs. 100 lakhs from the Government of India. The position of the Cauvery-Mettur project is briefly as follows. The total estimate is Rs. 723.11 lakhs. Actual expenditure up to the close of 1928-1929 was Rs. 251.48 lakhs. The revised estimate for 1929-1930 Rs. 101.11 lakhs and the demand for 1930-1931 Rs. 116.54 lakhs added to this sum make a total of Rs. 469.13 lakhs. The slow progress caused by the floods in October to December 1928 and the delays in the erection of the concrete placing towers will to some extent be made good in the coming year. That is to say, the anticipated expenditure will only fall short of the original estimate of Rs. 545.62 lakhs up to the 31st March 1931 by Rs. 76.49 lakhs.

"Under other capital expenditure, the total disbursements for the year 1928-1929 were Rs. 79.99 lakhs, and the funds available were Rs. 102.88 lakhs including the opening balance of Rs. 6 lakhs, an advance of Rs. 60 lakhs, and recoveries of loans and advances during 1928-1929 Rs. 36.88 lakhs. There was thus an

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opening balance for the current year of Rs. 22.89 lakhs. Disbursements are expected to amount to Rs. 78.17 lakhs and the additional requirements will be met from recoveries of Provincial loans and advances for the year estimated to amount to Rs. 49.36 lakhs and a sum of Rs. 5.92 lakhs from the revenue balances. For next year our requirements will be Rs. 110.51 lakhs, and the following statement shows the main heads under which these requirements fall:—

	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
I. CAPITAL HEADS—		
Hydro-Electric schemes	30.25	
Other Capital heads (Forests, Industries, Irrigation, etc.)	3.41	
Total Capital heads ..		33.66
II. DEBT HEADS (<i>Loans and Advances</i>)—		
Loans to the Corporation of Madras ..	18.00	
Loan for the Cochin Harbour scheme ..	8.00	
Loans to local boards and municipalities.	22.55	
Advances to cultivators	17.94	
Other loans (loans to co-operative societies, depressed classes, loans under the State Aid to Industries Act, etc.)	10.36	
Total Debt heads ..		76.85
Grand Total ..		110.51

"To meet them we have a sum of Rs. 54.70 lakhs available under recoveries of loans and advances. We have been requested by the Government of India to restrict our borrowings to the utmost and we propose to meet all our other requirements from Provincial balances. By so doing we shall to some extent relieve the strain on the credit of the Central Government and at the same time it is to our interest to avoid borrowing when the rate of interest is high. This will reduce the balances by Rs. 55.81 lakhs, an amount which we can afford. The combined effect of our transactions under Revenue and Capital Heads will be to leave a closing balance of Rs. 305.71 lakhs; which ought to be sufficient insurance against any financial crisis being precipitated before the problems to which I have referred are solved.

Review of financial history for five years.

"11. As this is the last budget which I shall have the privilege of placing before the Legislative Council, perhaps a short review of our financial history in the past five years would not be amiss. In 1924-1925 our revenue amounted to Rupees 1,677.25 lakhs; for the current year the revised estimate stands at

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Rs. 1,861.93 lakhs. Expenditure in 1924-1925 amounted to Rs. 1,356.95 lakhs; the revised estimate for the current year is Rs. 1,743.35 lakhs, that is to say, our expenditure has increased by Rs. 386 lakhs or Rs. 38 lakhs in excess of the Provincial contribution of Rs. 343 lakhs. That excess has been met from the steady natural growth in our revenues. During these years we have been fortunate beyond measure in the absence of any calamity such as often in the past have compelled us to cry a halt to progress, make good our losses and re-establish our position. As regards the risk of famine we are in a fairly safe position. Our Famine Fund is full and in case of need should enable us to tide over any but a major calamity. And our financial position in respect of balances is sufficiently strong to enable us to face without anxiety temporary losses of revenue to which famine invariably gives rise. Our total debt at the end of 1924-1925 was Rs. 1,266.46 lakhs, and at the end of the current year will be Rs. 1,549.15 lakhs. The increase in our debt since the Reforms is Rs. 564.03 lakhs, by no means an alarming increase when one takes into consideration the straits to which we were reduced in the first years of the Reforms, the very large programmes of capital works which we have from time to time undertaken and the fact that that sum includes Rs. 365.95 lakhs for the Cauvery-Mettur project. Nor do I think that the most captious critic could find much to cavil at in the main lines of this expenditure. We have greatly increased the subsidies to local bodies for various purposes. Our expenditure on public health and medical relief is on a very much larger scale, and though there is much leeway to make up we have made considerable progress in the provision of up-to-date and properly equipped hospitals both in Madras and in the mufassal. Our expenditure on education has immensely increased; we have now three universities instead of one, and every year has seen an improvement in the buildings, equipment and staff of our colleges and high schools. If the large expenditure on elementary education is to some extent of questionable value I can only hope that those who are now studying the problem, the difficulties of which I know, will be able to devise a policy by which it can be more fully justified. We have done much to develop and strengthen the Agricultural, Co-operative and Veterinary departments. We have done something to improve the organization of the Police department and to meet the problems arising out of the great development of motor traffic. And we have been able to do something to improve the efficiency of other departments which do not to the same extent catch the public eye.

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"But, if I may make one criticism, temporary affluence and accumulated balances have got their disadvantages. There has been a tendency in many departments to make hay while the sun shines and to regard themselves as having no concern with financial considerations, to resent being reminded of them, and to spend money upon the ornamentation of their administrative facade before the foundations of the main buildings are completed. (Hear, hear.) After all a revenue of Rs. 18½ crores is rather less than £14 millions for a territory of 144,791 square miles and a population of 42 millions. A revenue on that scale can never hope to provide more than the barest essentials and admits of no frills or flowers. And if in the past the Finance Department has appeared niggardly or unsympathetic to purely decorative expenditure, it has at any rate during the last five years provided departments with more money than they could spend. The financial problems of the future are not going to be concerned with the development of our spending power or with the chances of the seasons or with timely windfalls. These problems are new and of our own making and their solution must depend on our own efforts. I have reasonable confidence that the people of this Presidency and their representatives in this Council will resolutely grapple with them, and I can only express the hope that so far as I have been responsible for the administration of our financial affairs I have neither unfairly embarrassed my successor nor wantonly increased the difficulties and anxieties of the future. (Hear, hear.)

Conclusion.

"12. It only remains for me once again to acknowledge the debt of gratitude I owe to all ranks of the Finance Department for its careful and efficient discharge of its responsibilities. Its popularity is probably in inverse ratio to its efficiency, but that is the misfortune of all watchdogs. And to the Financial Secretary I am especially grateful for the ceaseless care with which he has worked to maintain the high traditions of his department and the ungrudging manner in which he and it have met the heavy demands made upon them. I should also like to express my thanks to the Members of the Public Accounts and Finance Committees with whom I have had the honour to serve. The calls upon their time have been heavy, but I hope they have not grudged them, for they have been engaged in creating and handing down on behalf of the Legislative Council itself a tradition of financial vigilance and solicitude for which the unaided efforts of the Treasury would be an inadequate substitute. To you, Sir, and to the Members of the Legislative Council I would express

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my deep consciousness of much personal kindness and consideration shown towards me in the discharge of my duties." (Long applause).

II

PROGRAMME OF BUDGET DISCUSSION.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The general discussion of the Budget will commence on the 27th February 1930. During that discussion, I propose to prescribe a time-limit of 15 minutes for the speech of a Leader and 10 minutes for the speech of any other Member. I would suggest that the reading of manuscript speeches should be exceptional. The afternoon of Friday, the 28th February 1930, will be at the disposal of the hon. Members of the Government to make their replies.

The Council will now adjourn and re-assemble on the 27th February 11 a.m."

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

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Thursday, the 27th February 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.	Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.	Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara alias Kamaran Raman.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.	Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.	Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib K.	Narasimha Rao, Mr. Motbay.
Abdul Razaq Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Raja of Kallikota.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Raja of Parlakimedi.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.	Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar, Mr. M.	Ramalinga Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.	Ramamurti, I.C.S., Mr. S. V.
Bhoosayya, Mr. P.	Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Chidambaram Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.	Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Davis, C.S.S., Mr. J. A.	Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. O.	Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.	Robertson, Mr. R. J. C.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Rao Sahib P. J.	Sabajsnandam, Swami A. S.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.	Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.	Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.	Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Krishnan, Mr. K.	Srinivasa Rao, Mr. Nagar.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.	Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib Syel.
Kuppuswami, Mr. J.	Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
Lakshmana Reddi, Mr. G.	Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
Leach, I.C.S., Mr. A. G.	Uppi Sahib, Mr. K.
Leach, Mr. A. J.	Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. B.
Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.	Venkatramayya Nayudu, Rao Sahib Badeti.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.	Venkiah, Mr. S.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.	Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. J. A.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib T. M.	Wood, Mr. C. E.
Muniswami Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur B.	Zamindar of Singampatti.

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I

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET.

* Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“Mr. President, Sir, I understand that it is the practice in this House to give an opportunity to new recruits to offer their remarks in the beginning of the budget discussion, and with your kind leave, Sir, I propose to take advantage of this kindness. Though I have the honour to represent the University of Madras in this Council, I have tried to view the budget as a man in the street, as one of those who pay land revenue. It is stated, Sir, that the most important revenues to the provincial exchequer are the land revenue and the excise revenue, and therefore, Sir, I propose to confine my remarks mainly to those two items. I congratulate the hon. the Finance Member for having presented to us what may be called a prosperity budget. It is the fifth, I take it, of a series of prosperity budgets which the hon. the Finance Member has been able to present to this House. Thanks to the great fight that he as our representative in the Legislative Assembly put up for the abolition of provincial contributions, it has been possible for this Presidency to have, as it were, a few prosperous years during the regime of the hon. the Finance Member. Our thanks are due to him for his achievement in getting the provincial contribution abolished. But the question arises how has that money been spent, how have the spoils of war been used? The hon. Member came back to Madras, assumed office as Finance Member and began to start a series of prosperity budgets. The hon. Mr. Graham, when presenting the budget for 1925-26, stated that the provincial contribution was about Rs. 848 lakhs but he believed that in the course of that year there would be a remission. Thanks to the good work that the hon. Sir Thomas Moir did in his previous birth as the representative of Madras in the Legislative Assembly he was born in the Madras Cabinet, I should say, with a silver spoon in his mouth. But how has this inheritance been spent? Has it been used for launching forth new schemes? I am sorry to state that, so far as my knowledge of the way in which the funds of this Presidency have been utilized during the past five years goes, it has been more an attempt to keep the happy family together. There was enough money to go round. Each Member of the Cabinet was satisfied so long as he had sufficient funds to spend on his department. There was no attempt to co-ordinate all the proposals and launch forth on a big scheme which will have a permanent effect on the prosperity of this Province. (Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar : Hear, hear.)

“It is the land tax that pays perhaps the highest revenue to our coffers. When provincial contributions were abolished, what was the relief given to the poor agriculturist? Did the Government of Madras try seriously to put on the statute book a Land Revenue Act? Of course, there was an attempt now and again to put forward a Land Revenue Bill, but I understand that the Government of Madras in obedience to a mandate of the Government of India were not really able to give effect to their intentions, if any, to give us a good Land Revenue Act. If the Land Revenue Bill was not put on the statute book, it is not the fault of the Members of the Legislative Council, and the hon. the Finance Member, I think, is not justified in giving us a warning about our future. He had the fortunes of our province in his hands for five years. There was sufficient money but how was it spent? Was it spent with an eye to the future development of the province? As I said at the

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beginning, it was merely an attempt to dole out moneys to the various departments. The hon. the Finance Member himself in the concluding portion of his speech has stated :

‘Temporary affluence and accumulated balances have got their disadvantages. There has been a tendency in many departments to make hay while the sun shines and to regard themselves as having no concern with financial considerations, to resent being reminded of them, and to spend money upon the ornamentation of their administrative facade before the foundations of the main buildings are completed.’

“Who is to blame for this deplorable state of things? There is no good calling the heads of departments to task. It is the fault of the Madras Government in not laying out a co-ordinated plan and then asking the heads of departments to carry out that plan. The hon. the Finance Member has said ‘At any rate during the last five years, the Finance Department has provided departments with more money than they could spend’. Why have they provided more money? It is because they had more money in their coffers and did not know how to spend that money. I thought the Government would have at least tried to give back to the payer of the land-tax something by way of rebate. An attempt could have been made to soften the rigours of the executive orders regarding settlement. The hon. the Finance Member deplores the fact that the land revenue is going to become stagnant. The Legislative Council in this matter has really got a duty to do to the tax-payers, and it is well that the Legislative Council has tried to put a check on this alarmingly increasing revenue from land-tax. Did the Government at least try to give back the money in the form of amenities to the poor agriculturists? It would have been an easy thing to abolish the tolls. No such attempt seems to have been made. It is only after the rich motorist has come into prominence that the abolition of the tolls has become a live question. When the poor agriculturist was paying tolls for short distances nobody cared for his trouble. Even now I am informed the poor agriculturist is not to be benefited very much.

“Sir, what has the Government done to give effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. The hon. the Minister for Development stated the other day, in reply to a question put by one of the hon. Members of this House, that the results obtained on experiments with regard to manures has not been published because the language is technical and the poor peasant may not be able to understand. What is the good of having results which are not published? I assure the hon. the Minister for Development that the poor peasant with all his poverty will still be able to understand the pamphlets if they are issued and if the Government is really anxious to help the poor ryot.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“The hon. Member has exceeded his time limit.”

* Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“If the hon. the President . . .”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“The hon. Member should try to finish his speech in a minute or two.”

* Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“As regards the question of excise, there has been no bold policy put forward for total prohibition. The hon. the Minister for Excise, I am afraid, is only tinkering with the problem and his work is more in the nature of window-dressing. There is no good claiming

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credit for his anti-drink propaganda when the excise revenue along with consumption of drink is really going up. The hon. the Finance Member himself admitted that the increase in excise revenue is due to larger consumption of country spirit and toddy and also to increased rentals. If that is the state of things, I cannot understand how this policy is working for the good of the country.

"As I said at the outset, the last five years of dyarchy Government have only evolved a drifting policy as regards the expenditure of our flushed finances. I hope that at least in the future there will be an attempt to spend the amount for the agricultural classes who pay the larger taxes.

"I wish to conclude my remarks by saying that the hon. the Finance Member was not justified in giving us this warning which he has been repeating every year about our future. The warning has become a need because our finances have not been well spent during the past few years."

* Mr. J. A. DAVIS:—"Mr. President, Sir, as the single representative of the Anglo-Indian community in this Council it is unfortunate that I am allowed only ten minutes, and must therefore make the best of it. I must thank the hon. Sir Mahomed Usman, who has been a genuine friend to the Anglo-Indian community for the past five years. His term of office, during which he has been in charge of the Anglo-Indian and European Education portfolio, will go down to posterity as the term during which free education to poor Anglo-Indian girls was introduced, starting with an expenditure of Rs. 44,000 in the current year, with a more liberal contribution for the next year, and the consequent annual increase that must naturally be entailed in this connexion. This is not all. His contribution towards buildings for European and Anglo-Indian school will stand out as a period of most liberal treatment to our schools. And, Sir, our thanks are due to him for he has not only repeated the grant this year but has increased it. In rendering my thanks to him I must say that I regret that I will not be able to continue to thank him in future for his continued help to the Anglo-Indian community, as the period of office soon ends.

11-15
a.m.

"I must now come to the Development Department, regards which I have a very sad tale to tell. So far as the Nilgiris are concerned, I would have wished that this department does not exist. In a country where agriculture is going forward day by day what has the department been responsible for during the year? The operations of the Veterinary department have been held up by the department as first-class serum was not obtainable throughout the year. As cattle-owners have to face the ravages of rinderpest no one now will dare to purchase imported cattle. It is not that the matter has not been represented to the Minister. I have time and again put the matter before him and when I did so, I was promised that an institute would be started in Coonoor and first-class serum made available. Now, I understand, Sir, that there is no provision in this budget for the institute and we are to be exposed to the ravages of rinderpest for another year. I appeal to the Minister even at this stage to put an end to this most unsatisfactory state of affairs in the Veterinary department. Then, Sir, what has been the position of the building societies? Take Ootacamund for example, the Minister has put in officers who have treated a most responsible body of directors with little consideration. There was an allotment of Rs. 50,000 last year and the Municipal Council and the society had put up a most valuable

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scheme. What has happened? Papers have been held over for nine months. What is going to happen now? The whole grant is going to lapse and we have not been able to put up a single building in spite of our representation to the Minister. Time and again I have represented this matter to the Minister and it is a most deplorable state of things that a society should be brought to a standstill in this manner. Then, Sir, the hon. Sir Mahomed Usman was so reasonable as to allot a sum of Rs. 17,000 to pay all the dues of the Todas. What has happened? The department has neither advanced money nor helped the agricultural section of these people with the result, I fear, that the benefits of the amount will be lost.

"To go from the Agricultural to the Medical department, Sir, I have to tender my thanks to the Medical Minister for the small mercies in the matter of giving us a guarantee in respect of a certain number of Anglo-Indian nurses and that there would be a limit to the importation of European nurses. He has hardly tried to keep his promise. Last week two more nursing sisters have been imported. Surely Anglo-Indian women would be the best fitted for the work as they know the people and the habits of Indian mothers and their children. In the name of Indianization I appeal to the Minister to put a stop to this importation of European nurses which is depriving [Anglo-Indians and of their just claim in the nursing service.

"As regards prohibition, Sir, I do not know whether to congratulate or not the hon. Minister for allotting five lakhs for propaganda work this year in furtherance to the anti-drink campaign. Excise revenue is going up by leaps and bounds and whether propaganda in the end is going to have any effect or not I cannot say. The fact remains that the shops on the Nilgiris have fetched a higher figure.

"So far as my community is concerned I am thankful for consideration shown in the matter of Anglo-Indian nursing and education. So far as the Development Department is concerned I have only to record a year of retrogression. If things do not improve the department might well be scrapped."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am at a loss to know where to begin and how to end my criticisms. (Laughter.) I feel that the House has turned into a mutual admiration society as could be seen from the trend of the closing speeches during the third reading of the Bills. There is, I am afraid, hardly any opposition from what is called the opposition benches except the few on the last benches. I should be very glad to see any real, practical and constructive criticism which the opposition is entitled to put forth is forthcoming. I have got grave doubts about it.

"The hon. Sir Thomas Moir has placed before us a very lucid budget but with warnings as to the future. I am sorry that he will not be with us under the new reforms to lay his axe to the very root in the proper manner as this House will be in a position to do. The points, Sir, which should be borne in mind in the future and which are overlooked in preparing a budget are these. It is forgotten that in the administration of India 'India first' must be the maxim and not 'India last' as it is practised for a whole century in preparing budget estimates and spending Indian money. Somehow there is a lurking idea that the money spent comes from the heavens or from the British Isles. Every pie that is spent in India or Britain or other foreign countries on behalf of India comes from the very poor and the poorest of people in the world. Hence, Sir, we have got as a result of this policy a top

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heavy department with a very narrow base. It is forgotten, Sir, that our Ministers exist for the people and not for the party primarily. Party interests dominate the creation of appointments, nominations and much of the other expenditure. Otherwise we cannot account for the fact that whereas hardly a lakh of rupees can be assigned to the anti-malarial propaganda, 5 lakhs are budgeted for the coming year for the carrying on of the anti-drink propaganda. Any member of this Council or anybody else, here or in any part of the world, will not find a Government carrying on an anti-drink propaganda at its own cost. It is a part of a religious or social movement in which large sums are spent by temperance societies in America, England or elsewhere. Neither in England nor in the United States of America or in any other State that stands for the total prohibition has the State spent a pie for the anti-drink propaganda. Temperance or anti-drink propaganda should be carried on by religious or social organizations, and if necessary Government might give them aid. Sir, God helps those who help themselves. Government ought to help those who help themselves. If anti-drink propaganda cannot be carried on by religious societies or social bodies, it is a wonder why Government should start these societies. The only conclusion at which we can arrive at for this absurd state of cart-before-the-horse movement is that it is, as is suspected, a party movement and a party organization for electioneering purposes. I am sure that some of the Members of the Legislative Council sitting on the ministerialist side will find in these district leagues very powerful aids in the next election. I am told that an offer made by the South Kanara Anti-Drink League to the Catholic temperance organizations was treated with contempt because the holy priest who is leading that movement saw in it nothing but a party organization for party purposes and not at all for anti-drink purposes. Whatever the parties might have done in South Kanara in the interests of the anti-drink propaganda the principle or policy of the grant is altogether wrong and fundamentally wrong. Government should not start and finance these societies and may truly aid them if necessary.

11-30
a.m.

"I should press once more, Sir, that the interests of the masses should always be safeguarded even in preference to those high officials. I should bring to the notice of this House the inadequacy of the accommodation that is being made for the tuberculosis patients. This is a most dangerous disease and even near blood relations dread to go near a man suffering from that disease. I ask, Sir, what are all the amenities that are now being afforded to the tuberculosis patient. He is spurned by society and packed up in hospitals where the disease is allowed to strike root in one who had come for treatment, being only in the initial stages, but finds himself put to suffering the more both physically and mentally by his propinquity to people suffering from the advanced stages of the disease. The patients free from tuberculosis, but suffering from other complaints, and lying in the neighbouring wards are also in danger of infection. I hope to have further opportunity to speak on this subject."

* Mr. H. B. ARI GOWDER :—"Mr. President, Sir, it seems to me that the convention of congratulating a Finance Member for presenting the kind of budget that we have does not go well with the amount of criticism by which it is preceded and that by which it is followed. If I thank Sir Thomas Moir, it is not for the budget estimate that he has prepared but for his sympathy and sincerity. In the same spirit he would have addressed himself to the

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preparation of a more acceptable budget if he had been asked to do it under more favourable circumstances.

"The present budget shows a large increase of revenue derived from taxing and over-taxing a few people who are engaged in useful works and the expenditure side of it shows that a large portion of this revenue is spent on large establishments which are doing nothing but enforcing the payment of these taxes. That is not the kind of budget that we should like to have. Take, Sir, the case of the Forest Department. It is high time that that department is closed down. I hope it will be closed down sooner or later, the sooner the better, for it is breeding discontent which is felt very much in the villages. Then there is the Revenue Department a part of which also may be abolished. The Collectorates, for instance, are very costly and are no longer necessary. They have had their day and it is time that they go, leaving the collection of land revenue to the local bodies themselves.

"Coming to the administration of justice, Sir, I think the present system requires a radical change. It is very costly and ruinous. Take any case. Here are two contending parties determined to misrepresent facts, because it pays them to do so. Their mischief is aided and abetted by a third party of middle men called vakils. Then comes the policeman into the bargain and confounds everybody. There sits the judge feeling certainly doubtful till in the end he delivers himself of a judgment of which he is 50 per cent uncertain. That is not the kind of justice we should like to have. The best fitted authorities to judge any case are those who know the details of the facts best, because all cases are matters of facts. I am sure the panchayats are the most suitable bodies to do it. Even as regards inter-religious and inter-racial disputes, it is very easy to appoint tribunals or courts of arbitrators which will deal with the cases very effectively.

"I shall come to the Local Self-Government before I deal with the vexed question of Exchequer policy. It is true that the new enactments are an improvement upon the old ones. But, I am afraid, they are still based on the same postulate that there is more common-sense and wisdom in the Secretariat than in the districts, but I think, the reverse is the case. The interference of the Local Government must be on the lines of direction and co-ordination and not of control.

"Then, Sir, the other subject of the Chief Minister's portfolio to which I should presently come is Education. I wish to draw the attention of the Chief Minister to what is known as religious instruction to the Hindu boys in schools. I understand that it is optional. Why? If it is desirable, it should be made compulsory; if not, let it be prohibited altogether. As it is, some of the teachers are indulging in talking all sorts of things to pupils. So much so one of the other teachers might well be believed to have exclaimed to his pupils that if the Hindus had only believed in God, they would not have been subjected to foreign domination and all that it means, for a thousand years now. Whatever it is, I wish a text is written in easy clear language embodying the highest idea of God, which is the same for all religions. It might be set out in that text that the grotesque images, imageries and abominable practices have had their genesis in the dreams, if dreams they were, of the underfed or overfed ancient lunatics who had gone to stupor under the influence of ganja, and that therefore these things have as little to do with Hinduism as with any other religion. I believe in that text to be capable of bringing all the religions nearer to one another.

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"Another suggestion of minor importance is that one of the languages of South India may be taught as a common language for this province and when Hindi or Hindustani is made the common language for the whole of India, that language also may be learnt. This, I hope, will bring about a better understanding of various castes.

"Coming to the question of Excise on which there is so much of literature extant, I find two objections often raised. The one is that in case prohibition is adopted the present strength of excise staff will have to be increased manifold. I wish that those officials who raise this bogey clear out of their places quickly. We want none of the staff. Given some powers our people with or without the help of the police will stamp out every thing illicit. That is, what used to be the case before the British came to India. The second objection is based on the loss of revenue. We, the prohibitionists, are amused as often as this objection is raised. I believe it was raised when the revenue of the province was thirteen crores; and now it is eighteen crores I will not be surprised if it is going to be raised when the total revenue rises to 23 crores. Apart from this, we are at least as anxious as the officials, that we should have more funds available for all kinds of ameliorative schemes. That is, exactly the reason why we want prohibition; because under prohibition we expect more funds. As it is, the consuming community gives five crores to the Government. Then there is the cost of spirits, the profit of the vendor, the loss over litigation incidental to consumption, etc. All these amounts, put together, can be conservatively computed at about thirty crores. A large portion of this huge amount will still be available to the Government, while the rest will be available to the governed. I assure the Government that under prohibition not only the deficit which is so much dreaded will be quickly made up, but also that the total revenue of the province will rise more rapidly than before."

* Khan Bahadur S. K. ABDUL RAZACK SAHIB Bahadur :—"Mr. President, Sir, the budget before us is unfortunately a deficit one. I venture to think that it is so because the hon. the Finance Member on account of his recent illness was not able to tap fully all the resources and effect retrenchments to the required extent. The discussion on the budget gives us an opportunity not only to look into the figures placed before us but also to make general observations on the way administration is carried on in the several departments.

11-45 a.m. "Taking first the Public Department, I have to say that I cannot at all congratulate the Government so far as their dealings with my community are concerned. Perhaps it is their belief that they can at all times afford to ignore or neglect the claims of my community to a share of the loaves and fishes of office. At the meeting in 1928, when Sir John Simon was witnessing our proceedings, I said in what now seems to me to be a prophetic mood, that the few Muslims who then occupied high offices would be reverted the moment the Simon Commission left India. That forecast has unfortunately proved true. We had two Muhammadan Collectors. At present there are none. But, I hear one will be appointed in the near future. I do not know if even this which is given very grudgingly will be for long. I hope that on a former occasion when I referred to the paucity of Muslims in the High Court Bench and in the Small Cause Court, Government immediately posted Mr. Quiraishi Sahib to the Small Cause Court, but have now taken him back. Time after time, when the post of an Assistant

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Secretary to the Revenue Board fell vacant, we fondly hoped that a Muslim will be appointed, but on each occasion we were sadly disappointed. On the top of these, we hear that a non-Muslim will succeed the Muslim Executive Councillor. If this happens, there will be no Muslim representation and no Muslim voice in the Cabinet, and this will be the crowning infamy to the series of nefarious instances in which my community has been wilfully victimised and its claims brutally brushed aside. It is therefore my painful duty to sound a note of warning. Mr. Gandhi has already raised the flag of civil disobedience, and it is with very great difficulty that we are holding back the impatient and discontented Muslims of our community from joining hands with the non-co-operators (Hear, hear). But we cannot do this long, unless the Government respects our feelings and recognizes our reasonable aspirations for a legitimate share in the Government of this Presidency. Hope deferred breeds discontent, and the Government will be making a sad and pitiable mistake if they rely on the apparent differences of opinion among the Muslim Members of this Council. For, I may say it with all the emphasis that I can command that when the Muslims are attacked they will rise as one man and may even go to foolish and foolhardy lengths in their fury. In the interests of the country and of the people, such a contingency should be averted.

"The hon. the Revenue Member who is reputed to have a soft corner for the Muslims will, I trust, dispense justice to us in the years to come. In the Judicial Department, more than any other, our claims are overlooked, and I would therefore appeal to the hon. the Law Member to deal fairly with us."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, the hon. the Finance Member has to be congratulated on this last of a series of seemingly prosperous budgets, which he has presented to this Council. As usual, he has given a very careful analysis of the financial situation, has frankly and fully stated the data, facts and figures on which his conclusions are based. He has also raised certain problems—and gone fully into some of them—which the Council will have to face in future. The expenditure, he says, has increased by Rs. 386 lakhs and has exceeded by Rs. 38 lakhs the provincial contribution of Rs. 348 lakhs. The revenue has increased only by Rs. 184.68 lakhs. He asks whether, of the two main sources of revenue, Land Revenue shall be subject to stagnation and the other, namely, Excise Revenue, be so diminished and undermined as to require substituted taxation to replace the revenue thus lost. And, substituted taxation, he says, will fall mainly upon agriculture. Therefore, additional taxation, it is clear, is plainly hinted as the only way possible in the future to fill up the gap in our revenues.

"I must, in the first place, point out that the agriculturist has not a broad and capacious back to bear every kind of burden that can be imposed upon him. I think his has already become the proverbial camel's back which the slightest or the most trifling additional taxation will prove to be last straw to break completely. Sir, resettlement rates are being collected. It was confidently expected that the remission of provincial contributions would go a great way towards relieving this burden. That was not done, and, what is worse, the very data of rising prices which are adduced as a justification for resettlements and resettlement rates have completely vanished this year, when, in the southern districts, the price of paddy has been reduced

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to Rs. 2 from Rs. 4, while the cost of labour, on the other hand, owing to its scarcity and dearness, and the cost of agricultural operations have mounted up beyond all previous experience. It is not merely a gamble in rainfall; it is not merely the vagaries of seasons and monsoons, the havoc wrought by floods and cyclones, by rinderpest and the agricultural insect pests that constitute the dangers to which the poor agriculturist is exposed. Economic factors, the law of supply and demand, the law of diminishing returns and fluctuations in prices, and the reactions in money values are not without their effect on the economic condition, on the taxable capacity of the agriculturist. As matters stand, whatever may happen to reduce his income, to prejudicially affect his taxable capacity, he has to find the money to pay these resettlement rates. He is already in a chronic state of indebtedness. The recent legislation has increased the compulsory land-cess to eighteen pies in the rupee. If, on the top of all that, he has to bear the burden of substituted taxation, that would be the veritable killing of the goose which lays the golden egg. It is doubtful whether the great irrigation scheme in the Tanjore district, by bringing large tracts of dry area under paddy cultivation and increasing the supply of paddy will prove of real benefit to agriculturists who have hitherto been raising crops like groundnut and cotton which possess a relatively greater commercial value. It is nevertheless desirable that there should be a reduction in the consumption of alcoholic drinks, a reduction in the number of shops. For, the one thing, which in the opinion of both the wets and dries prohibition has achieved in the United States, is the difficulty experienced by the average citizen to procure liquor, and the position to which he is thus reduced of making a virtue of necessity and of abstaining from liquor under stress of circumstance. But how are we to make up for this loss of revenue? This leads me to the second point.

"It cannot be said that all possible ways and means have been tried of cutting down expenditure and of effecting internal economies and actual savings. To give one example, the expenditure on education is said to be immense. We are told that large improvements have been made in buildings, in the equipment and on the staff of our secondary schools and colleges. But is it a thing to be proud of, to point to three Universities in our Presidency and to those improvements in secondary schools and colleges when side by side we are told that the large expenditure on elementary education is a very questionable thing, is of questionable value, to use the very words? Does this not show that we have been building from the top downwards, that the foundations have not been broad-based and deep? Does it not show that we have been ornamenting our facades and indulging in fribs and flowers to the neglect of the bare essentials? It is a melancholy fact to hear, and that after nine years' working of the Reforms, that the problem of elementary education is being still studied, and that a policy has to be devised by which the large expenditure on elementary education can be fully justified. A very tragic situation indeed.

"Thirdly, Sir, I do not think that a very serious endeavour had been made to reduce the cost of administration, the cost of the different services. It is true expenditure has increased by 886 lakhs, exceeding by 38 lakhs the provincial contribution of 848 lakhs. As for the remission of provincial contribution which ought to have gone in the bulk, in the aggregate, to the reduction of our debt and to the swelling of our actual savings, all that has

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been very nearly absorbed, to meet the different demands and a gloomy forecast is given of the future. I think the future is not so dark. I, for one, am confident of a better future in spite of the heritage which we are leaving to the future Council and which is characterised a *damnosa hereditas*. I think the hon. the Ministers will have been sheltering themselves too much under the protecting wings of the Reserved half, escaping the limelight, diverting the odium on to their colleagues of the Reserved half. But when the new reforms shall have been introduced vesting in them full responsibility and when they become directly responsible to the Council and to their electorate, they will have to pass through an ordeal of fire, and there will be no lack of incentive to carefully budget and to see that expenditure and revenue are scrupulously balanced, and that every rupee is stretched as far as it can be made to go. Therefore, Sir, I think in the near future, with greater care and with proper policies framed and the ground carefully prepared for every financial project, it must be found possible to meet all demands, even to cut down the expenditure of the new political machinery, beginning if possible with the reduction of the salaries of the Ministers themselves without having recourse to any additional taxation and without any increase, at any rate, in the burdens pressing hard on the already over-burdened agriculturists."

* Khan Sahib K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, Sir, I join the chorus of congratulations to the hon. the Finance Member for the successful budget which he has presented to us. While doing so, Sir, I wish to make a few general observations in regard to certain departments administered by the Members of Government.

"Taking first the Education department, I have to remark that the condition of this department is no better than a see-saw. The present arrangement of two grades of inspecting officers which they are now having is entirely inefficient, and it is not at all conducive to good work. The District Educational Officer, for instance, who is the head of the district in the Education department, has got too much work to do. He is very much absorbed with secondary education, and he cannot give his full attention to elementary education, which is left in the lurch.

"The best thing would be to absorb these ranges with the head-quarter office where all officers would assemble every month and they should be sent into the district by turns to inspect the schools. This kind of reform, I am sure, will greatly reduce expenditure on the establishment of ranges.

"As regards the question of appointments in this department, I have to remark, Sir, that there does not seem to be any hard-and-fast rule. A few months ago two officers were promoted to the Madras Educational Service who were not L.T's. but when other men wanted similar recognition they were told that they were not L.T's. Surely, Sir, these things indicate that the policy of Government is 'Show the man, I will show the law.'

"Coming to the administration of local boards, I have got very little to say, but I have to make one or two observations on the Local Boards Act and the District Municipalities Act recently passed by this House. These measures are not looked upon by the Mussalmans and the depressed classes people as a blessing. The abolition of nominations and the introduction of the system of reservation of seats are very serious handicaps to us. We are completely thrown on the mercy of the majority community. They can now manipulate

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noon.

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things in any manner they like. They will hereafter put up for elections their own men who will subscribe to their political creed. This will mean that all the deserving people will be shut out and only those who have the support of the majority community will be returned. It will be clear from this, Sir, that only a system of communal representation would save us and safeguard the interests of the minority communities. Whatever might be said about this system, whatever defects it may have politically, I have to say, Sir, that it is the only thing which can safeguard the interests of the minority communities and that it is the only thing essential for our very existence. Therefore, unless and until the electorate is educated sufficiently in politics to treat all communities alike, it is a serious blunder. I hope, Sir, that, if not now, at a later stage at least, the Acts will be amended and the original position restored.

"Coming now to the Veterinary department administered by my hon. Friend the Minister for Development, I have to point out that in the whole of the Presidency there is not even one single Mussalman as a District Veterinary Surgeon. I want the hon. the Minister to verify this and at an early date, do something for the Mussalmans in his department.

"Regarding the Police department under the administration of the hon. Sir Mahomed Usman, I have to say that the officers do not get full justice compared with the officers of the Revenue department in the matter of the annual increments. Sir, a gazetted officer in the Revenue department gets Rs. 40 by way of increment every year whereas a gazetted officer in the Police department gets only Rs. 20. I do not understand the reason for this differential treatment. Does it mean that an officer in the Police department is inferior to an officer in the Revenue department? If he is not, I appeal to the hon. the Home Member to put a strong fight with his Colleagues and look to the dignity of the officers of the department on whose head he sits. He should see that these officers are treated on a par in the matter of annual increments with the officers of other departments. With these observations, I resume my seat."

* Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I rise to congratulate the hon. Sir Thomas Moir, the Finance Member, for having placed before us a lucid budget.

"Sir, his fears are that of the three sources of revenue, stamps show a tendency to increase—a slight tendency, land revenue inclines towards stagnation and excise threatens to disappear. Sir, I learn that millions of acres of our lands cultivable, are not being cultivated. I know that many of our rivers at flood time are wasting their waters into the sea. If our Government takes the trouble to deepen these rivers a little—most of them are silted up and are inundating the neighbourhood at the time of floods—and connect them with a net-work of canals and take on hand some irrigation projects like the Sangameswaram one, our revenue from agriculture will be greatly increased.

"Next, as regards the excise revenue, our attitude is that it must disappear. We are for prohibition and not for temperance merely. If you take into consideration the improvements suggested for increasing the revenue from agriculture and prevent the labourers, the real producers of wealth, from the drinking and its devitalising effects, they will work more, they will produce

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more and thus improve the economic condition of the Presidency generally, and this will compensate the loss of excise revenue. I learn some of the labourers in America have become rich after prohibition.

"Sir, five lakhs have been set apart for propaganda work. It is intended by our Government that the influential leaders of all parties should put their heads together in this matter. But I am sorry it is not being done now. It will not be a surprise to me, if these temperance boards are converted into political propaganda ones. I hope the hon. Minister will take note of it. In this connexion, I may say, Sir, that if he allows toddy shops to be closed on all Sundays and holidays, the effect produced will be of much greater propaganda than, what would be possible to do with this sum of five lakhs.

"I next come to one of the spending items, viz., the Intelligence portion of the Police department of the Government. Sir, fortunately for us, in the city we have got Mr. Cunningham as Commissioner of Police in the city, and he ought to be congratulated for so ably guiding the traffic problem. Also in the matter of administration, I can vouchsafe that justice and not prestige is his chief concern. Coming to the Intelligence department, there are rumours that corruption is rampant in certain quarters. I hope the Intelligence department are there to communicate cases of corruption to the Government so that they may be warned against appointing such corrupt persons to positions of trust and honour under the Government, or on public bodies, so that the heading of a chapter in Scott's Kenilworth 'a Scoundrel Knighted' be not repeated under the Madras Government. It is the Intelligence department of the police that has to attend to this. I am glad that the police and the judicial portfolio are now separated. I was advocating it when I was in this Council last time, and I am glad to see this separation effected. I request the Member in charge of the judicial portfolio to see that all magistrates and judges are requested not to convict a person on the evidence of policemen alone. When the policeman is the prosecutor, action taken against a person on the evidence of the police alone has caused any amount of hardship and, in some cases, grave injustice.

"Sir, I understand that the Madras Government wants to have an antenatal department opened in Women and Children Hospital, Madras. I request the hon. Minister to see that only lady doctors are appointed for this purpose. It is a woman's work, and therefore, it is a lady doctor that should be appointed. She may not possess high qualifications, but she should have enough of experience in this line, and should be able to win the confidence of the people. Though the Government Maternity Hospital in the city is a first rate one, the full advantage is not being availed of by the people, on account of want of sufficient lady doctors in it. In the hospital, there is most probably only one lady doctor. I hope under the circumstances, the hon. Minister will take care to see that a number of lady doctors are appointed as surgeons and assistant surgeons there.

"As regards infectious diseases, I wish that the Minister should appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to go into the question and report. He should then proceed upon the report and not throw it aside as is done sometimes in our Government with regard to various reports of committees appointed. I hope that in this case at least the Minister will appoint a committee and take action on the report thereof.

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"Coming next to the question of pensions, I wish to say just a few words. It is an implied contract that an officer serving the Government for a pensionable period should be given pension and he is getting it till his death even if he lives very long. That is, every man who serves the Government while doing so earns not only his monthly salary but also his pension. But even if a person, after serving the Government for a number of years dies suddenly just before he retires, his family is left without any support. Sir, some arrangement should be made as in Pondichery and in the States of Hyderabad and Mysore, by which their dependants can be given a pension for a number of years or a sufficient gratuity. Sir, in the temporary establishment of the Survey department the pension system is not in vogue. I know of a person who after serving in that department for 47 years is left without any support and that family is reduced to a condition of starvation. There are hard cases and something should be done to relieve their misery.

"Now I shall say a few words, about the Indian School of Medicine. It is a pity that the Government has created a qualified body of medical men but have not had them registered and thus given them the status they deserve.

"The department of Indian Medicine requires a medical stores. Dispensaries and hospitals are opened, but the medicines are not available. The medicines are costly, manufacturing of them takes a long time; so, large sums for these purposes should be provided for.

"I have to say, in this connexion, one word about the Text-book Committee. It is necessary that the committee sitting should be allowed to continue its good work till they are able to produce useful text-books.

"Now, Sir, it is my pleasant duty to say a few words about our retiring Finance Member. Sir, I have known the hon. Sir Thomas Moir ever since he was Private Secretary to Lord Pentland. He belongs to that band of Britishers like Sir Alexander Cardew, Mr. Gillman, Mr. Couchman, Mr. Stokes, Mr. Davidson, and our present Revenue Member, who were in a way responsible for the amelioration of our masses. I distinctly remember even now the impetus given by the hon. Sir Alexander Cardew, and Sir Thomas Moir to the mass movements. Mr. President, the city owes a deep debt of gratitude to Sir Thomas Moir for having been mostly responsible for the City Tenants' Protection Bill, and thus having saved thousands of families in Madras. He is leaving us to enjoy complete peace and happiness in his native land. But the people in Madras will ever remember his simplicity, his sincerity, his sympathy, his courtesy, his ability and his eloquence. May God give him long life and perfect health."

12-15
p.m.

* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"I rise to congratulate the hon. the Finance Member for the very clear statement of the finances of this Presidency. I do not think the present budget is made to meet the growing need in the land. There is a move for Dominion Status, and the existence of the depressed classes in India, especially in this Province, appears to be an eye-sore, but I do not think that proper allotments have been made for the uplift of the depressed classes in a manner that they may take equal part in the future administration of the land. The other day when we were discussing the two important Bills on the floor of this House some members from the depressed class group spoke about the necessity of having separate electorate, but unfortunately the House was not in a mood to take their word. Now, Sir, I find that very large allotments have been made for University education.

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At a time when our land is suffering from the unemployment disease, I do not know how Government are going to find work for those people who come out of the colleges after finishing their University education. Another thing is that there is a growing feeling in the country that very soon adult franchise must be extended to all people. I am one of those who believe that universal education must precede adult franchise. Where is the money for it? I do not think that a large amount has been allotted for compulsory education in any of the districts of our Presidency. From the observations made in his speech by the hon. the Finance Member, I find that both the Public Health and Civil Works Departments have not been able to utilize all the money that were set aside for them during the current official year. It is a very sad picture for us to see the Public Health Department surrendering a lot of money year after year without being able to spend it. I have pointed out time and again the greatest difficulties that my community people have been exposed to in villages for want of proper sanitation and medical relief, and if a department like the Public Health Department were to return large amounts of money, where is the solution for our uplift?

"Now coming to the Revenue department, I am sorry that proper safeguards are not given to the depressed classes. Some time back Government made certain rules whereby the depressed classes are to be given dharkast lands. What happens now is this: if a man wants to apply for a bit of land, the application has to go to the Revenue Inspector first with a certain piece of information obtained from the village map. Then it goes to the Deputy Tahsildar, then the Tahsildar and then the Collector and so on and so forth. It takes months and perhaps after six months or one year the man gets an order saying that he can start cultivation. I know of cases where after the man has started the work and after the land has been brought under cultivation, there came another order that the land was going to be sold in auction. Unfortunately, the man who tilled the soil could not get it because it was sold to the highest bidder at the auction and the man who tilled it could not pay such a high amount. Apart from this, I may say that application for dharkast is not given due consideration. I know of one instance in my own district where a Hindu missionary gentleman wanted to establish an institution for the depressed classes and he has been worrying himself about a piece of land for the last two years. He applied to the Forest department, the Revenue department and so on. He has been chucked from post to pillar and pillar to post and after all he has not been able to get any solution from the Government.

"Now coming to the Labour department, the portfolio handled at present by the hon. Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur, I have very great pleasure in congratulating him for what he has been able to do for the uplift of the depressed classes, especially for extending labour activities to two districts and giving grants to Servants of India Society at Pavor, for a real elevation of the depressed classes. Some time back there was a scheme for reorganization of the Labour department but it has not seen the light of day and I do not know the real reason for it. Now the present Labour Commissioner is loaded with so many functions. He has to attend to labour problems, emigration, workmen's compensation and so many other things. I am afraid that unless some assistance is given to him, either that of a Senior Civilian Officer or that of a man who knows the needs of the depressed classes, a proper solution for

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solving the difficulties of the depressed classes will not be arrived at. Without giving him an assistant as mentioned above, I am afraid they will not be able to extend their activities speedily in Salem and Chittoor districts now brought under Labour department activity. Another thing is that the present labour officers are drawn from the cadre of tahsildars and deputy tahsildars who are wanting in their initiative for granting dharkast and other things. I think Government would be well advised in drawing these labour officers from a higher cadre, say, Deputy Collector or so. That will go a long way to mitigate the difficulties of the depressed classes.

"Coming to the Medical department, I understand there is a move in Ootacamund to start a tuberculosis hospital but that the site chosen does not meet the public point of view. I think even the local municipal council strongly objected to this and I am sure the hon. Minister in charge of the Medical department will make a note of this.

"Coming to the Excise department I am one of those who believe in complete prohibition. The half-hearted schemes that have been started for doing propaganda work will not in the long run be for the solution of our difficulties. As my hon. Friend Mr. Davis pointed out, this year's auction has brought larger income than last year. After all the money comes from the poorer men. I think the scheme of the Government is not so much to be welcomed.

"Now coming to the Development department, the present budget shows that a large number of officials are going to be engaged in the Co-operative department. After all we have been worried by these existing officials and the addition will add to our difficulties in getting loans, etc. Sir, the Land Mortgage Bank has been started after a good deal of agitation and many prominent and responsible gentlemen have been agitating by bringing to the notice of the hon. the Minister for Development, and the several authorities concerned that the operation of the Land Mortgage Bank should be on a territorial basis and not on a communal basis, but to our great disappointment we find that this department is to be for a particular community, and even the depressed classes are not allowed to have anything to do with this Land Mortgage Bank. I hope the hon. Minister for Development will take note of this fact and do the needful to remedy the situation.

"Coming to the Veterinary department I have already shown and explained in this House the great difficulties to which the ryots are exposed by the inadequate protection given to them in case of rinderpest. I am sure the hon. the Minister for Development will also look into this."

* Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I associate myself with my hon. Friend Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar in wishing godspeed, rest and health to the hon. Sir Thomas Moir. I have known him since the time of Lord Pentland, when he was his Private Secretary. But I had known him before as one of those Settlement Officers who had dealt with the ryots fairly and justly. I am certain that, after his settlement in Cuddapah, all other settlements have been invariably marked by more and more increase in the percentage of enhancement; and my impression has always been that he is one of those few civilians who have got a sympathetic understanding of the condition of the ryots and who have known the people very intimately. But one or two of his remarks in his budget speech makes me modify my views

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and these remarks I think Mr. Moir has made because he had long been absent from the districts and has been in charge of the purse-strings of Government in Madras. He says in speaking of the excise revenue 'the ryot as a whole has had more money to save or to spend on his superfluities or luxuries and has spent part of his surplus on alcoholic drinks.' I think this is a very deplorable misconception, and I challenge the Government, the hon. Mr. Moir and the hon. the Revenue Member, to prove this statement. If they would only hold an enquiry into the economic condition of the ryot population, they will see, Sir, most of them are indebted heavily indeed, and they form part of the millions in India who hardly get a full meal a day. They are indebted either to the Circar or to the sowcar. They have no money to spend on luxuries. The excise revenue that Government get is not from the ryots who form only a small percentage of the total drinking population but from the labourers, such as the weavers, the coolies, and other workmen. It is the blood money, largely of these people that swells the coffers of the Government and not that of the ryots. But the ryot is being tempted to take to drinks, because the Government encourage toddy and arrack being transported in big casks and lorries from place to place, and from district to district, where they are not available. If the ryots are left alone, they could not get liquor or fermented toddy. By licensed traffic, intoxicating drinks are offered at their very doors. Heavy lorries are used in transporting toddy, without paying any licence fee to the district board, though they do considerable damage to their roads. The Government are accused of affording all facilities to create taste and contract habits for drinks, in order to increase their drink revenue. If they are serious in their intention to save the people from the drink evil, they should prohibit the transport of toddy and arrack in large quantities to places where they are not procurable. They could then escape from the reproach of being a party in disseminating intoxicating drink havoc which works for the moral and material ruin of the people, and eventually to the danger of the State. This is a serious matter. I may refer to another point in this connexion. The subordinates of the Police department also are spoiled. The hon. Member in charge of the Police portfolio can make enquiries and find out from the District Superintendents of Police and District Magistrates whether this is not a fact. Policemen meet the lorries and the carts laden with toddy or arrack, and they get their tips in full drinks. The only redeeming feature in the present policy of Government is the anti-drink propaganda work they have inaugurated. It began only three months ago and it has done already some good work. The Government sent to the districts magic lanterns only this month. Only one magic lantern was sent to our district of one lakh of population. Twenty-six magic lanterns were sanctioned for all the 26 districts! Vans were promised but they have not come as yet, to go about and do much effective pracharaka work. I emphatically differ from my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha and others who state that this propaganda policy can do no good. If you want evidence that it has already done some good, you have it from the Excise Commissioner. The Excise Commissioner has already raised a hue and cry that the Government pracharakas have been coercing the people that were going to bid for liquor and toddy shops, and that the auctions had to be postponed in consequence of their coercion. We read in the *Hindu*, Sir, that in Tanjore, Mangalore and some other districts, sales had to be postponed for lack of bidders at any, partly on account of this Government propaganda work. In course of time, it is quite possible to achieve good results from this policy. Religious heads and caste guilds are persuaded

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to bring their influences to bear upon the people to abstain from the demon of drink. The Government make nearly six crores of rupees from excise and yet they have 'the melancholy meanness' to sanction only Rs. 5 lakhs for this good work for the whole Presidency. They must engage more *pracharakas*, honorary and paid, and spend money in other ways if they are really serious and earnest to work for the prohibition and educate people against the great evil of intoxicating drinks and drugs.

"I would refer to one or two other matters. The Government of India have issued some liberal rules to be adopted by Provincial Governments, on the lines of the English prison system. I hope that due attention will be paid to this matter and that liberal provisions will be made for reforming the prison treatment on more humane and enlightened lines. Political prisoners especially have suffered much, and it is alleged that they have been very much ill-treated. They deserve better consideration.

"There is one other point which I would state to the House. I have been putting questions and wanted to move resolutions and raise a debate on the absurdity of continuing the existence of the *sarishtadar*-magistrates to save the parties from the trouble and inconvenience of attending their courts. I was not favoured by the ballot. We have been crying hoarse for nearly half a century that there should be separation of the judicial from executive functions, and we don't see any chance of getting it. The Government have appointed stationary magistrates. We contended that such magistrates should not be below the status of a District Munsif. We were not successful in that either. Stationary magistrates are generally recruited from the Revenue department, from clerks, revenue inspectors and such others, and they are not well equipped for the work. But it is worse when the anachronism of *sarishtadar*-magistrates is perpetuated in 26 taluks. Taluk *sarishtadars* or head accountants are in charge of the sub-treasury. They have to receive remittances from the villages, and issue rupees to the people during the greater part of the day. Unfortunate parties have to wait outside and then take the chance of their cases being heard after the treasury transactions are over. This practice causes great inconvenience and much humiliation to the people. Such *sarishtadars* are not paid anything extra for doing magisterial work, and it gives room for corruption. I would suggest a remedy, the abolition of racial distinctions in the Criminal Procedure Code. They have removed racial discrimination in jails now. I think the abolition of racial distinctions will lead to better administration, because our rulers will then become alive to the injustice they are doing to the Indian people. Owing to the combination of executive and judicial functions, *tahsildars* and deputy collectors have often to order litigants to follow them in their tours, sometimes from one end of the district to the other when *jamabandi* is in full swing, and people are thus put to enormous trouble, worry and expenditure. Let the *sarishtadar*-magistrates at least go. Twenty-six such magistrates are being still maintained on the plea that the Government cannot afford to spend more money. They hesitate to incur a recurring expenditure of a lakh or so to substitute stationary sub-magistrates. I have no time to speak on the extravagance of the Government of India or of this Government in some departments. Tax-payers' burden does not weigh then with them. Where the convenience and the personal liberty of the people are concerned, they allow money consideration to deflect them in their plain duty.

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"As regards *takavi* loans at concession rates, I know that the hon. Mr. Campbell would have allowed the concession rates of interest in famine-affected districts. Rules allowing concessions find a place in the *Takavi Manual*; but they were not given effect to even in the worst famine-affected districts of Anantapur and Bellary. The Government are collecting arrears of loans with great rigour making people sorry for having taken loans from the Government. Sowcars will give at least more time for the repayment of their loans though they might collect more money. But under the *Takavi Rules*, *tahsildars* have to take all possible means of collecting the loans as much as possible if they desire to be made deputy collectors. I am glad to see a note in the memorandum that there is a proposal before the Government to write off all the arrears of interests on *takavi* loans, so far as Bellary and Anantapur districts are concerned.

"Anantapur is the most unfortunate district in the matter of irrigation. No new irrigation works were ever carried out in this district. All the works of any importance we have at present are of the *pre-British* period; no new works were taken up by this Government, to my knowledge, in the district of Anantapur. Most of the tanks in the Anantapur district are more often than not dry. We have been tantalized by the prospect of *Tungabhadra* project ever since the time of Lord Curzon. Investigations have been made and a number of committees were appointed; and Government must have spent lakhs of rupees over the *Tungabhadra* project. And yet there is no immediate prospect of its materializing. My hon. Friend Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar is an expert and has always held that this scheme could be carried, if the Government are bent on carrying it out to save the people from recurring famines and heavy periodical remissions.

"I am reminded of an old story connected with the Muhammad of Ghazni. An old woman complained to the Emperor Muhammad that injustice had been done to her son and she blamed the Emperor for that. Muhammad asked her 'How do you expect me, old woman, to know that your son in some corner of my kingdom was not properly and justly dealt with?' The old woman replied 'My dear Sir, if you cannot see that justice is done to your subjects in every corner of the Empire, you should give up your position as an Emperor.' This story reminds us of the fact that bloated empires make rulers indifferent to the troubles, difficulties and pains of people in a corner like Anantapur. From that very corner they are making a sum of Rs. 14 lakhs from excise and a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs from land revenue. I am therefore tempted to appeal to the hon. the Revenue Member to pay particular attention to the irrigation needs of the district of Anantapur. As regards the *Kistna-Tungabhadra* project . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is speaking on a new point now; he has already exceeded the time-limit."

* Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"As I have no time now, with your permission, I propose to give notice of many token motions and speak then on all the subjects." (Laughter)

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"Sir, the hon. Sir Thomas Moir has delivered the last of his budget speeches and in doing so, he has reminded us that we are now practically at the end of one era and about to start another era. He has told us that the present financial situation is full of points

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12-45 p.m. which should arrest the attention of the country and of the representatives of the country in this House. But he does not think it necessary that he should tackle the subject further; he thinks that it is probably the work of the Council that will come into existence after the new reforms, not even of the next Council. He thinks that these anxious questions should be gone into by the Council which will come after the new reforms. That, I think, is only a forcible reminder to us of the somewhat sorry predicament in which we now stand. It is only a reminder that, financially and otherwise, our affairs have been going on drifting in humdrum fashion without any scheme of control which would make it possible to arrange matters in the best manner or so as to suit and further the best interests of the people for whom the annual budgets are made. If really, we had a constitution, to which most of us feel that we have long been entitled, it would not have been possible for an out-going Finance Member to make his speech in such a comparatively irresponsible fashion and to take leave of difficulties, merely mentioning without even formulating them, and leaving it to those that come hereafter to deal with them. It would be the duty of an out-going Finance Member to formulate the difficulties and also to propound solutions. Solutions have not now been attempted. That is only an indication that we have not stepped into our own and that the delay that seems unavoidable between now and the point of time when we should step into our own should be minimised as far as may be, and it must be the endeavour of every member of this House to do his best to minimise that interval of delay. In his speech, the hon. Sir Thomas Moir has frankly confessed that notwithstanding the high quality and the great experience of the watch-dogs in the Finance Department, it has been possible for the other departments to do budgeting in a fairly irresponsible and indefinite fashion. That means that the budget that is annually presented is by no means a true index of the expenditure that is really meant to be incurred or is really incurred in the course of the year for which expenditure is, in anticipation, budgeted. That is a state of affairs which is hardly creditable either to the departments concerned or to the Finance Department. It is a confession which in terms has now been made by the hon. the Finance Member in the last of his speeches. I do not remember that in previous years, this matter was brought out so explicitly by the Finance Member. I do not, at the same time, think that this is a feature, which in any sense, has specially arisen in connexion only with the experience of the last year or the current year. It therefore is really a secret which has not been told in such plain terms before by the Finance Member, though it has existed right through. That again shows how little control in practice this House has upon the annual budgets, notwithstanding the fact that there is a Finance Committee whose services have been acknowledged by the hon. the Finance Member. All this points to the need for a thorough change and goes to emphasise one great point which has been time and again acknowledged by all who have worked this diarchy during these ten years. It is this: that diarchy is no good, that it must go, and that we must have a unified Government consisting of a set of elected Ministers who will act as one unit and who will have the entire power in respect of the Government of this province without any exception whatever in respect of any department or service. Then and only then should we be able to take a comprehensive view not only of the revenues but also of the expenditure and so to make an adjustment between the tax-paying capacity of the tax-payers and the requirements of the people on the whole, so that we can make sound and safe budgets and have an effective control over the services and the departments.

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"Sir, the hon. the Revenue Member has referred, without going into the merits, to the report made by Diwan Bahadur Arogyaswami Mudaliyar's Committee which enquired into the economic conditions of Kistna and Godavari districts . . ."

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"I may remind the hon. Member that it was the hon. the Finance Member that referred to it and not the Revenue Member."

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"If I said that it was the Revenue Member, then it is wrong. That report is a very forcible reminder to us of the need to lay down the principles of land revenue settlement by legislation. That has been a requirement and desideratum, the urgency whereof has been emphasized in high quarters and yet it has not been possible for the Madras Government to give effect to this very important point. The conclusion that is pointed out by the Finance Member is that if this is the result of an inquiry into the conditions of the best districts, viz., Kistna and Godavari, then it follows that with reference to the whole of this Presidency, agricultural conditions and the staying power of the ryot must be taken to be such that there shall not be an increase of land revenue and that even in collecting land revenue at present rates, principles must be definitely reduced into the terms of a statute. The Government would appear to have anticipated an increase of 17 lakhs over these districts in which resettlement was due this year. That shows that except for an inquiry such as this House has made itself responsible for, the resettlements would have gone on and the iniquity would have continued. Now it is good that the Government have. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member has exceeded the time limit."

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"I shall bring my remarks to a close. I wish to make some observations with reference to a matter concerning. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will not be justified in beginning a new subject. He will have another opportunity to refer to the other subjects in the detailed budget discussions."

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"Then, I will stop with this now."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"Sir, this is the fifth budget presented by the hon. Sir Thomas Moir, who controlled the financial destinies of this province. Active, vigilant and well-informed in the matter of financial details, he has won a conspicuous and well-deserved place among the array of the Financial Members who held that office in this province. I know how much the different parties value his devoted services; and how great the strain has been upon his health, and how unselfishly he has carried out his work. His budget may be styled a carrying-on budget, but if we go deeper into the figures, which he has presented, we will feel convinced that he leaves the province in a position of greater financial solidarity, than he found it in."

"That is due to the release of the provincial contributions, a successful good monsoon, and the acute vigilance, he has exercised over the administrative departments."

"The present Budget leaves us with a heavy revenue balance, after a substantial reduction in our debts, which is a great relief to us and the Government of India, at a time, when Indian credit is low in the foreign

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market. At this juncture we can only wish, the warning given by Sir Thomas Moir to the different heads will be seriously taken to heart in the future to approximate their estimates of revenue and expenditure, so as to avoid the extravagance in estimates resulting in progressive schemes coming to a stand still. His regime is characterized by liberal contributions to the various nation-building departments, and the hon. Ministers must be particularly thankful to him for his timely help which they have received from the Finance Member especially when they stood in such great need of this money, as people's representatives in the Legislative Council.

"Sir, I find that during the last five years, Education has received 1,255 lakhs, Medical 418 lakhs; Public Health 169 lakhs; Agriculture 198 lakhs and Industries 104 lakhs. It also goes to prove that the distribution of expenditure between the reserved and the transferred has been fair, for which the representatives in this House have been agitating. The total increase from 1920-21 to 1928-29 under reserved is 229.50 lakhs and transferred 254.23 lakhs. In the previous quinquennium, the increase was 134.62 lakhs for reserved, and transferred 46.48 lakhs. The debt position is also not alarming, because, after providing for discharging debt we have got 304 lakhs as revenue balances.

1 p.m.

"Three important factors to which he has made reference in his speech are with regard to the stagnation in land revenue and reduction in excise and the probable diminution in stamps duty. Of course, the Godavari Economic Enquiry Committee are of opinion that no more resettlement should be undertaken in those districts, and the Finance Member under the circumstances throws the responsibility upon the Legislative Council Members for any future deficit in expenditure. The view of the Committee is that the people are unable to pay any excessive land revenue. As our surpluses are so large we had a surplus revenue for the last five years aggregating to 661 lakhs. Deducting the debts that we have paid, we have a sum of Rs. 805.71 lakhs which is more than enough to meet any deficit; and therefore, I urge that there is no necessity now to increase the rate of land revenue. But that does not mean that the future Legislative Council need not revise the position.

"With regard to the question of temperance propaganda we are now carrying on, a provision of 5 lakhs has been made for the next year. If there is going to be a reduction in the excise revenue by the propaganda that we are now carrying on, then it is essential that we should find out new sources of revenue to replenish our coffers. In other countries they have been able to do this by finding substituted revenue in commerce, trade and industries. It is essential that along with that propaganda we have to find substituted revenue, and it is for the hon. the Minister in charge of excise to find out ways and means by which that could be accomplished.

"With regard to the fall in stamp revenue, I wish to make the suggestion that if a reduction is made in non-judicial stamps the loss in stamp-duty can be made good by creating more negotiable instruments in order to facilitate the transaction of business: and I need not say that the mercantile communities will be only too glad to avail themselves of these, and thus there will be a greater income by the circulation of hundies and bills of exchange.

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[Mr. C. Gopala Menon]

"Another reference of the hon. the Finance Member is with regard to the economic depression in the country. He says 'trade appears to be afflicted with a chronic dullness and I see no reason to anticipate an outburst of activity in litigation. . . . Trade continues dull and litigation has either decreased or is for smaller values.' There is no doubt that trade is at a stand still at present. Economic depression is so much that trade and industry are in imminent danger of being ruined. Earnings have greatly declined, the purchasing power of the people has been impoverished, the demand for the agricultural produce of the country in foreign markets is so poor; and consequently their taxable capacity has been considerably reduced. The property value has gone down in the city. To sum up, there is shrinkage in trade; and this, in short, is the present economic condition of the country. While all other countries are trying to revive trade and give an impetus to their industry and trade, it is only incumbent on our Government to render help to our traders and industrialists. In addition there is political ferment also in the country . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has already exceeded the time-limit."

The hon. Member resumed his seat.

* Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB:—"Mr. President, Sir, this is the last budget of the hon. Sir Thomas Moir, and we have seen how lucidly he has placed before the House several problems in his budget speech. Sir, since this is the last occasion when we shall have the company of Sir Thomas Moir, I feel it my duty to offer him my humble tributes for the able and efficient manner in which he has steered the ship of State through the troublous days that he had to face. Sir, I have been in this Council for the last seven years and during this time I have listened with great care and interest to the speeches of the hon. Sir Thomas Moir with profit. Sir, though he has been occupying the Treasury Bench all these years and though I have been in the Opposition, yet I have to confess that he has treated us with courtesy and kindness, and he carried on the fight in quite a sportsmanlike manner. Sir, it has been my pleasant privilege to listen to him on several occasions he raised the tone of debate in this House to a high level when it went down. You may remember, Sir, the occasion, when you were the Leader of the opposition party, you moved an adjournment motion regarding the speech of the then Education Minister, Sir Patro, and you might remember that discussion went down to low level and then our esteemed friend intervened and brought about an agreement honourable to both sides. I quote this only to show how the hon. Sir Thomas Moir has been of great help to us on such occasions. Those qualities are his own. I feel he has throughout been courteous, kind-hearted and had a genuine feeling for the welfare of our country at heart. I hope he will have many more useful years to live.

"Now, Sir, it will not be very long when another hon. Member from the Treasury Bench will be leaving us, and I would be failing in my duty if I did not say a few words about him on this occasion. I am afraid whether I will get another opportunity to review his work. Lest that opportunity should be lost to the House, I take this opportunity to do so. You know, Sir, that he owes his position there mainly on the ground that he is a Muslim: and that as a brother Muslim I feel that I have a right to judge his work. Sir, at the time of his appointment we had high hopes that he would bring about

[Mr. K. Uppi Sahib]

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a millennium so far as our community is concerned. In those days the sufferings of the Mappillas were indescribable. But what happened? A number of Mappillas, men, innocent women and children were sent out to the Andamans. He may plead that he was not responsible for it. But when the portfolio changed hands, we found a lull and the whole scheme seems practically to have been given up. Again soon after his elevation to the Treasury Bench, we all expected that being a Muslim he would see that a Muslim High Court Judge is appointed in the High Court of Madras. Even in this we were disappointed. Then again take the case of the appointment of Kazi. Sir, we all expected that he would see that the candidate having the support of the general Muslim community will be appointed. But instead of that one of his own dependents, a nonentity was elevated to that holy position and thrust upon the Muslims of this Presidency. That is his legacy. And if the rumour is correct, we understand that he has advised His Excellency that there is no Muslim qualified to succeed him.

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"On a point of order, Sir, is it in order to refer to the rumour and all this in this connexion?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It is a general liberty to roam about the field of administration in the general debate on budget."

* Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB:—"Now, Sir, it is two years since the portfolio of Police came into his hands. Sir, it is a well-known fact that the zoolum of Special Police in Malabar especially towards the Mappillas is notorious. Mappillas are excluded from that devilish body. However, we all hoped that he would remove this ban on Mappillas. There also we were disappointed. He as a doctor could have done at least this much. Instead of Special Police, he could have changed its name to Anti-Mappilla Police. That would have been a service to the community as it will remind us of the nature of that body."

"Sir, let me now come to the hon. the Chief Minister. Sir, till very recently he was following a fairly impartial policy. But recently some of his acts smack of unfairness and despotism. I am afraid he has taken the role of a judicial officer, besides his executive function in the case of a District Board election dispute in Chirakkal Taluk Board of Malabar; both parties reported the matter to Local Government. Besides that, one party applied to Court to set aside the election. When the matter was pending before a court of law, he went to the extent of setting aside. I do not know how far he was justified in that. I wish to know under what law he acquired the power of interfering with freedom of Judicial Courts."

"Then, Sir, with regard to his educational policy for the last one year somehow or other it has descended from its upward march. The primary education of the Mappillas is in a neglected state; though a good beginning was made some years back, of late, since the last one year nothing has been done, and it seems the hon. Minister has given it up. Though Government have been spending a lot of money for many special things for the Mappillas in the matter of education for the last ten years, i.e., after the rebellion, this Government has not paid any or rather special attention on their education."

"Now, coming to my hon. Friend from Malabar, I see he is absent. Since the portfolio of Jails went into his hands, he seems to have taken action to improve the position of the Mappilla prisoners. We see no more Mappilla

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has already exceeded the time-limit." 1-15 p.m.

* Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM spoke in Tamil as follows:—"தங்க காஸ்து.—உயிர்களுக்கு உணவுதான் முக்கியமானது. அதனைத் தருவது நிலங்களாம். தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களின் நலன்கருதி சில ஆண்டுகளாக அரசாங்கத்தார் தரிசு நிலங்களை ஒதுக்கிவைத்துக் கொடுத்துவருகின்றனர். அதற்காக நன்றிபாராட்டுகிறேன். ஆனால், ஆதிதிராவிடர்களுக்கு ஒதுக்கிவைக்கும் நிலங்கள் பெரும்பாலும் ஆறு, மலை, ஓடை, கடல், ஆகாயமாகவிருக்கின்றன. நல்ல நிலங்களை யொதுக்குவதில்லை. நல்ல நிலங்களாகவிருந்தால் எல்லாம் போட்டுவிடுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே நிலங்களை யொதுக்கிவைப்பதால் பயனுண்டாகவில்லை. அரசாங்கத்தார் ஒரு ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீஸரை நியமித்து அவர்மூலமாக நல்ல நிலங்களை யொதுக்கிவைத்து ஆதுவிஷயமாக ஜனங்களிடையே பிரசாரம் செய்துக்கொடுப்பார்களாயின் நலமாகவிருக்கும். இவ்விஷயமாகச் சென்ற ஆண்டுகளிலும் பேசியுள்ளேன். உடனே அதற்கான முயற்சிகளெடுத்துக்கொள்வார்களென்று நம்புகிறேன்."

"ஜில்லா லேபர் ஆபீஸர்கள்.—அரசாங்கத்தார் கருணையோடும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களின் முன்னேற்றங்கருதி தொழிற் கமிஷனர் இலாகாவை யேற்படுத்தி அதன்மூலம் இப்பொழுது பல ஜில்லாக்களிலும் முன்னேற்றகரமான வேலைகள் நடந்துவருகின்றன. ஜில்லா லேபர் ஆபீஸர்களில் சிலர் உண்மையான மனுஷானாயிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் உள் ளபடியே யுழைத்துவருகிறார்கள். சிலர் தங்கள் வேலைக்காகவே செய்து வருகிறார்கள். பாடசாலைகளின் கட்டிட முதலியவை சரியாயில்லை. ஆபீஸர்களுக்கு யோசனைகூற ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் கமிட்டி வேண்டும். அந்தக் கமிட்டி அங்கத்தினர்கள் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட வகுப்பினராகவே யிருக்கவேண்டும். லோகல் போர்டுகளும் முனிசிபாலிட்டிகளும் எவ்வாறு கமிட்டி அபிப்பிராயத்தின்படி நடைபெறுகின்றனவோ அவ்வாறே லேபர் ஆபீஸர்களும் நடைபெறவேண்டும். இல்லையெல், ஒரு திருஷ்டாந்தம் சொல்லுகிறேன். லேபர் ஸ்கூல் சூபரின்டென்டென்ட் ஒருவர் உபாத்திமார்களை ஆட்டிவைப்பதை யென்னவென்று சொல்லுவேன், கமிட்டியிருந்தால் அதற்குச் சில வேலைகள் கிரமமாக நடைபெறும். இது விஷயத்தை மிகவும் கவனிக்கவேண்டுகிறேன்."

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"ஜில்லா லேபர் ஆபீஸர்கள்.—அரசாங்கத்தார் கருணையோடும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களின் முன்னேற்றங்கருதி தொழிற் கமிஷனர் இலாகாவை யேற்படுத்தி அதன்மூலம் இப்பொழுது பல ஜில்லாக்களிலும் முன்னேற்றகரமான வேலைகள் நடந்துவருகின்றன. ஜில்லா லேபர் ஆபீஸர்களில் சிலர் உண்மையான மனுஷானாயிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் உள் ளபடியே யுழைத்துவருகிறார்கள். சிலர் தங்கள் வேலைக்காகவே செய்து வருகிறார்கள். பாடசாலைகளின் கட்டிட முதலியவை சரியாயில்லை. ஆபீஸர்களுக்கு யோசனைகூற ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் கமிட்டி வேண்டும். அந்தக் கமிட்டி அங்கத்தினர்கள் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட வகுப்பினராகவே யிருக்கவேண்டும். லோகல் போர்டுகளும் முனிசிபாலிட்டிகளும் எவ்வாறு கமிட்டி அபிப்பிராயத்தின்படி நடைபெறுகின்றனவோ அவ்வாறே லேபர் ஆபீஸ்களும் நடைபெறவேண்டும். இல்லையெல், ஒரு திருஷ்டாந்தம் சொல்லுகிறேன். லேபர் ஸ்கூல் குபரினென்டென்ட் ஒருவர் உபாத்திமார்களை ஆட்டிவைப்பதை யென்னவென்று சொல்லுவேன். கமிட்டியிருந்தால் அதற்குச் சில வேலைகள் கிரமமாக நடைபெறும். இது விஷயத்தை மிகவும் கவனிக்கவேண்டுகிறேன்."

[Swami A. S. Sahajanandam] [27th February 1930]

“ககாதாரம்.—இந்த வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தில் ககாதார இலாகாவிற்கு ஏராளமான பணம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. முன்னேற்றம் பெற்ற வகுப்பினர்க்கே ககாதாரங்கள் பலிக்கின்றன. கிராமங்களில் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்குமிடங்கள் மிகவும் அசுத்தமாயிருக்கின்றன. அங்கு எந்த ஹெல்த் ஆபீஸரும் போவதில்லை. எனக்குத்தெரிந்து எந்த சேரிக்கும் ஹெல்த் ஆபீஸர் வரப் பார்க்கவில்லை. ஆகவே ஹெல்த் இலாகாவால் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு யாதொரு நன்மையுமுண்டாகவில்லை யென்று நிச்சயமாகவே சொல்லுவேன்.

“விவசாய இலாகா.—விவசாய இலாகாவிற்கென ஏராளமான பணம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. இந்த இலாகாவால் விவசாய உலகத்திற்கு யாதொரு பயனும் ஏற்படவில்லையென்பது நிச்சயம். விவசாய காலேஜுகளில் படித்தவர்கள் இவைகளுக்கும் எங்கேனும் பயிரிடுவதாகப் பார்க்கவில்லை. ஆனால் டிமான்ஸ்ட்ரேட்டர் கிராமவாசிகட்கு போதிக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் எங்கும் பயிரிடுபவர்கள் ஆதிதிராவிடர்களே. இவர்களுக்கு யாரும் பயிரிடும் முறையைக் கற்றுக்கொடுத்ததில்லை. ஆனால் ஷே இலாகாவால் நானூறு முந்நூறு என சம்பளம் பெறுகிறார்களேயொழிய அவர்களால் விவசாயிகளுக்குப் பயனில்லை. ஆதலால் ஷே இலாகாவை அடியோடு ஒழிக்கவேண்டுமென்று வற்புறுத்துகிறேன். அந்த இலாகாவிற்குப் பணம் கொடுக்கவே கூடாதென்பது எனது அபிப்பிராயம்.

“மதப் பிபாலன போர்டு.—இந்த போர்டை மிகவும் ஆழ்ந்த கருத்தோடும் ஏற்படுத்தினார்கள். காரணம் மத சம்பந்தமான ஸ்தாபனங்களும் ஜனங்களின் உரிமைகளும் சரியானபடி பாதுகாப்பதற்கேயாம். அந்தச் சட்டத்தில் இந்து மதத்தை மேற்கொண்டவர்களைவரும் இந்துக்களையெனக்கூறப்பட்டுள்ளது. தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களும் இந்து மதத்தை மேற்கொண்டவர்களெனக் கருதப்படுவதால் அவர்களும் இந்துக்களே, இவர்களை அரசாங்கத்தார் தேவஸ்தான கமிட்டிகளில் ஒரிடத்திலுங்கூட அங்கத்தினராக நியமிக்கவில்லை. முன்னிருந்த அமைச்சர்கள் A. அரசாங்கத்தார் முதலியவர்கள் ஆதிதிராவிடர்களையும் தேவஸ்தான கமிட்டிகளில் அங்கத்தினராக நியமிக்க உத்தேசித்திருந்தார். ஆனால் ஏழை பங்காளரும் ஆதிதிராவிடர்களின் நண்பருமான கனம் டாக்டர் சுப்பராயனவர்கள் ஷே இலாகாவை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டபிறகு ஏதேனும் நடக்குமென எதிர்பார்த்தோம். யானும் நண்பர் ராவ் சாகிப் முனிசாமி பிள்ளையவர்களும் பேசினோம். கனம் முதன் மந்திரியவர்கள் யாதொரு நடவடிக்கையும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை. அவ்வாறு செய்யாததன் காரணம் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு இடந்தரக்கூடாதெனக் கருதுவதே. எல்லா உயிரும் கடவுள் அம்சம் என்பதே என்னுடையதும் நூல்களிலுடையதும் அபிப்பிராயமாகும். கடவுளுக்குச் சமானமான உயிர்களைத் தாழ்த்துமிடம் கோயிலானால் அதனை என்னின்று என்று சொல்லக்கூடாது. மக்களுக்குள் உயர்வு தாழ்வு கற்பிக்குமிடம் கோயில் என்னும் பெயரால் வழங்குமானால் அதனை என்னின்று சொல்லக்கூடாது? செங்கோலுக்குமுன் சந்தேகமா? மக்களை மக்கள் தாழ்த்தக்கூடாது?

[27th February 1930] [Swami A. S. Sahajanandam]

த்தக்கூடாதென அரசாங்கம் கருதுமாயின் ஜனங்கள் எப்போதோ குருட்டுப் பழக்க வழக்கங்களினின்றும் விடுபட்டிருப்பார்கள். ஜனங்களின் குருட்டுப் பழக்க வழக்கங்களை யொழிக்கவேண்டியது அரசாங்கத்தார் கடனாகும். ஆனால் அரசாங்கத்தாராலேயே குருட்டுப் பழக்க வழக்கம் பெருகி ஆதிதிராவிட சமூகத்தின் உரிமைகள் பாழ்படுத்தப்பட்டுவருகின்றன. உதாரணமாக ஈரோடு ஆலயப் பிரவேச வழக்கில் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட வகுப்பைச் சார்ந்த சப் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் கோயிலுக்குள் போயிருக்கிறார். தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட வகுப்பைச் சார்ந்த வைதியர் தழையறுக்க கோயிலுக்குள் போயுள்ளார். தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட வகுப்புப் பிட்டர்கள் கோயிலுக்குள் குழாய் ரிப்பேர் வேலை செய்துள்ளார்கள். அதனால் உயர் ஜாதி இந்துக்களுக்கு மனத் தாங்கல் வரவில்லையாம். ஆனால் சுவாமி கும்பிடச் சென்றதால் வருத்தம் வந்துவிட்டதாம். அதற்காக ஒரு அரசாங்க உத்தியோகஸ்தர் சப் மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட் தண்டித்தாராம். இதில் என்ன நியாயம் இருக்கிறது. ஒருவருக்கு மனவருத்தம் வருவதால் தண்டிப்பதனால் அரசாங்கம் இருப்பதால் உயர்சாதி இந்துக்களுக்கு மனத் தாங்கலும், உயர்சாதி யிருப்பதால் எங்களுக்கு மனத் தாங்கலும் உண்டாகின்றது. இம்மனத்தாங்கல்களால் யாரை யொழிப்பது? எதிலும் நியாயம் இருக்கவேண்டும். இதில் மூடப்பழக்கவழக்கத்திற்கு இடங்கொடுத்தது அரசாங்கத்தானே? அதனால் ஆதிதிராவிடர்களின் உரிமை பாதிக்கப்படவில்லையா? அரசாங்கத்தார் மூடப்பழக்க வழக்கங்கட்கு இடங்கொடுக்கவில்லையாயின் எங்கள் உரிமையை நாங்கள் காப்பாற்றிக் கொள்வோம். ஆகையால் மதசம்பந்தமான போர்டை அடியோடு ஒழிக்கவேண்டும். அதற்கு யானும் கடன் கொடுக்கக்கூடாதென்பதே எனது வேண்டுகோள்.

“போலீஸ் அதிகாரம்.—போலீஸ் அதிகாரம் சரியான முறையிலில்லை. போலீஸாராலேயே கேசுகள் அதிகப்படுகின்றன. நாட்டில் சாதிக்கொடுமைகளால் பல அக்கிரமங்கள் நடக்கின்றன. போலீஸார் நியாயமான முறையில் தங்கள் அதிகாரங்களைச் செலுத்துவார்களானால் நாட்டில் குழப்பமே யில்லை.

“கல்வி இலாகா.—தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்குப் போதுமான பாடசாலைகளேற்படவில்லை. லோகல் போர்டாரால் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ள பாடசாலைகளில் ஆதிதிராவிடச் சிறுவர்களைச் சேர்ப்பதில்லை. கல்வி இலாகா அதிகாரிகள் சரியானபடி கவனித்தால் இத்துணை குறைகளேற்படா. உதாரணமாக செங்கல்பட்டு ஜில்லா மகாபலிபுரம் அடுத்த பூஞ்சேரி ஆதிதிராவிடர்கள் ஆங்குள்ள தாலுக் போர்டு பாடசாலையில் தங்கள் குழந்தைகளைச் சேர்த்ததால் ஆதிதிராவிடர்களை கிராமவாசிகள் வேலையிலிருந்து நீக்கிவிட்டார்கள். குழந்தைகளையும் விரட்டிவிட்டார்கள். பூஞ்சேரி ஆதிதிராவிடர்கட்கு ஏற்பட்டுள்ள துன்பங்களுக்கு அனுவேசியில்லை. இவ்விஷயம் 25-1-30 ‘திராவிடனில்’ வெளிவந்துள்ளது. கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லா எருக்கூர் ஆதிதிராவிடர் குழந்தைகளை பள்ளியில் சேர்த்ததால் அவர்களை விடுகளைக் கொளுத்திவிட்டார்கள். இவ்வாறு பல இடங்களில் அக்கிரமங்கள் நடைபெறுகின்றன. இது விஷயத்தில் அரசாங்கத்தார் கடுமையான நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

[Swami A. S. Sahajanandam] [27th February 1930]

டும். தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கெனத் தனிமையாக உயர்தர கலாசாலைகளை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். அதனோடும் உணவு வசதிகளை ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அரசாங்கத்தாரே சில விடங்களில் ஹாஸ்டல்களை ஏற்படுத்தியுள்ளார்கள். அவற்றிற்கு ஏராளமான பணஞ்செலவழிக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் ஆதிதிராவிடர்கள் சொந்த முயற்சியால் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டு நடைபெற்றுவரும் சிதம்பரம் நந்தனார் கல்விக்கழகத்தின் ஆதரவில் நடபெற்றுவரும் மாயர் ஹாஸ்டலில் பற்றைய ஹாஸ்டல்களிலிருப்பதை விட அதிக மாணவர்களுக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அரசாங்கத்தார் நடத்திவரும் ஹாஸ்டல்களுக்குச் செலவழிப்பதிலும் மிகவும் குறைந்த தொகையே கொடுக்கிறார்கள். இப்படியானால் எப்படி கல்வி விருத்தியடையும். பூரண மது விலக்கவேண்டும். நிறுத்தப்பட்டது.”

Mr. K. V. KRISHNASWAMI NAYAKAR:—“அக்கிராசனரவர்களே :

“நம் தேசம் முன்னேற்றம் அடைவதற்காக சட்டசபை மெம்பர்கள் பெருவாரியான ஓட்டுருமையைப் பெற்று இங்கு கூடியுள்ளோம்.

“நம் தேச நன்மைக்காக ஒருவிதமும் செய்யவில்லை என்று உறுதி கூறுவேன். ஏனென்றால் இங்கு சபா மண்டபத்தில் கூடி மின்சார பங்கா வீசிக்கொண்டு சந்தோஷமடைந்தோமென கருதப்படுகிறது.

“உலகின்கண் வாழும் விவசாயிகளுக்கு வருஷப் பிரதிவருஷமோ வரிசுமை அளவிட முடியவில்லை. அதாவது ஒரு மனிதனுக்கு வீட்டுவரி, கக்கூஸ் வரி, வரும்படி வரி, பிரயாண வரி, ஜல வரி, செக்கு வரி, எண்ணை வரி இம்மாதிரியான வரி சுமைகளை ஏற்றினால் எப்படி தாங்க முடியுமென்று கவனித்துப் பாருங்கள்.

“நமது இந்தியா தேசத்திலோ முப்பத்துமூன்றுகோடி ஜனங்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு மனிதனுக்கு நான் ஒன்றுக்கு ஒரு அணு எட்டு தம்படி வரும்படி என்று கவர்ன்மெண்டார் அறிவிக்கிறார்கள். தன்னுடைய இகபர சாதனமாயுள்ள மனைவி மக்களையும் காப்பாற்றவும் உண்டி உணவிற்கும் உடுப்பதற்கும் கால் வயிர் அரிக்கால் வயிர் கஞ்சிக்கு இடமில்லாமல் திண்டாட்டப்படுகிறார்கள். திரேகத்திலோ ஊன் என்பது இல்லை. தந்தம் தான் இருக்கிறது. கவர்ன்மெண்டார் எடுத்துக்கொண்ட சிரத்தை என்ன? இம்மாதிரியான வரிகளைக் குறைக்க பட்ஜெட் டில் ஏதாவது ஏற்பட்டிருப்பதாக தெரியவில்லை.

“காலதேச வர்த்தமானத்தாலும் மழையின் குறைவினாலும் மானிட மக்கள் அலமந்து கிடக்கின்றனர். பாலாற்றிலோ ஜலப்பிரவாகம் வந்து எத்தனையோ ஆண்டுகளாய்விட்டன. குடிகளுக்கு விட்டால் மணிலா கொட்டை போடுவார்கள். அதற்கும் பயன் அளிக்காது. Mettur Project கட்டி தஞ்சாவூர் முதலிய ஊர்களுக்கு போக ஏற்பாடு செய்வதைப்போல பாலாற்றைக் கட்டி ஏன் ஏற்பாடு செய்யக்கூடாது என்று கேட்கிறேன். செங்கல்பட்டு ஜில்லாவில் மழை மிகக் குறைவு. மற்ற ஜில்லாக்களைப்போல செழிப்பானதும் அல்ல. ஆகையால் வரியை உயர்த்த ஏற்பாடு செய்வது நியாயத்துக்கும் மனச்சாட்சிக்கும் விரோதமாக தோன்றுகிறது.

[27th February 1930] [Mr. K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.]

“P.W. டிப்பார்ட்மெண்டார் ஏரிகளுக்கு பத்து பதின்ந்து வருஷத்திற்கு ஒருமுறை மண்வேலை செய்கிறார்கள். இதைப்போல, கசக்கால் ஊற்றுக்கால்களுக்கு ஏன் மண்வேலை செய்யக்கூடாது. Minor Irrigation என்று சொல்வதற்கு பொருள் என்னமோ தெரியவில்லை.

“என்னுடை ஜில்லாவில் கோவிந்தவாடி, பிச்சவாக்கம் என்னும் சில இடங்களில் உள்ள கசக்கால்வாய் மண் மேடாகிவிட்டது. இதைப் பற்றி ரெவின்யூ டிப்பார்ட்மெண்டுக்கு பன்முறை மாதர் செய்தும் ஒரு பயனும் அளித்ததில்லை. மேற்கூறிய ஆயக்கட்டுகளுக்கு 1,000—1,500 காணி தரப்படி உள்ள சாகுபடி நிலங்கள் பயிர் செய்வதற்கு இடமில்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. மேற்படி கசக் கால்வாய்களை தோண்டிவிடுவார் சுளையானால் கவர்ன்மெண்டுக்கு மேற்கூறிய நிலங்களிலிருந்து சுமார் 10,000 ரூபாய்க்கு வருமானம் வரும். இதை சிறிதேனும் கவனிப்பதே கிடையாது என்று உண்மை கூறுவேன். இனியாவது விவசாயிகள் நன்மையைக்கருதி இப்பேற்பட்ட இடங்களை கவனிப்பார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

“தவிர தாலாக்கோர்ட் டிஸ்டிரிக்ட் போர்டால் ஒருபயனும் குடிகள் அனுப்பப்படவில்லை. ரோட் வசதிகள் இல்லாமையால் மழைக்காலங்களில் நாங்களும் மாடுகளும் படும் கஷ்டம் அளவிட்டு சொல்லமுடியாது.

“ஆகாயத்திலிருக்கிற நட்சத்திரங்களை எண்ணினாலும் எண்ணலாம் ஆனாலோ இந்த டோல்கேட்டுகளை எண்ணமுடியாது. ரோட்டு பண்டை வாங்குவது எதற்காக என்று நான் கேழ்க்கிறேன். ரோட்டு பண்டை குடிகளிடம் வாங்கிவிட்டு குடிகள் ஓட்டிவரும் வண்டிகளுக்கு கேட்வரி வரங்குவானேன்? சென்னையிலிருந்து காஞ்சிபுரம் போகவேண்டியிருந்தால் ஒருவன் நான்கு இடங்களில் டோல் கொடுக்கவேண்டி இருக்கிறது. இப்படிப்பட்ட தொந்திரவை அடியோடு ஒழிக்க கவர்ன்மெண்டார் தக்க ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்வார்கள் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன்.

“இந்த விஷயத்தைக் குறித்து சென்றவருஷம் ஆனரபில் பிரதம மந்திரியிடம் பன்முறை கேரில் சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். ஜில்லா போர்ட் கட்சிபலத்தின்பேரில் எண்ணிரந்த டோல்கேட்டுகளை ஏழைமக்கள்மேல் சுமத்துவது தர்மமா.

“விவசாய குடிமக்களுக்கு ஒருவிதமான நன்மையும் பயக்காமல் சட்டசபையும் சட்டமெம்பர்களும் எதற்காக என்று நான் கேழ்க்கிறேன். காரணம் கவர்ன்மெண்டார் என்றால் என்ன என்று தெரியவில்லை. ஏழைகளிடத்தில் ஜீவகாருண்யம் அவசியம் இருத்தல்வேண்டும்.

“தேசமக்கள் நன்மைக்காக திருமணியில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் குஷ்டரோக ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் வசதிகள் சரியாக இல்லை. அவ்விடம் குஷ்டரோகிகள் சென்றாலும் இடவசதிகள் இல்லை என்று அனுப்பிவிடுகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் சென்னையில் ரோட்டுகளிலும் ரோட்டின் மூலைகளிலும் படும் கஷ்டம் எல்லோருக்கும் தெரிந்தவிஷயம். இதைப்பற்றி கவனிப்பீர்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

[Mr. K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar] [27th February 1930]

“கடைசியாக இந்தியா தேசத்தில் வசிக்கும் ஏழைஜனங்கள் இட வசதி இல்லாமலும் தங்குவதற்கு ஒரு சிறிய குடிசை இல்லாமலும் பரதவிக்கின்றார்கள். அதின் திருஷ்டாந்தம் சென்னையில்வந்து மரத்தடியில் உருண்டுகிடப்பவர்களை யாவரும் தெரிந்தவிஷயமே.

“முடிவாக, மேட்டூர் தேக்க கிட்டத்தின்பொருட்டு மனிதர்களால் உடைக்கும் புளுமட்டல் யூனிட் ஒன்றுக்கு ரூபாய் 9-13-0 ஆகிறது. அதைவிட்டு மிஷின் கொண்டு உடைத்தால் ரூபாய் 27 ஆகிறது. இதனால் அனேகம் ஆட்களுக்கு வேலை கிடைக்காமல் போய்விடுகிறது. ஆனால் செலவு மூன்று மடங்கு ஆகிறது. இதில் ஏற்படும் நஷ்டத்தைக் கருதி கனம் மந்திரியவர்கள் கவனித்தார்களில்லை. தவிர அங்கு வேலை செய்யும் கூலியாட்களுக்கு சரியான வசதி இல்லை. மரத்தடியில் காலங்கழிக்கிறார்கள். மற்ற பெரிய உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கு கட்டடங்கள் ஏராளமாக கட்டப்பட்டு இருக்கின்றன. அவ்வளவு கட்டடங்கள் ரீடித் திருக்கக் கூடியவைகளா? ஏழைகளுக்கு சிறிய சிறிய குடிசைகளாவது போட்டுக் கொடுக்கக் கூடாதா? இதுவிஷயமாக கனம் மந்திரியவர்கள் ஏராளமான வசதிகள் செய்வார் என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.”

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

II

THE MALABAR TENANCY BILL.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“I have to deliver the message of His Excellency the Governor regarding the Malabar Tenancy Bill:—

‘HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR’S MESSAGE.

‘I have given careful consideration to the report 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. While I fully realize the care and attention that has been given to the Bill by the Council, it appears to me that the proviso inserted in clause 13, sub-clause (1), which was opposed by the representatives of the tenants though supported by the Member nominated to represent the janmis, imposes a condition on the janmis which would place them at a disadvantage when the fixity of tenure given to the tenants is taken into consideration. I accordingly return, under section 51-A (1) of the Government of India Act, the part of the Bill specified below to the Legislative Council for its reconsideration together with the amendment appended which I recommend.

Part of the Bill returned.

‘ Clause 13, sub-clause (1).

Amendment.

‘ In sub-clause (1) of clause 13, omit the proviso.’”

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I—cont.

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET—cont.

* Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“Mr. President, Sir, we are indeed very thankful to the hon. the Finance Member for the very able and lucid speech in which he presented to us the last of his budgets. Out of the mass of dreary figures contained in this bulky volume placed before the House he has drawn and placed before us a very clear picture of the present financial position of this province. But, however, I must say that one cannot congratulate him on what he has placed before us as a clear and necessary corollary of the position disclosed by the survey that he has made. He concludes his review of the present financial position of the Presidency by the very disquieting statement which is found at the bottom of page 4 of his speech. He says there, Sir: ‘There is, however, one point that seems to me clear. In a province of which the wealth is predominantly agricultural new or substituted taxation will have to fall mainly upon agriculture.’ That is a statement which not myself alone but a large majority of this House will take very strong exception to. If I could be permitted to make a parody of this statement, I can say with a much greater approximation to the real state of things: ‘There is, however, one point that seems to us clear. In a province of which poverty is predominantly agricultural, no new or substituted taxation can fall upon agriculture.’ (Hear, hear.) I submit, Sir, that this statement would find a much more easy and much readier acceptance at the hands of the Members of this House and at the hands of the public of this Presidency than the statement that has been made by the hon. the Finance Member in his speech. These gloomy reflections of the hon. Finance Member seem to have been provoked by certain considerations which he has set out in some detail in the course of his speech. The first of these is his idea that the land revenue of this province has reached a stage of stagnation. I should protest against his description of the state of land revenue as having reached any stage of stagnation. It is no doubt conceded by all that land revenue is not capable of any further expansion. That state of things, I take it, Sir, only means that we have reached the maximum in land taxation beyond which it is not possible for us to go. I submit, Sir, that there is nothing unexpected in land revenue being considered hereafter as incapable of yielding any further income than it has done so far. The second consideration which seems to have provoked this rather melancholy statement is that he apprehends that within the near future the second largest item of revenue in this province is likely to disappear, I mean the revenue under excise. But the figures placed before us by him do not in the least seem to justify any such apprehension. I would only make a reference in a word or two to the figures that have been placed before us. You would find, Sir, that according to the actuals of the year 1928-29 that is according to the final figures as they have been placed before us excise revenue yields an income of 558 lakhs. The provision in the budget of the year 1929-30 was 553 lakhs. But as a matter of fact the actual receipts during the current year 1929-30 are expected to rise much higher than the budgeted estimate and the anticipation is that the figures will reach 596 lakhs. Now, Sir, the hon. the Finance Member has told us that as a result of various causes of which he has made some mention in his speech the anticipated receipts in the budget have been largely exceeded in the course of the year. I do not see why the same cause which gave the large increase in excise

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during the current year cannot again operate in the course of the coming year and produce the same results as they did in the current year. Apart from the possibility of these causes again operating you will also find, Sir, in the budget under the next year's receipts the amount provided is 565 lakhs after making adequate provision for the fall in revenue which is expected as a result of the activities of the propaganda committees which have been established in the various districts of the province. The result of these activities is expected to produce a fall which in his speech is estimated at 27 lakhs. But as a matter of fact in the budget the deficit is shown as 31 lakhs; though in the revised estimate the figure is 556 lakhs in the budget estimate there is an estimate of 565 lakhs. Even assuming it as 565 it provides for an increased receipt under this head of 12 lakhs over the current year's budget estimate. It is seven lakhs more than the actual receipts of 1929 and it is 12 lakhs more than the budget figures of 1929-30.

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P.m.

"I ask, in view of these figures whether there is any justification whatever for the alarm which now seems to have been entertained by the hon. the Finance Member that within a few years the revenue under excise is going to disappear. A further consideration which seems to have weighed with the hon. the Finance Member is that as a result of the constitutional reforms which we all anxiously expect, increased expenditure will become necessary. While I can say with emphasis that the prospect of increased taxation and increased expenditure is not going to frighten us into an abandonment of the national demand, I cannot conceive of any constitutional reforms which can make expenditure in this province more extravagant than it is to-day. The first and the most essential duty of any Government in a new constitution would be to devise means not to increase taxation but to apply the pruning knife of retrenchment in a most merciless manner. There are several departments, Sir, in which retrenchment is possible and no attempt has been seriously made to effect any retrenchment in any of these departments. I shall mention one or two instances.

"We have heard with considerable satisfaction that litigation in this province has either decreased or is for smaller values. It is a matter for gratification that people are not in the habit of indulging in ruinous litigation as they were before. But what is the consequence that we should ordinarily expect from this reduction in the volume and character of litigation? It would be expected that it will result in the reduction of courts. Is there any move on the part of the Government to reduce the number of courts in this Province? On the other hand, if we go into the list of new items of expenditure—that long catalogue which we see appended to the Finance Secretary's Memorandum—we see that there are many new courts established instead of any amongst the existing courts being abolished. That is a direction in which it must be certainly possible for retrenchment, seeing that litigation has decreased both in volume and character.

"Again with regard to the Public Works Department, the hon. the Finance Member says 'our large civil works programme mainly represents the brick and mortar side of these expansions'. Well, Sir, there is no endeavour, no earnest endeavour, on the part of the Government to reduce expenditure in civil works and in addition to the large expenditure which has already been budgeted for there is the very pleasing hope held out to the officers of the various departments that 'we shall be delighted to find more money if progress shows that our estimates are too cautious'. This is the

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sort of generous liberality with which the hon. the Finance Member treats the Public Works Department. I fail to see why a similar liberality is not shown to the local bodies. One charge that is brought against these bodies and the Public Works Department is that their demands are beyond their capacity to spend during the current year. Well, Sir, while that is so with regard to the Public Works Department and hopes are held out to them that they will be given more money if progress shows that the estimates have been too cautious, I should be equally delighted to see that some ray of hope is held out to local bodies in the case of whose works also the pruning knife has been applied with even greater rigour than in the case of the Public Works Department. In the Public Works Department their actual demands have been curtailed because it was thought that it would not be possible for them to spend all the money that they asked for. The same thing has been done in the case of the grant-in-aid to the local bodies. Not even 50 per cent of the money that they asked for appears to have been given and yet the hon. the Finance Member is not prepared to say that in the course of the year, if it is found possible that more money could be spent it would be given. This is in passing. Coming back to my point I say, Sir, that under the new constitution when we get a self-governing province the first and the most essential duty of self-governing Madras would be not to increase expenditure but to reduce the expenditure of the present costly administration as much as possible. If further taxation becomes necessary I cannot think of a more oppressive and a more unjust form of taxation than increased taxation on the agriculturists.

"One other matter which people who have had to do anything with the administration of the local bodies have been crying for is the constitution of a Rural Development Fund. While this insistent cry received no recognition till now from the hon. the Finance Member we have this year at least a complacent observation that 'no doubt it would be possible to evolve a practical scheme but sheer financial impossibility puts any further consideration of the suggestion out of question; while it is gratifying to see that a concession has been made that it is possible to evolve a practical scheme of rural development I cannot certainly accept the second portion of the statement. Even if there were any difficulties in the way of evolving such a scheme till now, I would remind the House that under the Local Boards Act as it has been lately passed by this Council, a rural development fund has been constituted and a statutory body has also been established for the purpose of administering this fund. There can therefore be no further difficulty, no practical difficulty with regard to the institution of such a fund or with regard to the administration of such a fund. When that is the case, it is really a great pity that an imaginary financial impossibility should stand in the way of the constitution of this Rural Development Fund being really accepted by the Government. Well, Sir, the proposal that was placed before the hon. the Finance Member at a conference to which he was good enough to invite a number of people who were interested in District Board Administration was that out of the accumulated balances that we have, he could easily give a crore or if he was not so liberal as that at least half a crore and start that as nucleus of the Rural Development Fund. I do not see the reason why that should be a financial impossibility. The diversion of a crore or half out of the accumulated balance that we possess will not, I should say, in any manner jeopardise the financial stability of this Province. We have

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more than three crores and the fact that a crore or a half is diverted for this purpose will not seriously affect the financial position of this Province at all. I hope that Government will still be able to reconsider the matter and that before the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government lays down his office, he would succeed in the establishment of a substantial Rural Development Fund which would be welcomed by the rural population of this province more than any scheme of amelioration which the Government can possibly think of."

* Mr. H. F. P. HEARSON :—" Mr. President, Sir, it has, I believe, been the usual custom to allow two and a half days for discussion upon the budget and half a day for Government reply, and when I learnt that this year the time allowed for the general discussion had been cut down to one and half days, I thought then, Sir, that the reason was the absence from the House of the party which besides being the largest is by far the most talkative. I am however inclined to think now, Sir, that one of the reasons may have been that the authors of the innovation had seen an advanced copy of the hon. the Finance Member's speech.

"The speech of the hon. the Finance Member seems to me, Sir, to provide an incentive to thought rather than to speech. It has been called to-day in this House a 'carrying on Budget' and this is what it appears to me to be and I do not find any cause for blame in that.

"The hon the Finance Member has given a summary of the last five years during which he has held his office, and I congratulate the Finance Member on his good fortune, as it may be said of him that his lot has fallen to him in pleasant phases. During his term of office there has been no catastrophes such as famine, pestilence or cyclone of any magnitude to dislocate the revenues of the province, and it has been during his tenure of office that the remission of provincial contributions has taken place.

"I entirely agree with the hon. the Finance Member in pointing out the great problem that lies before us, and I cannot agree with the criticism that has been passed upon him by at least one speaker to-day, that it was for him to face the problem now. I am inclined to think that it would have been regarded by at least some sections of the House as a great impertinence on behalf of a retiring Finance Member if he were at this stage in the history of the province to lay down a programme for the next 5 or 10 years, and I think he was right in merely drawing attention to the problem and leaving the future to face it.

"It has been said by speakers to-day that no additional taxation should be contemplated, but with that view I do not agree and I find myself in complete accord with the hon. the Finance Member that additional revenue must be found. It is my view, and I think the view of many people, that no Government that is truly alive can possibly get on without increasing its expenditure year by year. That is true in most countries and particularly true of India and of this Province, where the great spending departments, Education, Public Health, Sanitation, Medical relief, and the like may yet be said to be almost in their infancy. These departments require large sums of money to keep them up, and the sums demanded must ever increase. I agree therefore with the hon. the Finance Member that the problem that we have to face is one of increasing our revenues.

"During the last five years our net revenues have increased by the remission of the Provincial contributions of about 8½ crores, but our real revenues have

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not really increased, and the Finance Member has shown that although this enormous increase in the revenues has not hitherto been spent, and in fact there is a sum carried forward of some 4 crores, the budget which he now presents anticipates a deficit. We have therefore in the course of a few years increased our spending capacity by this very large sum, and we have reached ^{3 p.m.} a point when the two ends barely meet. There is no cause for alarm at present. As the Finance Member has fairly said his successor will have a large sum in his pocket with which to meet any shortages that may occur in the next few years of readjustment, but the problem must be faced as to how our revenue is to be expanded to meet our ever expanding expenditure. For that no doubt responsibility lies, as the hon. the Finance Member has said, on this House; but primarily it will lie upon the Government, whatever form it may take, to give the lead.

"May I, Sir, before I sit down say a few words in humble tribute of the hon. Finance Member who is shortly to leave office? Tribute has already been paid to-day to his powers as an orator, and I would say that Sir Thomas Moir does not often speak in this House but when he does, what he says is to the point, and if I may say so, Sir, it has always been audible, a virtue which we have not always found in speeches from the Revenue benches, and I would congratulate him on the fact that when he was unable to deliver a speech himself he found such an able substitute in Mr. Watson.

"May I, Sir, while expressing sympathy with Sir Thomas in his illness express my appreciation of his courage and devotion to duty which has caused him to continue to work and see this last budget through, in spite of the solicitations of his friends that he should surrender the work to some one else and take a well earned rest?"

* Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANIA MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, my ears have been so much deafened by the chorus of encomiums showered upon the hon. the Finance Member's performances during the last five years, that I am almost tempted to strike a discordant note. I have carefully studied the budget estimates for the last five years, and I am irresistibly led to the conclusion that every year the closing balance is estimated at a very small surplus or a very small deficit. But when it comes to the question of the opening balance for the next year, we find 400 or 500 lakhs accruing to the credit of the Government. There must be something very serious or radically wrong with the prophets and the pandits of the departments of Government for this state of affairs. That means really that a few departments are given much more monies to spend than they really require. Now, the hon. the Finance Member in his speech says that the principal culprits in this direction are the departments of Public Health and Public Works. Between themselves, they have allowed more than 50 lakhs to lapse without being spent. We all know that these two departments are manned by services which are supposed to be fat services, viz., the engineering and the medical services. Then, there is the invitation by the hon. the Finance Member to the Members of the Transferred half to find sources of substituted revenue. The Finance Member says, 'we are going to have a permanent settlement for the land revenue. The excise revenue is going to disappear. What are you going to do? How are you going to find a substituted revenue?' This shows that the barriers of diarchy are, when put under financial pressure, gradually disappearing. The Ministers for the last ten years were all along under the impression that they were under no responsibility to find new sources of

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revenue but that they were entrusted with the task of spending only. Now comes the Finance Member suddenly upon them after ten years saying: 'Here is a deficit budget, here is a source of revenue which you are going to lose. What are you going to do? I am now practically relinquishing my task. You may yourselves find a substituted source of revenue and spend whatever you like.' That is the state of affairs. In this kind of budget, what is it that the Ministers have done? Have they proposed any substituted sources of revenue, or are they going to cut down expenditure by 5 crores? The excise revenue is yielding about 5½ crores, and that is going to disappear. Either they must bring down expenditure by a diminution of a like amount or find a substituted revenue for the like amount. The Finance Member says that the burden of extra taxation must fall on the agriculturist. My hon. Friend from Trichinopoly has said that the agriculturist is in the unhappy predicament of the proverbial camel with the last straw on its back. Why not the Ministers suggest either reduction of expenditure or propose additional sources of revenue for which the Government of India Act gives ample powers to the provinces, say a tax on betting or gambling? We all know how many millions are spent on the race course. Why not have a tax on succession to permanently settled estates? We know how these landholders of permanently settled estates are spending money by breeding race horses and patronizing the race course. That is how they laudably spend their money (laughter). Why not a tax on tobacco?

"Coming to the services, what is it that the Government has got for its plan for recruitment to the services? No doubt, the communal Government Order was passed. Good or bad, it is there. But in order to do justice to every community, are there recruitments according to any proper method? If members of a particular community are to be recruited, the places now go to people who are the sons and sons-in-law of the men in power. Why not make the selection by a competitive examination among the members of that community and put recruitment on that basis? On the other hand, we are left adrift and told that there is the Services Commission, and God knows what it is going to do. Some Mussalman Members of this House laid stress on the absence of a Mussalman Judge in the High Court. May I ask these gentlemen to suggest a few names of the leading front rank Mussalman advocates practising either at the Madras Bar or outside? (Khan Bahadur Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur: Question.) If the arrears in the High Court are looked into, one finds a deplorable state of affairs. The average pendency of second appeals and of first appeals is increasing by years. My hon. Friend, the Minister for Excise, was himself a lawyer for nearly twenty years, and he will be able to tell us what the state of arrears is. Even if there are half a dozen judges appointed for the purpose, they will not be able to cope with the pending work in half a dozen years. Let alone the current work. Do the Government propose to appoint a committee to investigate into this matter and find out a proper remedy?

"Coming to the Education Department, the recent report of the Director of Public Instruction on elementary education is worth reading. From the statements made there, torn from their context, one would almost be left to think that the report was penned by a leading Congressman. It is so damning. The reference to half a dozen points is noteworthy, such as lack of control, wastage, lack of proper and efficient staff, lack of concentration and so on. Now, nearly 1½ crores are proposed to be spent on elementary education. The

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Government Order recording the report only says that the Government are taking steps to do this thing and to do that thing and that the Elementary Education Act is going to be revised.

"Then coming to the department of Public Health, the hon. Minister for Public Health proposes to spend Rs 5 lakhs upon the prohibition propaganda, and in this every hon. Member will be agreed that it is going to be well spent. But most Members would not have noticed that there is a proposal to reinstate two Excise Commissioners to exercise proper supervision over the prohibition propaganda. These two Excise Commissioners were sent out in 1924 as a result of retrenchment. Perhaps it was imposed as a condition on the Minister for Public Health that these two Commissioners should be restored, and on that condition some five lakhs will be given for the purpose of the said propaganda. Then, what is the amount that is going to be spent for indigenous medicine? While four crores are to be spent on the Medical Department, how much of it goes to indigenous medicine? It is a sum which is worth knowing, but not worth mentioning.

"Then, coming to the brick and mortar department, as the hon. the Finance Member was pleased to put it, there are various proposals for constructing various buildings for Government offices. I do not know whether the existing buildings could not be so re-arranged as to suit the necessary requirements. For instance, there is a proposal to build a new Collector's office at Chingleput. But I am sure the hon. Member in charge knows that there is a big building at Poonamallee which is now no longer used for military purposes, and there are proposals going on for leasing it out to various institutions at nominal rentals. Why not that be used for the Chingleput Collector's office? Then, there was an answer to a question on Monday last that portions of the Government House at Guindy are going to be let out. Why not this portion be used for the Collector's office?

"Then, as regards agriculture, I hope the hon. Minister for Development will be pleased to state how much money is spent on experiments on agriculture every year and how many acres of land in this Presidency have been benefited by those experiments, and how much money has been realized by people as profit as a result of these experiments. I think such information will be useful to the Members of this House in passing the necessary demands for agriculture.

"There is then the question of irrigation. The hon. Member for Irrigation has not provided decent sums for the proper upkeep and restoration of tanks and supply channels. For instance, the Sembrampakam tank in the Chingleput district which I represent has not been getting a proper supply of water for the last ten years. Nobody knows why. Nobody has ever cared to investigate whether it is due to silt accumulating in the supply channels. Any steps taken to put it in proper order would be welcomed by the people. The same is the case with the Red Hills tank. As for the Palar, as some hon. Friend put it, there is only sand and not water in the river. For the last twenty years, there was not a drop of flood water in the Palar, and this is one of the main sources of irrigation in the Chingleput district which is yielding to the Government several lakhs of land revenue. As I said, these three sources of irrigation in the district, namely, the Sembrampakam tank, the Red Hills tank and the Palar require the immediate attention of the hon.

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Member in charge of Irrigation. May I request the hon. Members of the front Treasury Bench to pay immediate attention to all points raised by me?"

* The RAJA OF PARLAKIMEDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, as an agriculturist and a representative of the agricultural interests I feel it my duty to thank the hon. the Finance Member for presenting such a successful budget and being in favour of supporting the agricultural interests. But, Sir, I say agriculture being an industry and the industry for India and for this province in particular to come to the rescue of so many millions of people deserves the support of the Government to a greater extent. For instance, the raw products of India it will be interesting to the House if I say, are gradually losing ground in the foreign markets and they deserve every protection at the hands of the Government, at all costs, from being adulterated as they are by the middlemen. As a result the cultivation of groundnut is becoming less paying to the cultivator and so it is in need of sufficient safeguards and greater interest taken by the department to increase the area under cultivation and capture the market again.

"Groundnut in India, which was fetching a very good price for the cultivator had a very good hold upon the world's market. But unfortunately the cultivators are at the mercy of the local middlemen who are the people concerned in marketing the products and these people have been playing all sorts of tricks with it to gain weight and so much so that when it reaches the other parts of the world where it is wanted it is all something but groundnut and least useful for commercial purposes.

2-15
p.m.

"Another thing is the irrigated Cambodia cotton of Tinnevely. This crop, I had the honour to learn while I was a member of the Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture, has got a great demand in the world's market. I was interested to learn also that the present Director of Agriculture has got a perfect scheme to protect it from adulteration and to increase the area under that crop in the province; only he requires to be armed with proper legislation. I hope the hon. Minister in charge will collect all necessary information regarding this crop and arm the Director of Agriculture with the necessary legislation to protect the Cambodia cotton from being contaminated as it is by the marketing agencies, and see the annual cropping area under Cambodia cotton of Tinnevely is increased. Sir, hon. Members—several of them have been saying that if agriculture has to be improved agriculturists must be prepared to tax themselves for the necessary financial help. In my opinion it is only a plausible argument to put forward. Other Friends also have pointed out that agriculture is bearing the maximum amount of taxation and that anything further will break its neck. I agree with them; and may I suggest that there are several other directions in which money could be found for further improving the indigenous method of agriculture carried on in the different parts of the province? After so many years of experience we may, in my humble opinion, forego, for instance, some of the rings of the ladder of Local Self-Government. For example, we can well get on with lesser number of existing institutions. Why have so many of them such as district boards, taluk boards, municipalities and so on? I think, just a couple of them at any place will be more than enough at this stage. If we forego, as I said, some of these institutions sufficient funds could be found, I am sure, to meet the demand to a considerable extent to further agricultural improvements. I was glad to note from the Finance Member's speech that a Millet Breeding Station has been established. For Madras, paddy is the

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staple food crop and therefore I think the number of paddy breeding stations should be increased considerably especially in areas like Ganjam and Vizagapatam, as I am sorry to observe in these districts there is only one such station at present and hence their number should be increased in different areas to be of greater advantage to the agriculturists. In my part of the world, Ganjam, there is hardly a single Government agricultural farm and the whole district depends entirely on the demonstration and experiments made in private farms owned by the zamindars. Of course we zamindars are ever ready to place our farms at the disposal of the departmental experts. However, as after all, the scope of such experiments and demonstrations is apparently limited and insufficient in a vast district like Ganjam with insufficient facilities for transport and conveyance, at least another experimental or demonstrative Government farm to start with can conveniently be housed somewhere in the northern parts of the district. Unfortunately, as Ganjam is at the very tail end of the province the other activities of the Government also do not extend to that district and the district is practically devoid of the attention, I may say, it should receive. An agricultural farm, a paddy breeding station and a cattle breeding station opened there would, I am sure, very much encourage the agriculturists and satisfy the Oriyas who have been feeling rather discontented and neglected. As an Oriya I feel I must bring to the notice of Government the necessity for staffing such institutions to be opened with as many Oriyas as possible. At present I admit that the number of qualified Oriyas is small but they are coming up and in a short period there will be a sufficient number among them to take entire charge of these institutions at every step.

"Another thing I may interest the House in, and which I would also like to bring to the notice of the Government is the necessity for further investigation and furthering experiment on food nutrition both for human beings and animals as now being conducted by Colonel MacCarrison at Coonoor, with all possible financial support. It is, I say again, a very important investigation. Unless we have strong men to labour in the fields, and healthy and strong animals to work, India as an agricultural country cannot last long and progress in many spheres of life will also retard. With these words, I again express my gratitude and thanks to the Finance Member for what he has done to the Province in general and for protecting the agricultural interests, rural upliftment and sanitation."

* Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA NAYUDU:—"Sir, I wish to make a few observations on the budget that has been presented to us. The first point I would like to deal with is that relating to land revenue. It has been again and again urged before this House that the interests of the agriculturists who form the vast bulk of the population of this Presidency should be safeguarded. I wish to urge the same thing again and emphasize the fact that whatever else you may do or may not do here will not advance the interests of the ryots and will not bring him peace which is necessary for the maintenance of law and order. One or two reasons have been urged as to why land revenue should not be enhanced. The first consideration is that in the whole of India the land tax in this Presidency is at a higher ratio and the second consideration is that the ryots of this Presidency are in an impoverished condition and are greatly indebted and as such they ought not to be taxed higher. In the report of the Decentralization Commission of 1909 and again in the Joint Parliamentary Committee report there are indications to show that a definite policy and programme should be laid down before the settlement rates are

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enhanced time after time. No doubt this is a question affecting the whole presidency and not merely West and East Godavari and Kistna. But a specific question concerning the introduction of settlement rates in East and West Godavari and Kistna has been raised and, thanks to the labours of the Press and of the hon. Members of this House, a motion was introduced just at a time when it was almost certain that the introduction of the settlement rates was a settled fact, and passed by this House appointing a committee to consider the question. It was accepted by the Government and the committee have reported on the matters in issue. With regard to this report, while the hon. the Finance Member began by stating that he would not prejudge the issue, but would only consider the financial aspect of it, in the latter portion of his budget statement he has practically prejudged the whole case and advanced arguments against the acceptance of the report of that committee. For once, so far as I am aware, in the history of the British Indian administration, a non-official committee was appointed to deal with questions of this nature. All those who are acquainted with the districts of East and West Godavari—and I am happy to see that the present Revenue Member was there for a long time as Collector of the district—will be in a position to know the difficulties of the ryot population there. The Finance Member, however, has advanced arguments for the rejection of the report of the committee. There is an observation which he has made in the paragraph dealing with Exoise. The Finance Member has stated that the ryots have superfluous income which they are using on luxuries and on alcoholic drinks. I submit this is an observation which does little credit to an experienced Member as the Finance Member is; I submit, as another hon. Member of the House expressed it, he has been out of touch for a long time with the ryot population and is therefore unable to appreciate properly the condition of the ryot population. It is a notorious fact that the people in these districts live from hand to mouth and have not the wherewithal to supply themselves with food and clothing. I mean a major portion of the ryot population. Under these circumstances, the Finance Member's statement is baseless. That there will be a loss of 17 lakhs of revenue is not correct. The objection first of all is that it should not be added to the revenue. In the second place, even if it were so, I do not know how it can be said that it amounts to 17 lakhs. Even if it were a loss, I see from the previous proceedings of the Council the present Minister for Public Health and the present Law Member have again and again pleaded eloquently in past years, before this House that the ryot has already been taxed to the maximum and anything done in the direction of imposing heavier burden on the ryots would be unjust and inequitable. I do not know whether the whole Government including the Exoise Minister and the Law Member are responsible for framing this budget and shaping the financial proposals. In this House the hon. Member went to the length of observing at the time when the iniquitous impost was done away with that the land revenue should be reduced by 10 or 15 per cent. Well, I do not know when he has been transferred to the position of a Minister, whether he has forgotten the plea raised by him so eloquently time after time when the matter came up for discussion.

3-30 p.m. "I hope as the question is pending still before the Government, the hon. the Finance Member puts it, the hon. the Exoise Minister, the hon. the Law Member and those hon. Members who had interested themselves in this question will have an opportunity of discussing this question before giving their final decision and thus relieve the distress of the ryots. There is no

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justification whatsoever for imposing this unjust burden on the ryots. The recent tour of His Excellency the Governor must have convinced him of the intense loyalty of the ryot population and anything done to impair the confidence in the Government by additional taxation is fraught with evil consequences for the future. Their loyalty is not changed in spite of the causes at work and I am sure that anything done to impose additional taxation on them will be a potent factor to determine their co-operation and loyalty to the Government. What are the corresponding benefits, I ask, that were conferred on the ryots in general, especially the ryots in East Godavari and West Godavari and Kistna districts, for additional burden sought to be imposed? I find no improvements have been effected worth the name to the ryot population of the districts. To mention one instance, I see from the reports of the Council proceedings that the then Member of this Council representing Kistna district in 1921 raised the question whether there were any proposals for the construction of a reservoir to act as a flood operator for the Tammileru river and for the construction of flood banks to the east-west Tammileru for the protection of crops. The hon. the then Revenue Member replied that the proposal was under the scrutiny of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. I do not know whether it is still under scrutiny or whether it has been shelved. That is one of the items, which if carried out, would have considerably helped the ryot population. Then there are the Kolleru project, the Pollavaram pumping project and several other things which would have cost only a few lakhs of rupees but which would have considerably brought increased revenue to the Government. But nothing seems to have been done in this direction. In these circumstances it is impolitic and unwise that Government should attempt to raise the rates.

(Mr. J. A. Saldanha took the Chair at this stage.)

"Then there is the question of reduction of court fees and stamp duty. In spite of the eloquent plea of the present hon. Exoise Minister and the hon. the Law Member these duties were not reduced. The duties were imposed at a time when there was a deficit in the budget of 1922 or so. Since then the financial stringency has passed away. In spite of the matter being brought up before this House time after time, in spite of the token motions tabled in this Council in 1924 or 1925, in spite of one or two hon. Members attempting to introduce a private Bill, and in spite of the assurances of the Government that they would reduce the rates, nothing has been done and I believe there is no probability of reducing the rates. It is an accepted canon that the administration of justice should not be utilized as a source of revenue. The hon. the Exoise Minister and the hon. Law Member calculating the figures stated that they showed a surplus of 66 lakhs of rupees in the year 1925 under court-fees and stamps. I have not been able to calculate the exact figures up to date, but I think it should be much more. I do not know whether the Judicial Department should be used as a source of profit."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA (from the Chair):—"The hon. Member's time is up."

* Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA NAYUDU:—"So, there is a strong case for the reduction of taxation in court-fees and stamps which is weighing very heavily on the litigant public and the rates ought to be reduced."

"I want to touch upon only one more topic. As regards grants to local bodies, there is a complaint that moneys that are given to them have not been spent expeditiously."

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Mr. J. A. SALDANHA (from the Chair) :—" I think the hon. Member may touch upon this when token cuts are being moved."

* Mr. G. LAKSHMANA REDDI :—" Sir, I also join the other hon. Members in congratulating the hon. the Finance Member for the speech he made while introducing the budget and for the various items of information he has given in it for the benefit of this House. While doing so, I should like to observe that I do not share the view he has taken, viz., that with a stagnation of land revenue consequent on the policy enunciated by this House and with a depleted excise revenue, the agriculturist has of necessity to be taxed in future. I do not subscribe to this view, Sir, because, if we turn to the pages of the budget, we will find that, with a few cuts on the expenditure side, we can run the administration without any further taxing the ryot. There need not be any fear as the Finance Member apprehends that the future legislator has to function in a 'financial vacuum.' Only if we apply the pruning knife to some of the administrative heads in the budget—expenditure side—we can get on without much additional taxation.

" Sir, the hon. the Finance Member stated that about Rs. 7 lakhs lapsed this year out of the grants made to local bodies for roads. And it is the Government that is responsible for this. As usual these grants are made not at the beginning of the year but at about the middle of the year, and it is no wonder that some local boards failed to carry out their programme in the very short time of four or five months at their disposal. I would request the Government to give the grants early in the year so that the whole sum may be utilized.

" While thanking the hon. the Chief Minister for the increased grant of 8 lakhs of rupees for trunk roads, I submit, Sir, that the second-class roads in this Presidency are being starved. Of course the case of the third-class roads and of the rural communications is really deplorable and I wish the hon. the Chief Minister now and then takes a tour and inspects the condition of these roads. If he does so, he will find that the third-class roads and the rural communications are bad and impassable. What I say is that with regard to the second-class roads there is what is called the fixed grant system obtaining now. I think that this cheeseparing system should give place to a better one and there should be more liberal grants. On account of their importance it is time some of the second-class roads should be treated as first-class roads, and subsidized as such. The Government should not grudge to do this.

" The next question that I want to deal with is about the liberal grant of 5 lakhs of rupees for the drink propaganda. I say this grant is very little and I doubt if the Government is earnest at all in the matter. I do not agree with the view (At this stage the hon. the President took the Chair.) of my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha that Government should not take upon itself the task of appointing Temperance Propaganda Committees. I think it is very necessary in a country like ours where there are so many religions one at war with another that the Government should take upon itself the duty of appointing these propaganda committees and putting down drink. For that purpose the grant of 5 lakhs of rupees is very small for full twelve months. I hope that in the next budget at least due and adequate provision will be made.

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" With regard to the Agricultural and the Veterinary departments in the districts, I should like to point out that the establishment is undermanned. There are not enough of hands in the districts, and whenever the ryots are in need of them, they are not accessible. In the Veterinary department in most of the districts two taluks will have one assistant; and, I think, whenever there are epidemics among cattle the ryots do not easily get the help of these officers in time; and by the time these officers get at them, many cattle die. This has been my experience in the district of Anantapur. Therefore my submission is that, both in the Agricultural and in the Veterinary departments, there should be more hands employed. I need hardly stress the point in a predominantly agricultural country as ours.

" In the matter of advances to the agriculturists, as has been pointed out by my hon. Friend Diwan Bahadur Kesava Pillai, no attempt seems to have been made to help the ryots in the districts of Anantapur and Bellary in the matter of the concession rates of takavi loans. It is indeed regrettable and calls for investigation.

" Sir, I also wish to press upon the Government that the Tungabhadra project is an urgent necessity for the Ceded districts. If there is one district, Sir, more than any other in which, as the hon. the Finance Member has so picturesquely stated that rain gambles, it is Anantapur, and it is an axiom that in the Ceded districts rain gambles ever. Every year one part or the other of these districts will be suffering from drought. As such, it is very necessary that a project like the Tungabhadra project should be started as early as possible. The ryots of the Ceded districts have set their hearts to see that this project becomes a *fait accompli* at as early a date as possible. The ryots can live only if this project comes into being and not otherwise; and will the Government come to their rescue betimes?"

* Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—" Mr. President, once more the carnival of speech-making is in full swing and in obedience to ancient tradition, if not in the hope of any attention being given to my remarks, I venture to raise my feeble voice and to speak on behalf of the general public. So far as the budget goes, it seems to be the same monotony repeated, and there has not yet arisen in the minds of those responsible that enlarged outlook and that far off vision would help them to make a bold experiment and lay down a progressive policy which will pave the way for the health and welfare and material prosperity of the people of this Presidency. But perhaps that is too much to expect from the Government, constituted as it is to-day, though I admit that Sir Thomas Moir has done his best during his term of office by his advice. May I not, however, state the dominant feeling of many persons that to-day there is a considerable climbing down in the efficiency of some of the essential services of the Government, and that everywhere there is a feeling that the policy of the Government is none too apparent? I hope, Sir, I may state frankly that one of the services in which a great deal of dissatisfaction has been felt, is the Judicial services constituted as it is to-day. It was indeed no surprise to many of us that the Government had, in their recent order reviewing the administration of the Judicial services, to speak so seriously about the loss of efficiency and the delay and the lack of a proper sense of duty of some of the high-placed members of the Judicial Service. I am indeed glad that the Government have themselves realized that the service requires a great deal of toning up, if the dissatisfaction that is now felt is not to be much severe and keen.

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p.m.

"I am aware, Sir, that the High Court is beyond all criticism, and I do not venture to enter into the controversial field of reviewing the work of that supreme and august body. But, there is undoubtedly a feeling that the proverbial law's delays have reached the maximum and could not possibly be tolerated.

"When we take the mufassal courts into consideration, it is a common knowledge that the work there is so very scrappy, the number of postponements of hearings so frequent, that the litigant public is put to the greatest inconvenience. The judiciary do not seem to be aware that in consulting the convenience of the Bench and the Bar, they very often ignore altogether the litigant public, for whose sake it is supposed that both the Bench and the Bar exist. It is not an uncommon sight in many of the subordinate courts to see the Judges coming into office past the regulation time, and for the time at which courts close, there seems to be no definite time and no definite method in that respect. I know I am speaking with a full sense of responsibility when I make these allegations against the methods of work of the judiciary in this Presidency. But I feel strongly that the criticism is called for and that it is time that the Government did take some serious steps to stop the rot that has set in, in the work of the judiciary in this Presidency.

"I venture to suggest for the serious consideration of the Government the desirability of constituting a commission to enquire into the working of the Judicial Department, to consider the reason for the enormous delay, to suggest ways and means of combating with the heavy litigation that is still in arrears in such a large measure, and to suggest the desirability or the necessity of creating additional posts in particular areas including the High Court. I think the work of the Judicial Department has come to such an impasse that a commission of the description is absolutely necessary; and I trust the hon. the Law Member will bestow his best attention on it. I make this suggestion in a friendly spirit, because I know the hon. the Law Member is just as anxious as any one of us to improve the tone and the efficiency of the Judicial Department; and he is not responsible in any manner for the present condition of affairs in that department; it is a heritage that he has inherited from his predecessors. But I trust he will chalk out a bold policy and justify the hope that is entertained of him that he will be able to cope with the task that lies before him.

"The Judicial Service, more than any other, avails itself of the privilege of the largest number of holidays, and it seems to me that the time is come when, in the interests of the better administration of justice, the Government faced the question as to whether the number of holidays that are now allotted to the different courts should not be curtailed, whether it is not time that they should be asked to dispense justice on other days also when many other departments of Government, doing quite as good work and from whom just as efficient a standard of intellectual equipment is demanded, do sit up and turn out that work.

"There is one other complaint, Sir, that is very often made, that these courts are still housed in private houses and this, I consider, is a very serious and unfortunate state of affairs which should be remedied as early as possible. I do not see any reason why the Government should not take up a building programme, covering over a period of five or ten years, and see that at the end

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of this period, every court-house is located in a public building so as to command the convenience and the confidence of the general public, and particularly of the litigant public. I am glad to see that in the budget, provision is made for the building of some of the court-houses; but I would like the Law Member to seriously consider the desirability of launching on an extensive and complete building programme, such that, as I have suggested before, all court-houses will be located in public buildings in the course of the next five or ten years.

"I now come to the vexed question of the recruitment of the subordinate judiciary. The state of affairs, as revealed by the recent questions and answers, shows that there can be nothing more disappointing and calculated to create a greater amount of bitterness, than in the method by which the judiciary is recruited. In no other Presidency, I venture to say, in no other country, is there such a system of recruitment, and I fear one cannot understand why, in spite of the repeated protests that have been made on the floor of this House, in spite of the repeated attempts that have been made by private Members to introduce a modification in the legislation, why the Government should not themselves take up this question and see that in future, at any rate, this power is vested in the hands of the Public Services Commission, which has been recently created. I do not want the power to be vested in the hands of the Government—for that may lead to criticism of a different kind—but if the Government really believe that the Public Services Commission is to perform its duties impartially and act as a judicial tribunal in the matter of the recruitment of members to the services, there is absolutely no reason why they should not avail themselves of this opportunity to see that this function of recruitment of the subordinate judicial officers is also vested in the Public Services Commission.

"Coming to the Public Services Commission itself, I am glad, Sir, that that Commission has been constituted, and I have no doubt that it will have a useful place in the public life of this Presidency. But it seems to me that there is a necessity at this early stage for the Government to take some steps to see that the principles of recruitment to be based are well understood by the Public Services Commission. We, sitting on this side of the House, have always made it plain that the primary function of any constituted authority for the recruitment of services in the present state of affairs and under existing conditions should be the due apportionment of all such patronage and all such power as between the various communities in this Presidency. May I, as an Andhra, raise my feeble voice of protest against this fact of the complete, the almost complete, effacement of the claims of the Andhras in the matter of the recruitment to the services? May I not also point to the fact that to-day, there is a new monopoly growing up in public services and we, who stand for equal opportunities for all, raise our voice of protest against this monopoly, and against all monopolies—whether that be the monopoly of communities, or the monopoly of districts, or the monopoly of territorial areas. Some of those who have come from the Western countries will easily realize why we should raise this voice of protest. If the Highlander north of Cheviat Hills is none too friendly to an invasion of the little Englander into the home of hills and dales and if the little Englander is just as jealous and as watchful about the invasion of the Scot and the Irish into his home, why should it not be that the invasion of the East Coast by the West Coast or vice versa, and the south all over, should find no favour with anybody who

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stands for a just apportionment of the patronage of the public services? I think I am voicing the feelings of a considerable section of the public, when I say that this growing tendency of recruitment of people from one particular district or one particular area of this Presidency should undoubtedly be checked. Otherwise, there would be serious consequences and a greater amount of discontent will result which will be very difficult to assuage.

"I now come to the great irrigation projects launched in this Presidency. Of the Mettur Project, I had once made the remark—'the less said about it, the better'—I can only hope that my prophecies may all prove false, and that I may be convicted by this House as one who has been unduly pessimistic about the utility, the possibility, and the economic construction of the great Mettur Project. I may, however, point out that there is a considerable amount of dissatisfaction, especially in the rural areas, that while these large schemes go through without much difficulty, the minor irrigation projects on which the ryots in many of the small villages depend so largely, are neglected and are not given much consideration by the authorities concerned. The simple question of the repairing of a tank bund, or the construction of a damaged channel, means much more to the poor ryot who has got a small piece of cultivable land at his disposal, while the large projects on which millions are spent and for which a too costly establishment is maintained, will naturally help the man who has already amassed a good fortune and still continues to derive more benefit from the exchequers of the general public.

"Coming to the Police, Sir, it is a matter of satisfaction to me that so far as this Presidency is concerned, the work of the Police has been uniformly satisfactory and I congratulate the hon. Member in charge on the efficiency and the discipline of the forces at his command. Still, there is one feeling that is uppermost in my mind, as in the minds of many others, that unfortunately there are differences which are not yet eradicated as between the two sections of the Police force. I do not see why these differences should be perpetuated between the Indian section and the European section. I would suggest for the serious consideration of the hon. Member that he will be doing a great act of service to the police force if he will see that, as far as possible, these differences are removed, so that there may be a united body of disciplined persons, with no feelings of superiority or inferiority, except by virtue of the office they hold, so that there may be that oneness that is essential and that is the dominating factor in every other country in the ranks of the lesser army of the land. There is one other matter which requires the attention of the hon. Member that many appeals to the superior officers are lying undisposed of indefinitely and I need hardly say that justice delayed is justice denied.

"I come now, Sir, with some hesitation, to the Transferred departments of Government. I do not know if my remarks will have any value at all in this particular field, for I know that things are done in a way that has puzzled even the most optimistic of us as to the reasons which have animated those in charge of these affairs. I do not wish to speak at great length how very disappointing it has been for some of us to note the manner in which Local Self-Government institutions have been handled. Local-Self Government will be a farce and probably worse than a farce if every opportunity is not taken to influence it for good and the utility and efficiency maintained for the best

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interests of the general public. What, after all, does the common villager, the millions of the people of this country want? Good roads, easy facilities of communication, moderate educational facilities for their children and medical relief. Are these considerations kept primarily in view, and have the departments concerned, or the Ministers responsible for these departments, done ought to augment the resources of these departments? More grants for roads, good roads, better facilities of transport and communication, a large number of primary institutions, and medical relief, such that it may reach the remotest village: these are the crying needs of the country. The scheme of rural medical relief inaugurated by my late lamented leader, the late Raja Sahib of Panagal, has not made further progress, because greater amount of encouragement could not be given in this direction. It is necessary that further funds should be placed at the disposal of rural medical dispensaries, that more aid should be given for the doctor and the midwife so that they may have a living wage and need not worry about their natural sustenance. A larger number of rural dispensaries have to be opened in the remoter areas, and I for one feel that, if a programme is set about, a definite topographical distribution of these centres should be made, so that they might not grow haphazard; and if every year the Government will devote a portion of the amount for this particular relief, then in the course of a few years, it can be said that rural medical relief has been completed and made efficient.

"I would like to take this opportunity of referring to the fact that in spite of costly buildings having been put up, the Guntur Medical School is yet in the distant future. I trust the Government will take early steps to see that the school is opened early.

"Regarding propaganda work I find that a sum of only 5 lakhs of rupees has been set apart for this work which is not at all sufficient. The boards are doing really useful work. More pracharakas should be engaged, more magic lantern demonstration should be given. Already the effect of the preachings is felt and in course of time I am sure the masses would be educated to see eye to eye the evils of drink.

"I have referred to the question of the recruitment to some of the services. As far as I can gather, Sir, the Government are now launching on a scheme of recruiting to certain important places without giving that necessary publicity that ought essentially to be the prime factor for the drawing in of the best intellects of the country. I do not know for what reason they are doing it, but I think it is extremely unfortunate that the impression is prevalent that some appointments are filled up without the necessary publicity which will not ensure the best candidate from coming in.

"There is another aspect of the question that I would like to emphasize. There has been unfortunately a tendency in recent times to place a greater credit on the Western Universities than on our own Universities. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the remarks of the High Commissioner that it should be made plain to everybody that a qualification of an English University does not necessarily mean a passport to public service. If the Government is going to welcome and to encourage the possessors of degrees of the English Universities as against those of the Indian Universities then I would ask of them in common fairness and decency to cut down all their grants to University education in this country and to close down the Universities. That is the only consistent policy with an attitude or

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a frame of mind which prefers a foreign qualification just because of that glamour of a foreign degree. I had hoped that those days had passed; but unfortunately recent events will show that, far from those days having passed, there is a recrudescence of that spirit proceeding from persons who have to be the first to safeguard the prestige and the utility of home Universities.

"I am afraid I must come to a close. I have only tried to point out a few of the urgent defects that have to be remedied. I know that if I were to enter upon a theme, the time at my disposal, or the time at the disposal of the House, will not permit me to complete the tale of woe. As I said in the beginning, this is an annual carnival of speech-making; what permanent effect it will have I do not think that I can with any hope prophesy. I would, however, commend to the front benches opposite, the necessity of keeping up the prestige and efficiency of the Government and do anything for the poor to see that the general good of the public is safeguarded."

4 p.m. * The ZAMINDAR OF SINGAMPATTI :—"Sir, I now rise up to tender my heartiest congratulations on the hon. the Finance Member for the very lucid and masterly statement of the fiscal condition of this Presidency during the current year and his forecast for the next. I fully appreciate the reference to the new 'constitutional regime' to be ushered in within a comparatively short period of time as stated by the hon. the Finance Member; and although I had expected that for the increased expenditure certain untapped resources for augmenting receipts might be envisaged, my hon. Friend has apparently left the task to his successor.

"I must also express my deep misgivings as regards the still increasing revenue under the head of Excise, and its estimate is indeed appalling, notwithstanding the explanation stated in paragraph 6 of the report, which however is pleasant reading. I say that as long as such revenue is tainted at its source, it must fill our minds with sorrow and lead us to discover a way out, as the expenditure on education and other useful and necessary items will touch the middle and upper classes only, while the administration of the excise it is that will reach the masses; and unless and until the 'anti-drink propaganda' is broadcasted with enthusiasm, the masses cannot effectively be weaned away from this infectious habit; and while I can fully sympathize with the hon. the Finance Member in his anxiety not to lose hold of this main source of revenue, it is up to all interested in the financial stability of this Presidency and in its vast population to have such source replaced by some other and generally accepted one; and let us still hope for the best.

"I once again extend my hearty felicitations to the hon. the Finance Member for the interesting presentation which to me has been of an educative value."

"I am happy to state that what the Finance Member had anticipated in 1926, by way of still further advances in the material prosperity of the Presidency, has become a fact accomplished to a considerable extent, and for my part, I believe that the hon. Sir Thomas Moir has been the sun, round which we have revolved, and he will continue to send his rays to us and our Presidency even from a vast distance."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"Mr. President, Sir, the hon. Sir Thomas Moir during his stewardship of the finances of this province has found it possible to provide for many new developments owing to the unequal increases to our resources resulting from the remission of provincial contributions. But the

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allotment of funds for these purposes has been made in a haphazard way according to his own admission. Temporary affluence blinded the financial sense and money was doled out for schemes which happened to be ready without taking care to find out whether there were not more essential schemes which had a prior claim on our finances. Expenditure has been allowed to grow in an injudicious manner while all the time the Finance Member has been telling us that expenditure cannot continue to be on the upward grade to the same degree in future years. For at least three years now the Finance Member has been sounding a note of warning that the normal growth of revenue will be inadequate to meet the immensity of our needs in future. He frightened the opposition leaders last year with the prospect of having to frame in future a budget on the basis of land revenue which has to remain stationary, of stamp duties which have to be reduced and of an excise income which has to be wiped out if the popular demand in these matters is to be met and then of providing from such an exchequer with diminishing revenues for the ever growing demands from nation building departments. This time while presenting his last budget he asks this House to contemplate the financial future of this Presidency with the imminent prospect of further addition to our expenditure under the coming constitutional regime. He leaves to the Legislative Council the responsibility of finding new sources of revenue to be substituted for excise revenue which is gradually to disappear and for the increase in land revenue which is to be put a stop to. He gloomily forecasts that if this is not done his successors will have to function in a financial vacuum under provincial autonomy.

"Since the reforms almost every provincial Government in this country seem to have been faced with financial stringency and they have found themselves unable to provide adequately for the expansion of education, agriculture, medical relief and the other nation building services. It has been pointed out that this difficulty has risen mainly on account of the Central Government keeping to itself every source of expanding revenue and assigning to the Local Government inelastic sources of revenue to meet the demands of transferred departments which require increase in expenditure year after year. The consideration of this matter will have to be left to those who have to allocate heads of revenue to the Central and Local Governments under the new constitutional regime. Let us confine ourselves to the problem put before us by the Finance Member. In what way have the Madras Government tried to economise expenditure or to augment the resources of this province so as to avoid the financial straits to which according to the Finance Member, Madras will be driven in the near future? The Government is being maintained on a top-heavy scale unsuited to the economic conditions of this poor country. No attempt has been made to reduce the salaries of men at the top or to bring down the huge expenditure on buildings. On the other hand we are having a number of new posts with large salaries and reorganizations of superior services on a higher scale of pay. The 'brick and mortar side' of the ordinary departmental expansions is continuing to be provided on a lavish scale though the Public Works Department is unable to spend the funds so generously placed at its disposal. The huge sum of Rs. 247.59 lakhs has been provided for Civil Works in this budget. This means an increase of no less than 56 and odd lakhs over the revised estimates of the sum to be spent on this head during the current year. The expenditure on civil works forms now the third biggest item of expenditure. It is surprising to find the

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Finance Member telling us that the Government have found it impossible to give effect to the demand for the creation of a Rural Development fund. Is this the way in which the Government are giving effects to the recommendations of the Agricultural Commission? This Commission has laid special emphasis on the duty of the Government to bring to bear all its resources on the improvement of village life in all directions on the ground that it is the first and most essential step for promoting national welfare and prosperity. This House has time and again urged the necessity for creating a Rural Development fund. Could not the Government give at least 50 lakhs as a nucleus for this fund out of the surplus in hand or by cutting down the expenditure on Civil Works. The Finance Member is probably right in saying that after all a revenue of 18½ crores for a large province like this with 42 millions of people is hardly sufficient to provide more than the barest essentials. His view is that in a Province like Madras, of which the wealth is predominantly agricultural, new or substituted taxation will have to fall mainly upon agriculture. To what extent have the Government used their resources to develop the agricultural wealth of this province? The improvement and the extension of agriculture and the development of industries is no doubt the best way to add to the material wealth of the people and to enhance the income of the State at the same time. Yet Government have all along been most niggardly in spending money for such a fruitful purpose as it is evident to us from the Budget memorandum. Agriculture and Industries get only 73.25 lakhs out of a total expenditure of 1,861.90 lakhs in this budget, i.e., only 4 per cent of the money we have to spend. From 1920-21 to 1930-31 our expenditure has risen to the extent of 669.78 lakhs but out of this increase only 35.73 lakhs, i.e., barely 5 per cent of the total increase has gone for Agriculture and Industries. This is how the premier source of our wealth is being looked after by the Government. Contrast with this the Police Budget which swallows as much as 173 and odd lakhs and you can understand how Government are discharging their responsibility. It must be said to the credit of the Government that they have recognized their duty better in the matter of education and given it the first place in the budget with Rs. 306.41 lakhs allotted for it in the coming year. It is a pity that a great deal of the money spent on the primary education of children who don't remain sufficiently long in school to attain literacy is practically wasted. It is only by the introduction of the compulsory system that this waste can be effectively stopped. The recurring cost of universal elementary education has been officially estimated at figures varying from 6½ crores to 10½ crores or so. If Government can't afford to have compulsory education for all children, they can adopt compulsion to keep at school boys who first come there of their own accord and see that they complete the primary course. The additional expenditure necessary for adopting this form of compulsion will be comparatively small and it will be worth incurring for preventing the present waste of public funds on elementary education. As the Hartog Committee has rightly observed, there is waste and ineffectiveness not only in the primary system but throughout the whole of our educational system. We have few or no institutions here corresponding to the technical and vocational institutions in the Western countries where varied forms of training for practical life are given. So the large majority of our boys whether they are suited for higher studies are not have to pass through the same mill and go from school to college and find themselves at last in the unemployment market. The

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Government are guilty of a serious neglect in the matter of giving effect to the recommendations of the Committee of Unemployment. Repeated questions in the Council by myself as well as others have failed to move the hon. the Home Member to take action in this matter. The unemployment of the educated classes is assuming serious proportions and unless Government take immediate steps to tackle this problem by adapting our educational system to the economic conditions of our country, and in other ways, there can be no salvation for our young men.

"It is very disappointing to find that the Government have not yet thought of giving financial assistance out of the provincial revenues to the Board of Religious Endowments and the temple committees under them to carry on their work. The levying of contributions from temples and mutts has made the working of the Endowments Act rather unpopular, and the collection of this amount has also been found difficult. The Endowment Board and the temple committees have no funds to employ adequate staff for the work of inspection, supervision and collection. There is no money for conducting even elections to the committees. The consequence is that the work of the Board and committees has been seriously handicapped. A great deal of our national wealth is locked up in our temples and mutts and proper administration of these institutions and funds is sure to result in immense good to the country. The Religious Endowments Act has been hailed as one of the most beneficent pieces of legislation placed on the statute book by the reformed Council because it is intended for this very purpose. It is, therefore, most regrettable that the Government are not helping the operation of this Act by giving the contributions which the Board and the committees need so much."

* * Mr. M. V. GANGADHARA SIVA :—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to congratulate the hon. the Finance Member for having presented the Budget. The present system of assignment of lands to the depressed classes, does in no way help the members of the depressed classes, for the reason that we are asked to cultivate barren and stony lands at a great deal of expense of money and labour and when the lands are made cultivable, those lands are thrown open for auction, or they are said to be venka porambokes. All this is due to the mischief of the karnams and reddis who make the report to the Government. Our immediate trouble is through the petty karnams and the reddis who constitute the real bar for the poor cultivating ryots of the depressed classes. I therefore request the hon. the Revenue Member to make a special note of this and to instruct the district collectors to investigate the matter personally when such cases occur and not to leave it in the hands of the tahsildars, revenue inspectors, karnams and reddis.

"Then, coming to the Exoise department, after a great deal of agitation, Government have sanctioned five lakhs of rupees for starting propaganda work. After short experience, it has been found that this has solved the unemployment problem to some extent, but not the problem of drinking liquor. The chairmen of the various committees appoint such persons as pracharakas who can be useful to them in their elections and not in the discharge of their legitimate duties. According to a Government Order, members of the depressed classes should be given preference in appointing

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pracharakas and propagandists, but the chairmen of committees are not taking into their heads this instruction in appointing pracharakas for conducting classes. Sir, I therefore request Government that a fair amount of these appointments may be given to the students of the depressed classes who can work better than the chairmen of the committees. Moreover, in my opinion, it is a waste of public money and Government money on this purpose.

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p.m.

"Coming to the question of the Police department, we have been agitating on the floor of this House on many occasions, for the recruitment of the members of the depressed classes as constables and head constables, but in vain. We complained many a time especially regarding the raising of our social status, and our people being appointed as constables or head constables. I request the hon. the Home Member to make a special note of this and direct the Superintendents of Police to give preference to our depressed classes people at least 50 per cent when selection is made for constables and head constables; more especially because since this department requires no higher qualification than a knowledge of the three R's.

"Mr. President, on more than one occasion, on the floor of this House, we have elicited by way of interpellation answers from the Government as well as from the Ministers that we are Hindus. When such being the case why not the depressed classes be not given a chance of being a member in the temple committees. I request the hon. the Chief Minister to make a bold attempt in the interest of the depressed classes, and to nominate our people to temple committees. Anyhow, Mr. President, we as the true sons of India are making arrangements to get this to a successful end, irrespective of consequences.

"Another serious insult to our community is that in the sign boards in front of coffee hotels, restaurants and saloons, it is clearly written, that Panchamas, Muhammadans and Christians are not allowed admission. Mr. President, this sort of advertisement in open public places disgracing our position will lead to serious calamities, and it tends in the coming generations to create a feeling of distinction of castes. I request the hon. the Minister for Public Health to make arrangements or to send a note to the Corporation to remove such sign boards in the interests of the Panchamas, Muhammadans and Christians.

Mr. President, when the allopathic system of medicine was started in India it is our people who offered service first, and it is the doctors and midwives from our community who established the allopathic system in India. When that system was in the infant stage in India the orthodox Hindus hated it for the reason that the students had to be taught on the dead bodies first. When such being the case, Mr. President, why should not Government give the first preference to the depressed classes in the matter of admission to the medical schools and colleges and midwife classes. I request the hon. the Minister for Public Health to make a note of this and instruct the Surgeon General to see that our people are given preference in admission and selection in the medical schools and colleges and in midwifery classes. Further I request Government to give some substantial grants to Homoeopathic dispensaries run by private doctors at great sacrifice to such dispensaries commended by officials and non-officials."

* Mr. D. THOMAS:—"Mr. President, Sir, this hon. House is under a debt of gratitude to the hon. the Finance Member for the very clear

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exposition of the financial position and prospects of this Presidency. He has told us that there are two main items of revenue to this province, and of these two items the item of agriculture has reached the maximum stage of expansion possible, and that the other item of revenue, to wit, excise, is bound to disappear in the course of a few years. He has thus sounded in this, his last budget, a note of gloomy foreboding. But I believe that this note of pessimism is not justifiable on the actual facts of the matter. Taking the revenue from agriculture we find though the maximum rate has been reached still there are in this province large areas of untilled ground. We know the Agricultural department of this Government is functioning and is seeking to give facilities for improved water-lift. We know the Department of Public Works is trying to improve and enhance the sources of irrigation in this province. If we are to place reliance on the activities of the Agricultural department and those of the Public Works Department, and if we believe that in the coming years greater facilities will be given for the installation of water-lifts for dry and increased irrigation sources for wet lands then I believe the revenue from agriculture will not be stagnant.

"In the case of excise revenue also, I believe the Finance Member's pessimism is not justifiable. My hon. Friend, Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, has shown from the figures of the budget for the last year and for this year that the Government themselves do not have much faith in the effects of temperance propaganda. As regards the working of the temperance boards I must say that it is only just a few months since these boards have been started and it is too early to pronounce our final judgment on the achievements of these boards. But I believe that I would be justified in saying that the very nature of the propaganda is such that it can only touch the very fringe of the problem, and nothing more than that. In these days of the twentieth century, direct and didactic preachings will have very little effect. After all there are only three or four pracharakas for each of the 26 districts; and this, I submit, is only like a drop of water in an ocean. The influence or the cause which drives these people to the toddy shop is not lack of knowledge, or lack of power to realize the evils of drinking, but the real cause is traceable to two sources, one direct and the other an indirect cause. The direct cause is that these people are not able to exercise sufficient restraint, sufficient control over themselves in the face of numerous opportunities and temptations that are placed before them in their daily life and daily avocations. The indirect cause is that their economic life is so low, their environment is so sordid that the only refuge they can seek to secure a temporary forgetfulness is by the fumes of intoxication. So long as Government confine themselves to this sort of propaganda, that is, by methods of sweet persuasion and preaching, they will be safe. It is only when Government are prepared to commit themselves to direct methods of prohibition and to adopt and carry out methods for the economic upliftment of the ordinary people then only the drink problem will be tackled efficiently and effectively. I believe that the carrying out of this propaganda work will be a sort of blind which will prevent us from realizing our real position. By pursuing this policy Government are not going to have a less amount of revenue from excise, but I fear they may have even a larger amount than that they at present enjoy. In the United States to adopt complete prohibition it required not persuasion, not a mere cull of sweetness and light but an amendment of the constitution.

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"In dealing with the question of the maximum capacity of taxation being reached the hon. the Finance Member did not resolutely grapple with the ways by which the situation can be met. The situation can be met in two ways, one by finding out sources of substituted taxation, and the other by effecting retrenchment in Government departments. So far as the problem of substituted taxation is concerned it appears that the hon. the Finance Member has taken a detached and non-chalant view of the situation. What the Finance Member says is that the Legislative Council is going to be given greater powers in times to come and it is the look-out of the Legislative Council to find out ways and means by which this substituted taxation can be found out. In this connexion, I must be allowed to say that the Finance Member as well as the Government of this province have got as much a duty to devote their energies and attention to this matter as any other body. They cannot simply say: 'Here we are, it is the duty of the Legislative Council to find out sources of substituted taxation.' I believe it is by the genuine and co-operative effort of the Government of Madras and of every member of this House that we shall be able to find out sources of substituted revenue.

"As regards the other alternative, that is, the adopting of the policy of retrenchment, several hon. Members of this House have already referred to the fact that in no department of the Government has any serious attempt been made to adopt it. It has been pointed out in the picturesque language of the hon. Finance Member that the money of the ryots is being converted into bricks and mortar. (Mr. R. Nagan Gowda: Hear, hear.) Coming to the question of education, it is well to observe that the allotment of money to education is generally high over all other heads. Mr. Shetty pointed out that to a certain extent the Government of Madras is liberal in regard to education. But I believe the increase in the allotment over the last year's figures is due to the fact that it is proposed to reorganize the services. I think the real thing to be done is with regard to the improvement of schools. Take the question of the education of women; recently the University Commission toured round the Presidency and as a result of their peregrinations they have made several strictures on the colleges and one of the colleges affected seriously by this is the Sarah Tucker College in Tinnevely."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will have to come to a close soon."

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Mr. D. THOMAS:—"I believe that in the matter of women's education the Government ought to provide adequate funds not only for the current working of the various institutions but also for the efficient equipment and outfit. I believe that the Government of Madras will in the present year and in the years to come be able to provide the necessary funds for the purpose both of equipment and also the current working.

"I have only one word to say as regards the Judicial Department. The revenue which is derived from the Judicial Department is over Rs. 165 lakhs—Rs. 145 lakhs from the sale of judicial stamps and Rs. 20 lakhs and odd from the levy of fees and other miscellaneous items."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has far exceeded the time-limit."

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* Mr. T. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, it is not as a matter of routine that I acknowledge with gratitude the financial statement that has been presented to us by the hon. the Finance Member. Sir, he has entertained fears and also hopes in respect of the finances of our Presidency and he has expressed those fears and hopes in such a forcible manner that we have been enabled to realize all his fears and hopes in a quite intimate manner. He has shown his sympathetic concern for the welfare not only of our immediate finance but also for that of the years to come. It is true, however, he has not been able to see certain things in their proper perspective. For example, he says that 'the ryot as a whole has had more money to save or to spend on superfluities or luxuries and has spent part of his surplus on alcoholic drinks.' I should say, Sir, that it is rather a violent inference with regard to the prosperous condition of the ryots. But we must make allowance for the fact that the position in which he is placed not only officially but also socially prevents him from realizing the hard condition of the ryots as we are able to do.

"Then, Sir, I may be permitted to say a few words regarding the paragraph concerning excise. It is a great satisfaction to us all that the Finance Member has been able to say in respect of the temperance propaganda that is going on in this Presidency that its object is really to suppress the custom and tastes from which the revenue is derived. Then, Sir, my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha observed that the Government must not undertake the business of preventing drinks. In this connexion, I may be permitted to refresh the memory of this House with regard to the achievements of Mr. Saldanha all along till some six months back in this House when he was occupying this block along with his erstwhile colleagues. It was always an entertaining feature in the question time when the hon. Minister for Excise was put questions by Mr. Saldanha himself and his comrades in respect of the fact that Government was not doing anything for preventing drink and the missiles that were thrown at him were really of a powerful character and the Minister actually quailed. There was some weight in the criticisms that were levelled against the Government. Now what do we hear from Mr. Saldanha? He says that the Government must not undertake the business of preventing drink. At the time when the Government was not doing anything they were denouncing the Government that they had not raised one little finger of theirs to prevent drink but now he says it is not the duty of the Government. The cogeny between what he was saying then and what he is saying now is really too subtle for our heads to comprehend. Then, Sir, I may say that the temperance propaganda in the Tinnevely district has been doing some substantial work. True it is that the hands that are available are rather few. However, I know instances in which whole villages have stopped drink altogether. And they have also petitioned to the Minister and the Excise Commissioner that the shops must be closed in their villages. There is a wholesome clamour on the part of many villagers that the propagandists must come to them more frequently. The hon. the Minister for Excise is doing his best to enlarge the sphere of work and also the means whereby all that can be achieved. In this connexion, I may be permitted to say that it is no small piece of executive initiative and achievement that in spite of the traditions of the Government, it has been possible for the hon. Excise Minister to deal a rather deadly blow upon the till-now-venerated idol, the vessel of liquor, whether it be in the form of a cask or a bottle or the unpretentious 'kallu kalayam.'"

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* Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, as this is the last budget which the hon. the Finance Member will have introduced in this Council, I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate him on the successful manner in which he had been handling the finances of this Presidency during the period of his stewardship.

"I consider, Sir, that the Government have underestimated the receipts and to some extent overestimated the expenditure especially under Civil Works. It is explained that receipts and expenditure are budgeted on the law of averages. In so doing at the end of the year we have invariably seen increase under receipts and decrease under certain items of expenditure. This is also borne out by the statement of the Accountant-General and Auditor-General published in the report of the Accounts Committee for 1927-28.

"Between 1921-22 and 1929-30 the revenues of this Presidency have increased by 273.18 lakhs while the expenditure shows an increase of 431.81 lakhs. The increase under Land Revenue amounts to 36.84 lakhs; but in proportion to this increase, no corresponding expenditure has been incurred for the benefit of those who contributed this amount to the coffers of the exchequer. Of the increase of 431.81 lakhs under expenditure, a sum of 31.14 lakhs is absorbed by the Land Revenue, General Administration, Law and Police Departments, leaving a sum of 400.67 lakhs for all the other departments of Government. A cursory reading of the budget leads one to the conclusion that a disproportionately large amount is being spent on services and civil works. Just before the inauguration of the Montford reforms the Government decided to increase the salaries of its servants and introduced an incremental scale of salaries. Little did the public then realize its financial implications. The worst fears which the hon. Mr. Todhunter gave expression to, in his speech on the budget for 1921-22, have now been realized. Even in regard to the budget under discussion, the hon. the Finance Member has observed that, in view of the fact that one of the two main sources of revenue shall be reduced to stagnation and the other gradually undermined and destroyed, the House shall have, before long, to face the question of substituted taxation. In this connexion, I must observe that, in our attempt to make good the loss of revenue in the two directions, we must direct our attention, more to effect retrenchment in the higher ranks of the services than devising additional sources of revenue which, as has been observed by the hon. the Finance Member himself, would ultimately fall only on the agriculturists. At the risk of being misunderstood, I am constrained to observe that the country cannot afford to continue to maintain the staff of the higher ranks of the permanent services, at its present cost any longer. I venture to state that the time has been reached when Government should revise the policy of expenditure on its services and explore avenues for the reduction of the ever-increasing expenditure in that direction, having at the same time due regard for efficiency. Further the sums set apart for the provision of office buildings and quarters for Government officials are disproportionately high. As I stated last year, this Presidency can ill-afford to look up such enormous sums in brick and mortar. It is high time that the Government takes up the question of seeing how far the construction of quarters for their officers is a paying proposition.

"The crying need of the hour is the extension of medical relief in its various phases to the urban and rural parts of the Presidency. I am sorry

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that no adequate provision has been made for the extension of facilities for the treatment of venereal and dental diseases in the mufassal hospitals. Provision must, in my opinion, be made for the opening of such sections in every district headquarter hospital. The menace of tuberculosis is ever on the increase and no strenuous attempts have so far been made to combat the same in the mufassal. The pressing need for the opening of tuberculosis hospitals in the mufassal, in localities considered suitable for the purpose, has, I submit, the first claim on the sum allotted for medical relief in the budget under discussion. I appeal therefore to the hon. the Minister for Public Health to take up the question in right earnest and sanction the opening of some such hospitals in the mufassal.

"There is a widespread feeling that provision for water-supply and drainage schemes is not being made on a suitable scale. It is admitted by all that an adequate supply of protected and pure water is a dire human necessity; and the Government or the local body charged with the administration of the locality concerned that fails to provide such supply would be failing in one of its primary duties towards the citizens committed to its charge.

"In this connexion, I have to refer to the fact that, for the first time after the introduction of the Local Self-Government, the Government have, during the current year, made a claim on certain municipalities in the Presidency for payment of charges in respect of water taken from certain rivers for drinking and other purposes. I need hardly say that such a claim is unjustified and will throw an additional burden on the slender resources of the municipalities. I hope that the hon. the Minister for Public Health will give the matter the consideration it deserves and not only withdraw the claim but also see that such claims are not put forward in the future. 4-45 p.m.

"The advantages which the establishment of an Agricultural College in Coimbatore was expected to confer on the agriculturists, have not, I regret to state, been materialized. (Hear, hear.) It was expected that, with the establishment of the college and with the assistance which those turned out of the college would render to the agriculturists of the country, the latter would be able to make two blades grow where only one grew before. These anticipations have not yet been realized; and the prevalent opinion is that the expenditure so far incurred on the college has been a 'monumental waste'. With regard to the Madras Forest College the less said the better. The opinion held even in responsible quarters is that it is a white elephant.

"Representations have been made to the Government to give the present second-grade college at Coimbatore to the position of a first-grade college. I regret to state that the Government have turned a deaf ear to those representations. The result has been that poor parents have been sending their children to far-off places for their higher collegiate education and maintaining them at heavy expenditure. Coimbatore is the third largest municipal centre in this Presidency. The first two centres have first-grade colleges and first-grade colleges have been established in places of lesser importance also. It is only in the fitness of things that Coimbatore also should have a first-grade college. Whether Coimbatore gets a college or not at least let me have the consolation that the hon. the Chief Minister hears what I say. I would therefore appeal to the hon. the Chief Minister with an urgency

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and earnestness that I can command to be pleased to reconsider the question and reach a decision favourable to us and earn thereby the lasting gratitude of the people of the Coimbatore district.

"In passing, I may observe, Sir, that after the introduction of the scheme of grant for 'single-teacher schools' the strength of most of such schools has considerably increased, necessitating the employment of more teachers. Local bodies find it difficult to meet the increased expenditure even after the levy of education cess, as Government subsidy has not been increased in proportion to the increase in the number of teachers. I think it is high time that the Government takes up the question for consideration and sanction early the grant of increased subsidies to local bodies.

"Sir, rural communications have not received their due share of attention in the budget. A good road is a necessity in most of the villages not so much as a matter of convenience for motor traffic but as a necessary means of ordinary locomotion. A good road is as great a necessity in rural organization as a railway in national organization. The insistence of the condition imposed by Government that half the cost of road construction should be met by the local bodies from out of their funds acts as an impediment to any progress being made in this direction. I urge therefore that the rule be relaxed and that the local bodies be permitted to utilize the grants made to them for the purpose even if they are not able to find their share of the cost, provided the Government are satisfied that such local bodies deserve special consideration. While I am on the subject of grants, I cannot but allude to the observations of the hon. the Finance Member that, under Civil Works and Public Health, there has been a lapse of grants to the extent of 95 lakhs in the year and to his complaint against the departments concerned in respect of those lapses. I may venture to express the opinion that the departments are not wholly to blame. Application to Government for a grant is purely, if I may say so, a game of chance. In the hope of being able to obtain the grant, in the course of any coming year, local bodies begin to press their applications from an earlier year, even though they are admittedly not in a position to start the work in respect of which they apply for a grant. The total absence of any degree of certainty in obtaining the grant is answerable to the lack of approximation to accuracy which the hon. the Finance Member has complained about.

"In attempting a forecast of the future, the hon. the Finance Member has rightly alluded to the political turmoil in which we are at present engaged and drawn our attention to the fresh constitutional changes that we shall shortly be entering upon and to the responsibility that rests upon our shoulders in the direction of seeing that the future Council is not placed in the position of having to function in a financial vacuum and take an exchequer, with declining assets, and strained beyond its capacity by virtue of our present commitments. I am keenly alive to the responsibility that rests upon us in this direction. I may also inform the House that although I had originally intended to press for the reduction of stamp duties and court-fees, in view of the observations of the hon. the Finance Member, I have made up my mind to give way for the present, so far as that question is concerned. But it is impossible for me, Sir, to agree with him when he seeks, however, to use the same argument against the creation of a Rural Development Fund. The creation of a Rural Development Fund is, in my opinion, a matter of such urgent importance that the putting off of that

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question will admit of no justification whatsoever. I therefore earnestly reiterate the appeal which I made to Government during the course of the discussion in March last, and press for the early constitution of a Rural Development Fund."

* Mr. RAMANATH GOENKA :—"This is the first time when I take part in a budget discussion for now I am forced to make a few remarks on a matter which bitterly affects the poor people. I am a seller of piece-goods and yarns to the poor. If their purchasing power is reduced I cannot sell my piece-goods quickly and therefore I lose money. Much has been made by people at Home as also by the Secretary of State about increasing the purchasing power of the ryots of this country. But we see now that all the money that the people can save is lost by drink. Sir, nothing is being done to tackle this question but simply eye-washes are being made. Five lakhs have been allotted for prohibition propaganda, but I do not think, Sir, any useful purpose will be served by giving this amount for this propaganda. If the revenue to the Government from this source is 6 crores the poor people have got to pay on account of this drink evil something like 18 crores to make the Government get 6 crores out of it. If the Government get 6 crores and the people waste 18 crores, cannot the human intellect devise any means for saving at least the 12 crores which is being wasted to-day? Human intellects have been able in the past as well as in the present to devise methods of doing things which are said to be impossible by certain persons. Can they not save this wastage of 12 crores? That is the point on which I lay stress. If you can save these 12 crores then the poor people can buy more cloth, can be happier, can buy all their requirements, can lead easy lives in their homes and it naturally follows that I will have more profit. Sir, a lot is being said about increasing the purchasing power of the ryot but they do not even lift their little finger in the matter of prohibition. Sir, I have got figures given to me and I have carefully looked into the budget for the last four years. Every year the actual receipt from drink is more than what is estimated by the most clever Finance Member. Sir, they say that our revenue will be 5½ crores; it is actually six crores. When they say 4½ it will be 5 crores. Sir, from the report of the Madras Excise Commissioner the consumption of country spirit in the previous year was 2,264,965 gallons and in the year 1928-29 2,517,568 gallons, showing an increase of 11·2 per cent. In foreign liquor there was an increase of 17·8 per cent. In beer there was an increase of 17·8 per cent. In the consumption of opium there was an increase of 41 per cent. In ganja there has been an increase of 6·5 per cent. As regards toddy there has been a consumption of something like 15 million gallons. Though the propaganda is being done by the Government, rather supposed to be done by the Government, nothing actually is being done. If the Government is serious about it why not the Government bring forward a Bill that any advertisement of liquor will be illegal? Is it a great thing to be done? Where there is a will there is a way. Where there is no will you have simply to curtail the powers of the people. The poor people are fasting to-day. It is said that we must do something for the poor people; we must do rural reconstruction, this and that. But we are not doing anything. Sir, as regards this drink I am satisfied that you can devise means for stopping drink without losing the revenue. If people are able to save 18 crores they will be willing to pay 9 crores instead of 6 crores. You can get income from the earnings of the people. You can get by way of agricultural revenue. You can get by way of income-tax. If people make money

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and save money Government also can get money from so many forms of taxation. This is a matter which must be dealt with and dealt with seriously by the House. I am surprised that Government is lucky enough to have friends like Mr. Muthiah Mudaliyar to say that we are trying our best. They know that they are doing nothing. The Government says: 'Here is your representative, who is looking after it. What are we to do?' As a matter of fact our representative ought to be more careful of performing his duty properly. He can at least bring in a Bill to close 5 per cent of the shops every year. If that is done what will be the net result? You may lose 5 or 10 lakhs every year which you can very well lose. When we had a saving of 3½ crores of provincial contribution you must have come forward. Now you say we have no money. You could have tackled the exoise problem with 3½ crores in the pocket and we could have met the demands for education and public health by further taxation. I am not one of those who say that education and public health are not crying needs in India; but the more dire necessity is the elimination of the drink evil. Next I want to speak about the Official Assignee of Madras."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has exceeded the time-limit."

"The Council will be sitting on Saturday as well to reconsider the Malabar Tenancy Bill and also the Andhra University Amendment Bill. The Council will now adjourn and reassemble to-morrow at 11 o'clock."

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

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Friday, the 28th February 1930.

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

PRESENT:

Uman Sahib Bahadur, Kt., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.	Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.M.E., V.D., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.	Narasimha Rao, Mr. Mothay,
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.	Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Saturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.	Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib K.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Abdul Razzak Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	Raja of Kalikota.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Raja of Parlekimedi.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.	Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar, Mr. M.	Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Bhoomayya, Mr. J.	Ramalinga Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.
Bhoomayya, Mr. P.	Ramamurti, I.C.S., Mr. S. V.
Chidambaramudaliyar, Mr. T. K.	Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. O. B.	Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.	Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Rao Sahib P. J.	Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.	Robertson, Mr. R. J. C.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.	Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.	Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.	Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Krishnan, Mr. K.	Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.	Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Srinivasa Rao, Mr. Nagar.
Lakshmana Reddi, Mr. G.	Srinivasan, Rao Sahib B.
Leach, I.C.S., Mr. A. G.	Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.
Leach, Mr. A. J.	Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib Syed.
Mahmud Schammad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.	Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.	Talsairam, Mr. L. K.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib T. M.	Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
Muniswami Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur B.	Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.	Venkataramaia Nayudu, Rao Sahib Badeti.
Muppil Nayyar of Kavalappara.	Venkiah, Mr. S.
Murugappa	Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
A. M. M., Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur	Wood, Mr. C. E.
	Zaminder of Seithur.
	Zaminder of Singampatti.

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* **MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI** :—“ Mr. President, Sir, before proceeding to speak on the budget, I hope I may be pardoned if I make a passing reference to the sincere pleasure I feel at the recovery of Sir Thomas Moir from his serious illness. Nothing but his stern sense of duty would have impelled him to be present the other day for the purpose of presenting his last budget. In a couple of weeks, he will be retiring from the service of which he is a distinguished member, and I have not the slightest doubt that the Council will greatly miss his round full-blooded face which was ever ready to repel the attacks of the Opposition. I hope that he will enjoy sound health during the period of his rest, and in that enjoyment of sound health, he will remember the toiling millions of this country who supplied the grist to his financial mill.

“ Sir, since the provincial budgets have ceased to be matters of great policy and have become almost a piece of arithmetic, I do not think that the budget evokes in us any praise or congratulation nor does it offer a subject-matter of very serious discussion. On the other hand, you make use of these two or three days on general discussion for general criticism of the policy of the Government, the representation being more often of local and individual grievances.

“ Reviewing the figures for the last four or five years, one cannot but be struck with the large amounts that were charged to surplus. These were Rs. 98.37 lakhs in 1925-26, Rs. 101.48 lakhs in 1926-27, Rs. 139.14 lakhs in 1928-29 and Rs. 122.12 lakhs as per revised estimates for 1929-30. Surpluses of this kind are objectionable and I am glad that the hon. the Finance Member's attention has been drawn to these surpluses though from a different aspect from which I intend viewing at them. He had dealt with the surpluses from the aspect of indifference in estimating by the heads of the departments, and reprimanded severely such of those departments which were habitual offenders in those matters. Severe as the reprimand is, I do not think, Sir, that the heads of departments will show a better record of their capacity to know the capacity of their own spending powers. The surpluses, apart from the aspect of accountancy, are highly objectionable. In the first place, the very existence of surpluses is very bad. Such surpluses, if they continue to occur year after year at a time when we are taxed to the full and the people's capacity to pay taxes has been over-exceeded, become a veritable curse and an evil. Incessant demands for restoration of old rates in respect of the Registration Department have been made but met with the usual cry of ‘No money’ while all along there have been surpluses which could not be spent by the Government Departments. It is a distressing and discreditable feature that the revenue should go on increasing in Excise and on this increase the Government should go on committing themselves to further liabilities. There was an increase of nearly half a crore in the revenues during the current year. In the budget for 1930-31 though there is shown a decrease of 31 lakhs, this slight decrease, I have not the slightest doubt, will transform itself into a large surplus during the year. The hon. the Finance Member in trying to find out an excuse for the large consumption of arrack and toddy as due to seasonal conditions, falls into an inconsistency when he had himself admitted that the trade continues to be dull. Trade being admittedly dull, the increase of consumption is certainly not due to prosperous conditions of either the ryot or the labourer but to his despair and anxiety to drown his sorrows by drinking. To say then that the

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increase in consumption is due in a small measure to the propaganda which has been launched by the hon. the Minister for Excise not being organized is to say what the hon. the Finance Member himself does not believe. Propaganda or no propaganda, Sir, if the shops are set up before temples, mosques, schools and colleges and hospitals and market places, is there not reason to believe that this perennial pestilence of drinking will thrive on, thanks to the British Government, their policy, and it is, so to say, a sheer waste of money and it will be continued so long as this policy of the Government continues?

“ Coming to the Budget Estimate for 1930-31, it is regrettable to note that the promises of successive Ministers to reduce the increased charges under the Registration Department have not been kept up and this is sought to be satisfied, as I said before, by the usual cry of financial impossibility.

“ It is consoling to note from the hon. the Finance Member's speech that the chronic dullness of trade has attracted his attention. But a mere statement of trade dullness does not mitigate the evil. Besides the ruinous effect on prices and the indebtedness of the cultivator and the trader, all on account of the fixation of exchange at 1 shilling 6 pence for a rupee, there is the further evil in the shape of purchasing firms combining together and refusing to offer more than what they themselves thought fit. Large returns which the cultivators had obtained from the sale of ground-nuts have induced them to convert large areas which were hitherto producing grains and pulses for the cultivation of ground-nut. The possibility, may I say the immediate probability, of western firms combining themselves into large groups for eliminating competition is telling very severely upon production of ground-nut and also upon tobacco. I wonder what the Local Government proposes to do in order to ensure to the ryot the full value of the article he is producing.

“ Sir, the hon. the Finance Member made very pertinent observations upon the land revenue and excise policies of the Government. I am afraid I must characterize them as his parting kicks to the Council. Sir, while proposing to refrain from saying even a word on the conclusions of the Economic Enquiry Committee into the resettlement of Kistna and West and East Godavari districts, he had devoted as many as fifteen lines of printed matter in attacking the conclusions of that Committee. His arguments come to this: whatever might be the incidence of taxation, however erroneous the data upon which the resettlement enquiry might have proceeded, whatever might be the capacity of the person who has got to pay this tax, so long as this method in madness continues to be the same in respect of every other district, there should be no reason why these districts should be absolved from paying the increased taxation. I have not heard any hon. Member, from whichever side he has spoken, speaking one word in favour of the conclusions the hon. the Finance Member had drawn in his speech. It might have suited the European Members to speak in favour of such conclusions, and I know they will continue to speak so long as we do not direct our attention upon the possible sources of taxation affecting them. To speak of substituted revenue, it would be none of my duty or the duty of any Member of this Council, so long as the Government continues to be irresponsible, to suggest measures of augmenting the income. But, if it comes to it, we are not so unmindful of other avenues of taxation. We know, Sir, that a large amount of money is being remitted as profits of European and other alien firms. I wonder

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a.m.

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whether that will not afford a field for taxation. I know, Sir, that the coastal traffic is neither in the hands of our Government nor our people. Whether that will not offer a source of increased taxation is a question which we have to tackle. Such of those gentlemen who gibe at us that we are not mentioning substituted items of revenue but still go on continuing the drain of this country, thus demoralising and degrading the people and running the Government upon the misery and impoverishment of our countrymen, may not feel so sure that their pockets will not be affected if it comes to that. The hon. the Finance Member regretted the fact that seventeen lakhs were irrevocably lost on account of the postponement of the imposition of resettlement rates upon those three districts. I wonder, Sir, what if they were lost. Huge sums of money were lying idle with the Government and they could not spend this money on ameliorative objects. It is undoubtedly true that our mainstay is land revenue. Therefore, it is that the land revenue assessments should be so levied as to keep the man who yields this land revenue alive. It is the most foolish policy to kill the goose that lays the golden egg. But still that is the policy which the Government are now pursuing. It may be asked why Government should be so stupid and foolish as to follow such a course of policy. My answer to that is that the Government of the day is not responsible to the people here but they are responsible to the British Parliament. They care a brass farthing for the contentment and prosperity of this country. Sir, so long as this Government continues to be irresponsible and alien in its constitution and so long as the bulk of our taxes goes to pay the unprecedented scale of salaries, pensions and annuities, and so long as our money is used to relieve unemployment in other countries by importing huge machinery for our irrigation works, there is no justification for increasing any tax whatsoever. The advisability of so grading the land tax according to the capacity of the assessee instead of unit basis should however be examined in order to relieve the small holder of some strain. It is cruel to call it a tax which takes away all the income.

"Sir, the hon. the Finance Member spoke of the new constitutional changes being attended with increased expenditure. We know too well, Sir, that constitutional changes in this country are accompanied by Lee Commissions and the like. Therefore, it is that we do not want such constitutional changes which will not give us freedom to cut our coat according to the cloth.

"Sir, it is very disappointing that the proposal of the constitution of a rural development fund has not been pursued. It has always been the custom of the bureaucracy to attack people here that we are not representative of rural India and to say that they are more concerned for their solicitude and welfare. Is this the way in which they show their concern and solicitude for rural India? Sir, rural India is taxed to its utmost. Rural India is driven to the money-lender; rural India is accompanied to taverns to be intoxicated with liquor. Rural India is laid on that soft and concrete bed of litigation. Rural India is put into jail. Rural India is being led into destitution. That is what rural India is. That is what the rural India has got from the high-sounding name of Government. Sir, rural India, like man, has got seven stages in life; she begins with cultivation, proceeds to taxation, debt-contraction, intoxication, litigation and conviction, and ends with destitution.

"Referring to the provision of a large allotment under education, I must say that it is not an unmixed blessing. What is the policy behind our education? Have we any idea of the port to which the ship of education is

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being steered? Or is it to any port for a storm? Indisputable has been the opinion that the present system of education has only led hundreds of our young men to be thrown on the market of unemployment and that education, if anything, is merely unpreparing the youth of this country for the life he has to live later on. And yet, there has been no serious attempt to systematise education so as to suit the needs of the country.

"One word more, Sir, and I will finish. The police continues to appropriate as nearly as one-eighth of the whole revenue and yet it cannot be said to be helping the honest citizen. So far as the City Police is concerned, I will be failing in my duty if I did not acknowledge that there has been a visible decrease in the number of motor accidents. But, I must say that the police is unable to cope with the present day ingenious methods of theft, house-breaking, murder and also floatation of bogus companies. The sturdy low class rowdy is no longer the offender. The uneducated and the half-educated and unemployed middle-class offender is the character the present police have got to grapple with. Taught by the cinema, spurred by unemployment and aided by fashionable dress, he is carrying on his nefarious trade and eluding the somewhat crude methods of the police. I must admit, Sir, that the inspectorate and the constabulary of to-day are recruited from a better class of people than they were of yore. But, at the same time, I must point out some evils which are staring in our face. The present sub-inspectorate is recruited from S.S.L.Cs. and intermediates."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member can take a suitable opportunity to discuss it on the Police Budget."

* MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I have done, Sir. I will finish it in a few words. The sub-inspectors do not seem to be attuned to the rigors of discipline. To-day the sub-inspector is more a dandy than the old sub-inspector. He is a patron of music, entertainments and *Bharata Nattiyam*, and clubs where poker and other chance games are played. I have got to make special mention of these things because it will be impossible for these sub-inspectors to grapple with the crime that is to-day very rampant and because some of these sub-inspectors themselves are not above being offenders. I would like that the Commissioner of Police, who is anxious about the purity of the administration, will save these young men from falling victims to these evils. The introduction of European sergeants on rates much higher than those of sub-inspectors is putting the loyalty of the force to a severe test."

* RAO BAHADUR T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am sorry the hon. the Finance Member is not able to be here to-day, especially so as this is the last occasion on which he presents the budget to this Council. Sir, he and I have agreed very rarely in the principles which he wanted to be imported in finance. But, at the same time, I would express my admiration for the honesty and straightforwardness with which he placed his views before us, and whether we agreed or not, we always recognized in him a strong man with the courage of his convictions to deal with. He was, Sir, the result of a system rather than an individual responsible for his views, and he is not here to espouse those views. I do not find fault with him personally in anything that I may have to say or in the views I express with reference to his budget and budget making.

[Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar] [28th February 1930]

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a.m.

"Sir, as a fair fighter with whom we have had to deal for so many years, we will be missing him very badly in this House and I wish to join with the other hon. Members of this House in wishing him long life and all happiness and prosperity in the years to come.

"Now, looking into the Budget itself, Sir, we all know the notorious fact that the Madras Government has always been taxing the people to an unnecessary extent, accumulating money in its hands and suffering in the end at the time of accounting. In the old days they had accumulated money in their chest as a result of maintaining a higher level of taxation than is the case anywhere else in India. Thanks to the information supplied to us by the European Association at the time when we were agitating for the release of the provincial contribution, we found that Madras was the most heavily taxed province in all India under every head. And yet, our Government have done nothing to better the condition of the people here, nothing even to approach other provinces like the Punjab. Sir, as I am pressed for time, I will pass rapidly over several matters.

"Now let us take the three years with which the speech of the hon. the Finance Member was concerned. This will give ample material for proving the general statement I have made. Taking the year 1928-29 for which we have got the actuals, we find that the income was 18 crores whereas the expenditure was only 16½ crores. And from this expenditure of 16½ crores should be rightly deducted a sum of half a crore which was not budgeted for and which should have been met from borrowings as it was capital expenditure. Thus it will be seen that we had 2 crores more money raised by taxation—a sum which was not needed. Now, Sir, if this had happened in one year only, it can be overlooked on the ground that by some chance the money was not spent; but we find the same thing recurring year after year. Take the figures for this year. According to the hon. the Finance Member 212 lakhs out of the revenues are to be set apart for the reduction of debt. Now, Sir, in the speech introducing the Budget, the hon. the Finance Member has himself made reference to canons of taxation. Well, one of the canons of taxation well recognized in all countries is that revenue ought not to be used for capital expenditure seeing that the benefit of such capital expenditure is not going to be enjoyed by the present generation alone, but by posterity as well. Such expenditure, therefore, should always be met from borrowings so that the future generations may bear their proper share of the burden along with the present generation. That is one of the accepted principles of taxation and that principle has not been adhered to in this Presidency at all. As a matter of fact, we find the hon. the Finance Member taking credit for reducing debt incurred for constructing productive works such as irrigation works and so on. Sir, every one will agree with me when I say that for productive works the proper way to find money is by borrowing. Even after making provision for capital expenditure we find that a balance of 212 lakhs is anticipated in the current year's budget.

"Let us now take the year 1930-31. In the budget for this year, the hon. the Finance Member has made provision for paying back 67½ lakhs of debt. He does not stop there, but goes on to say that he would find 60 lakhs out of the current revenue for capital expenditure. These together mean that there is a balance over and above our legitimate expenditure of a sum of Rs. 127½ lakhs. What does this show? It shows that he is taxing the

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province to the tune of 1½ crores over expenditure which is not sanctioned by any known financial principle. He is playing with the money. He wants to spend it in the direction of paying off debts or of granting lump grants for Universities. He wants to pay 36 lakhs to one University and he has already paid 37 lakhs to another University, the Annamalai University out of the anticipated savings in the budget for the current year. We also find that he has on hand a huge building programme such as the construction of a hospital in a mufassal centre at a cost of 16 lakhs and so on. And all this expenditure is to be met out of the current revenues. Is revenue to be used for such purposes at all? I submit, it should not be; if sound principles of taxation are to be followed, such expenditure ought not to be met out of the revenues at all. Well, Sir, after making provision for capital expenditure and for debt reduction on this lavish scale, he says that he does not want to fulfil the promise given to this House to reduce court fees and stamp fees to the level at which they stood when increased rates were imposed in an emergency. At the time of the imposition of this increased rates, a definite promise was given that as soon as the emergency was over, the rate would be reduced. This promise he is not prepared to fulfil; on the other hand, he does not hesitate to say that it is impossible to lose further revenue by reduction of court fees or stamp duty to the extent of 70 lakhs. I doubt whether the reduction would come to 70 lakhs, but even granting that that is the correct figure, I do not think it is a large amount to forego seeing that the undertaking given to the Council at the time when the amending Bills were passed was that as soon as the emergency was over, only the old level of taxation in this respect would be maintained. It will be within the recollection of hon. Members of this House that the Court Fees Act and the Stamp Act were originally all India Acts under which a uniform level of taxation was maintained all over India, but that when these sources of income were provincialized, to meet the provincial contribution, we were obliged in 1922 or 1923 to increase income under this head. Now, Sir, we are living in prosperous days having more than a crore left in our hands every year after meeting the year's expenditure. When such is the case, I think, it is only right and just that we should go back to the old level of taxation in regard to court fees and stamp duty. Again, Sir, I submit that this tax falls heavily on the poor man. Of course, all our taxes in this province as well as most taxes in India generally are paid by the poor men. Sir, it is one of the accepted canons of taxation that taxation should be based on the capacity of the men concerned to pay and that it should be collected at the time most convenient to the tax-payer. This principle is not at all taken into consideration by the India Government or by the provincial Governments.

"Now, Sir, our main sources of revenue have been analysed by the hon. the Finance Member. He said that these were three, viz., land revenue, excise and stamps. With reference to the first item, I may say that most of our landholders are poor people paying a kist of Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 or Rs. 20. With regard to our agricultural labourers, every economist of any reputation who has gone into the matter has said that they are not able to have more than one meal a day. That is the condition under which they live. In respect of these people, what the hon. the Finance Member wants is that the average of both the lean years and fat years should be taken and if that were done the ryot would be found to be able to pay more than he is paying now, and he is very sorry that the proposals for the resettlement of East Godavari, etc., were not given effect to. Now I will say this in reply to the above observation. Seeing

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that the agricultural labourer has normally, not taking into consideration bad years, only one meal a day, is there anything unnatural in his trying to have two meals at least in good years? If there is a margin left, one can think of averages. But where is the margin when he is in a state of perpetual hunger? Is it humane to think of and treat the agriculturist as a mechanical contrivance gathering the fruits of the earth for thirty years and to take the average of that period for levying resettlement rates from him? I for one cannot think that that is the sort of way in which he should be dealt with. In all cases there ought to be allowed a minimum of comfort to a man. It is only what remains after allowance is made for this purpose that can be taxed. In the case of land revenue assessment, that is not at all done. We are taxing people on the acreage and on the extent of the land possessed by an individual and not with reference to the capacity of the person who owns the land to pay or not to pay. That is a very bad system of taxation, and I do not think there will be many people at the present time who will support taxation of that sort. In these days, all taxation is based on the capacity of the person concerned to pay. That is all I have to say with reference to the first source of revenue mentioned by the hon. the Finance Member.

"Now coming to the second item, viz., excise, the position is still worse. Excise revenue comes almost wholly from the pockets of the poorer classes. It is the poor labourer who earns 4, 6 or 8 annas a day that goes to the toddy shops and practically drinks away all his earning for the day. Here again, there is a fallacy in what the hon. the Finance Member has stated. He has made himself responsible for the remark that it is on account of the goodness of the season that the excise revenue has increased. Well, Sir, anybody who knows anything about the country parts can say that it is not correct. No doubt, if everybody is thrown out of employment there will be no chance of getting excise revenue and there will be a fall. But good years or bad years do not make any difference to the worker or labourer who resorts to the toddy shops to swell the excise revenue.

11-45 a.m. "Another source of revenue which is compared with excise is toll-gate income. It is said that both the excise revenue and the income from toll-gates increase with increase in prosperity. I had been in this Council for over six years and I have knowledge of the toll income for about twenty years. I am yet to know a year in which the income of the succeeding year was below that of the preceding year either in the toll income or that of the excise revenue. Does the hon. the Finance Member mean that during the last twenty years there was no year of scarcity and the last one or two years were years of prosperity? I beg to submit that is a wrong way to look at things. The fact is this: whether the year is good or bad, whenever the labourer gets money, whatever he has goes to the arrack shop. I mean a major portion of what he earns goes to the arrack shop. That is what happens. So, Sir, the statement of the hon. the Finance Member, with all due deference to him, is not borne out by facts.

"The third item of revenue is stamp and court-fees. Here strangely enough, when we are all talking about progressive taxation, viz., that the man who deals in larger amounts ought to pay more, the man who deals in smaller amounts has to pay more heavily than the man who deals in larger amounts. The present method by which a man who is indebted to the extent of a few hundreds of rupees has to pay more than the man who is indebted

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to a larger amount is somewhat anomalous. Up to Rs. 1,000 the court-fee is $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. When it goes above, it is $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. As the amount goes higher and higher the court-fee is reduced. I do not mean by saying this that the present rates of court-fees are proper at all. As a matter of fact all through the fees charged are heavy. But they are particularly heavy on the poorer man who deals in hundreds and two hundreds and three hundreds and even 40's, 30's and 20's. It presses very heavily on the poorer man. This is not a proper way at all. Not only that. The court-fee and stamp fee are paid by persons who execute the document—I mean the debtors. Although in the first instance they may be paid by the plaintiff, the creditor, it is ultimately paid by the debtor who naturally is the poor man. So all the three heads of taxation on which we rely are paid mostly by the poorer man, by the man who finds it very hard to pay these monies. I may also state another thing with regard to the other canon of taxation, viz., about the time of payment. There also our Government have not taken note of it. In most of the cases the kist is made payable either before the harvest is gathered or just as soon as the harvest is gathered. What is the result? It is this: that a man who wants to pay his kist borrows the money in the first instance and pays his kist and immediately he harvests his crop and takes it to the nearest market and sells it at whatever price he gets. It is the experience of most people except in the case of cotton and one or two other articles for which there is a world market, all other articles are sold at prices 20 or 30 per cent less than what they would fetch one or two months later. We are not only taxing the man to the utmost tune to which he is subjected to pay land revenue but also the time at which you force him to pay his kist makes him undersell his crops.

"With regard to revenue, it will be seen that the so-called canons of taxation are not at all respected by our Government. If you go to the expenditure side it is still worse. I will give only one example. The remarks made by the hon. the Finance Member on page 6 of his speech can very well apply generally to all departments of the Government. It is generally the way in which the Government deals with these things. If you take education you will find that ample provision has been made for University education. We have three Universities for our Presidency. I do not say anything against having three Universities but I am only saying about the proportion in which we have got to deal with these things. Provision is made for ample grants for the three Universities and we have got a top-heavy administration in the various departments of the Government. In the year 1924 or 1925 when there were two Deputy Directors of Public Instruction, one Deputy Directorship itself was considered too much and the Director of Public Instruction himself admitted that two posts were too much and that he was prepared to abolish one post of Deputy Directress of Public Instruction. Now we find that the Deputy Directors have swelled into three and there are two Personal Assistants and the Deputy Directress also has come back, and this is in the course of four or five years. I may state here that a Retrenchment Committee was appointed in our province some six or seven years back. My hon. Friend Mr. Wood was a Member of that Committee, and also my hon. Friends the present Leader of the House and the hon. the Chief Minister. We all made certain recommendations and they were given effect to. Now, Sir, coming here after three years of absence, I find that

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every post that was abolished then has now been replaced. Not only that; while we then wanted justification for a lesser number of posts, now we find a larger number of posts added. I will give one more example. The number of Conservators of Forests was reduced to five. After going elaborately into the whole question we suggested that a reduction should be made and it was said that after reclassification of forests there would be a further reduction. Now the reclassification has been made but I find that the number has not been reduced but increased to seven. In the same way in every department we find that expenditure has been extravagantly increased. I am only saying what the hon. the Finance Member himself has said with reference to the way in which things were being done.

"Now with regard to education, I wish to say one or two words more. Committee after committee, I mean the Agricultural Commission, the Co-operative Committee, the Hartog Committee and all other committees that sat have stated, whether it is social improvement, economic improvement or political improvement that is wanted, elementary education is necessary and it has to be made compulsory. In every country outside India education has extended more and more. In a backward country like Russia literacy has increased by 60 per cent in ten years, whereas we are at the old level of 10 or 11 per cent. The remarks which the hon. the Finance Member has made run thus:—'Our expenditure on education has immensely increased; we have now three Universities instead of one, and every year has seen an improvement in the buildings, equipment and staff of our colleges and high schools. If the large expenditure on elementary education is to some extent of questionable value I can only hope that those who are now studying the problem the difficulties of which I know, will be able to devise a policy by which it can be more fully justified'. I do not think there remains anything more to be stated on this and I will only add that our policy with reference to elementary education has been a failure. I think it is high time that the hon. the Chief Minister took up the matter in hand and framed a scheme with the help of a committee to make primary education universal. Something has to be done immediately and I do not think it is a matter in which any delay can be brooked.

"I will only add that throughout the speech of the hon. the Finance Member he has been harping on this that our resources are limited, that we have come to the end of our resources and our commitments have been very large and that we have got no margin. It is high time that the whole matter was gone into with the help of a committee of members who are able to devote their time and energy and the exact position of our resources and commitments found out. In the next year's budget, there is no doubt a deficit of some lakhs and if one looks superficially it looks terrible. But when you once go into the whole thing, I humbly submit things are not so bad as they have been painted. Our commitments are not so bad."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I request the hon. Member to close his speech."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"I think it is high time that Government went into the whole matter and took account of both our resources and our commitments so that we may know exactly where we are and what steps we ought to take for guarding ourselves against any trouble in the present and future years about which the hon. the Finance Member has said so much."

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* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I share with the other hon. Members who have preceded me their regret for the absence of the hon. the Finance Member and the causes that have led to it, and I sincerely hope that he may soon be restored to complete health and have a long life of happiness and useful retirement.

"When I first entered the Council and listened to the first budget speech, I ventured to say that the budget appeared to me to have been prepared so as to show as small a balance as possible by underestimating the income and overestimating the expenditure. Then the hon. the Finance Member said that my inexperience was responsible for such a statement, but I may submit that subsequent events fully bore out my statement. I think the same might be said of subsequent budgets also and the present budget is no exception to the rule. I will take only one instance which will show that the Government are utterly indifferent about showing the correct financial state of the province. The budget shows that under excise revenue there is going to be a deficit of Rs. 17 lakhs. I venture to submit that this is not going to happen. We have had abkari sales recently and I would like to ask the hon. the Finance Member whether there has been any appreciable fall in revenue. Why do they say that there is going to be a big drop in their revenue? Is it because they have determined on abolishing important shops and not merely unimportant shops fetching next to no rent? The important shops are really the sources from which the Government get a large amount of revenue. I doubt whether the revenue will be materially affected by the work of the propaganda committee at all. I have had a talk with some of the toddy renters as to what the effect of this propaganda would be on their sales and they simply laughed at my entertaining any idea that our propaganda will diminish their sales so long as the Government did not abolish important shops and reduce their number. I may tell you that there are some renters who have gone to the length of forming propaganda committees in their respective areas because they know full well that this propaganda will not affect their sales. I am indebted to the Commissioner of Excise for issuing in the beginning a circular affirming that revenue was no longer the chief consideration of the Government, that the department should not look upon the propagandists as its opponents but help them by strictly enforcing the provisions and rules framed under the Act, which will minimize consumption of liquor and encourage total abstinence, but when it came to a matter of actual auctions and absence of bids in some cases he issued another circular warning the propagandists not to take part in anything which was going to have such effect on auction sales. So much for the anticipated fall in income in excise revenue. This kind of manipulation of budget figures has several mischievous results as I shall proceed to show. It has, for example, the effect that relief which is needed by the people is denied to them. Bellary has been suffering from bad seasons for a series of years, and, during the last year, the Government had to suspend a considerable sum of money and, this year also being a bad year, it was expected that the suspended revenue would be remitted this year. But instead of that the hon. the Revenue Member has simply put off the collection of revenue to next year. What is the object? Does he mean that as soon as the ryot gets something the Government should pounce upon him for the collection of revenue which they found impossible to collect for two years in succession.

"I now come to the question of loans given to ryots of that district.¹² These loans were not advanced in years of prosperity; they were advanced

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in years of scarcity, in years when it was the duty of the Government to start relief work and find employment for the people. Instead of doing this, which would have involved an expenditure of lakhs and lakhs of rupees, they resorted to the convenient method of advancing loans to these people so that they might find employment for themselves and others dependent on them and succeeded very well in their object. Now comes the hard fact, viz., that the ryots find it very difficult to repay the loans with interest. Loans were not advanced in one and the same year; they were advanced in different years at varying intervals. It so happens that, owing to the series of bad years in the past, the collection of the arrear instalments had to be postponed from year to year and that all the instalments of the different loans advanced from time to time have become due this year. The result is that the ryots are not able to find the large sum necessary to repay the loans just now. I should like to know what the Government propose to do. My suggestion to them is this: these loans should be made interest free and, whatever amount has been collected so far by way of ordinary or penal interest should be credited towards the principal. I would also say that it would be unwise on the part of the Government to collect the loan instalments due even on more than one loan in one year. They must collect the instalment of only one loan at a time. When they have finished the collection of the loan issued in one year, they may begin to collect the instalments due on the next loan and so on. More than that, I would like the Government to examine the seasonal condition of these villages and find out what the average outturn has been for the last ten years or so; they should classify the villages according as the outturn is, 0 to 3 annas, 4 annas to 7 annas and 7 annas to 11 annas and be prepared to write off a certain percentage of the principal of loans due by ryots, varying from 75 to 25 per cent according as the average outturn has been very poor or slightly more.

"Last year I ventured to appeal to the hon. the Home Member and to his Colleague, the Indian Member, on the Executive Council to help us in our struggles for administering the transferred departments more usefully and liberally and in our fight for constitutional freedom. The hon. the Home Member taunted me by saying that he wished that I had practised what I was saying when I was on the Treasury Bench. Perhaps if I had followed his advice, I would still be there instead of here. Am I to take it that, because he followed the reverse of the policy enunciated by me, he is on the Treasury Bench so long as he has been, with the prospect of perhaps an extension of his term? Assuming for a moment that I was wrong and did not follow the policy I am suggesting now, why should he follow my bad example? I appeal to him again that he should try to help the transferred departments to the best of his ability. Take for example the Indian School of Medicine for the establishment of which, I must gratefully say, he was responsible to a great extent when he was a non-official member. In his capacity as the Home Member and as a Member of the Executive Council he has had several opportunities of furthering the interests of that institution by way of providing additional staff for research, by way of providing additional beds, by way of recognizing the diplomas issued by that institution as equivalent to those issued by medical schools and colleges. I should just ask him to remember the days when he worked for that institution as a non-official member and ask himself how far he has really cared to carry out the ideas he had at that time.

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"His hon. Colleague, the Law Member, is not present to-day. Sir, we know how, when he was on this side of the House, vehemently and eloquently spoke about the immediate release of Mr. Narayana Menon. He has done nothing in that matter, after he went over to that side. I do not say that a member on the Treasury Bench should necessarily carry out all that he might have said before, as a private member. It is just possible that, as private members, we do not know the full facts of the case. We have only one side of the matter and we might have been misled. The hon. the Law Member after hearing the other side of the case, after his transfer to the other side, may now be in a better position to judge of the merits of the case, after he has come to know the full facts of the case. If he has changed his opinion I should not complain but perhaps honour him for the courage to change his views. But it is not so in this case. He is still anxious that Mr. Narayana Menon should be released. His views are still the same and have not changed. And yet, since he took charge of his present portfolio, he has not done anything in the matter.

"I am very sorry to point out that during the regime of the hon. the Chief Minister, the reputation of the Local Self-Government Department has not, by any means, been enhanced. It cannot be that he is unaware of the weak spots of his administration; some of them, I take it, he knows himself; others are brought to his notice by those interested. But when it comes to the question of taking action, I am afraid that he is to a great extent influenced by such extraneous considerations to bear on him as to who the offenders are. If they are his partisans or men who either directly or indirectly can influence the voting strength he takes a very lenient view of matters. He, as a Minister, must be above all these considerations when he is entrusted with the responsible work of being the head of the transferred department of Local Self-Government. I shall point out one or two instances to illustrate what I have in my mind. A taluk board president announced the date of a meeting at which the vice-president and a number of members to the district board were to be elected. The meeting was held in a place other than that in which usually the meetings of that board are held. On the date of the election, the Government issue a telegram not to hold the election. The meeting is held in an outlying place and the telegram does not reach the president or members of that board, in sufficient time to postpone the meeting. They proceed with the elections; they elect their vice-president and a number of members to the district board. Not knowing what to do, the president of the district board makes a reference to the Government explaining the full facts and seeks the advice of the hon. Minister whether he can notify the results of the election in the gazette. The Government deliberately give orders that the president of the district board will be justified in publishing the results of the elections. But what happens afterwards? Somebody gets the ear of the Minister and the result of the elections are not notified. It is perhaps a year since the elections were held and the results are, I fear, yet to be notified. At any rate, they had not been until even a few days ago. I do not know whether it has been published now.

"There is another case where, in order to oblige a president of a local board, members are nominated in advance of the date of the normal expiry of the term of the existing members and the outgoing president with a view to get himself re-elected sends notices not to the members who are on the

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board that day but to those members who have to fill up the places vacated by the present members. The result is the outgoing president is re-elected. The matter comes up to the Government and yet nothing is done to set aside that election. Instances like these may be multiplied. Very often the results of elections go up to the Superintendent of the Government Press and afterwards the publication of the names is withheld. It would be very interesting to have a list of these cases. I am sure that the hon. the Chief Minister will not be satisfied with the results of his administration. If to-day there is trouble in the Tanjore District Board, I venture to think that it is due, to a great extent, to the unnecessary interference of the Ministers who should be above all partisan spirit in these matters; but unfortunately they are not so. I should like to say that this is due to the hon. the Chief Minister taking upon himself more work than he can possibly discharge. He has taken over the portfolios that should be in the hands of my hon. Friend, Mr. Seturathnam Ayyar. These things are, to some extent, responsible for the defects which I have pointed out."

* Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, so much was said by so many hon. members regarding the budget presented this year. I would, if I say anything, be only repeating what they said; yet, I must not omit to mention that the hon. Finance Member, Sir Thomas Moir, has been very sympathetic and liberal towards the depressed classes. Sir, he is a good soul. I think, if opportunity is given to the hon. members, they would give him a song 'For he is a jolly-good-fellow,' before he leaves our shore. The condition of the depressed classes deserves earnest, immediate, and serious consideration of the Government. I would briefly summarise the events that took place for the last forty years to show what has been done and what remains to be done by the Government. From the highest authority in India, His Excellency the Viceroy downward, the officials and reformers, have been advising the depressed classes to help themselves. They have been trying to do so.

"After two years,--1890-92--deliberations, the depressed classes adopted certain policies, namely, that they should separate themselves from the general body of the caste-Hindus to form themselves into a community; not to change their religion—Hinduism—because the affinity in that religion would draw them both together, as the social disabilities were removed; and that they should pull down the high caste-Hindus from ascending the political ladder till depressed classes were raised in the social ladder. With these objects in view, they published a journal, organized associations, and had their community recognized by the Government that they are a separate body from that of the caste-Hindus. They sent memorials to the British Imperial Parliament, held public meetings, and agitated vigorously protesting against giving higher appointments to the caste-Hindus, the oppressors, and granting of full self-government. They kept up the agitation for about ten years from 1890 to 1900. The agitation was not so vigorous, as the speaker who was instrumental in the above said activities, left for the continent.

2-15 "Since then, the Government gave expressions that self-government
1.11. could not be granted owing to the oppressed condition of the depressed classes. There was a gap for about twenty years. But the nail driven by the depressed classes into the heart of the political agitation for full self-government was unshakable, and painful to the caste-Hindu political agitators. Sober-minded great men like Dhadaboy Nowroji, Bownagiri,

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Ranade, Gokhale, Panagal, brought pressure upon the Government to concert measures to ameliorate the condition of the depressed classes—the untouchables. A special department to protect the interests of the untouchables was brought into existence, which is now known as the Labour Department. Since the inception of this department for the last six or seven years, it has been able to provide the following facilities for these unfortunate classes :—

- 25,400 house-sites were provided for 55,600 families,
- 1,650 co-operative societies were brought into existence.
- 1,400 schools were established for about 50,000 children,
- 2,500 wells opened and repaired, and
- 6,358 scholarships granted.

"At the initial stage of this department, owing to certain misunderstandings caused during the Perambur Mill strike, the wrath of the Justice Party that was in power at the time in this Council fell on a Brahman Personal Assistant to the Labour Commissioner, and uprooted all the officers of the Deputy Collector's grade, including the Brahman Personal Assistant, and substituted inferior officers of Tahsildar's grade. That was a blow to the progress the department had been making, and told upon the unfortunate depressed classes. Had the officers of Deputy Collector's grade been allowed to remain in the department, the result achieved would be, not two or threefold but tenfold, to that what had been said before.

"Sir, simultaneously with the movement of the depressed classes in 1890, the missionaries sent a memorial to the British Parliament bringing to their attention the condition of the untouchables. As a result of an enquiry the Government issued a G.O. No. 1010, dated 30th September 1892, to grant these people waste land. Another G.O. No. 65 of 1893, was also issued to impart education to these people which was considered as the *Magna Charta* of the depressed classes. But within a few years both these Government Orders were reduced to dead letters by the caste-Hindus. From that time, up to the establishment of the Labour Department, no effective steps were taken by Government, as I said before, for a period of twenty years.

"In the year 1892 the Collector of Chingleput, in a report made to the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, 5th November 1892, No. 723 and G.O's., Nos. 1010, 1010-A, Revenue), dated 30th September 1892, stated the condition of the oppressed and forms of oppressions as follows :—

"There are forms of oppression only hitherto hinted at which must be at least cursorily mentioned. To punish disobedience of Pariahs, their masters

- (a) bring false cases in the village court or in the criminal courts;
- (b) obtain, on application, from Government waste lands lying all round the paracheri, so as to impound the Pariahs' cattle or obstruct the way to their temple;
- (c) have mirasi names fraudulently entered in the Government account against the paracheri;
- (d) pull down the huts and destroy the growth in the backyards;
- (e) deny occupancy right in immemorial sub-tenancies.

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(f) forcibly cut the Pariahs' crops, and on being resisted, charge them with theft and rioting;

(g) under misrepresentations, get them to execute documents by which they are afterwards ruined;

(h) cut off the flow of water from their fields;

(i) without legal notice, have the property of sub-tenants attached for the landlord's arrears of revenue.

'It will be said there are civil and criminal courts for the redress of many of these injuries. There are the courts indeed; but India does not breed village Hampdens.

'One must have courage to go to the courts; money to employ legal knowledge, and meet legal expenses; and means to live during the case and the appeals. Further, most cases depend upon the decision of the first court; and these courts are presided over by officials who are sometimes corrupt and who generally for other reasons sympathise with the wealthy and landed classes to which they belong.

'The influence of these classes with the official world can hardly be exaggerated. It is extreme with natives and great even with Europeans. Every office, from the highest to the lowest, is stocked with their representatives, and there is no proposal affecting their interests; but they can bring a score of influences to bear upon it in its course from inception to execution. True as this is of the landed classes generally, it is true in a high degree of the mirasidars of Chingleput and Tanjore.'

'Those conditions and oppressions still remain the same. In Malabar an untouchable entered into a caste-Hindu street. He was chased closely by caste-Hindus. To save himself from the hands of the caste-Hindus he jumped into a river, the man being exhausted was unable to swim and drowned and died. In Conjeevaram taluk, Angambakam village, caste-Hindus made an organized attack on untouchables' hamlets. One of the inmates of the hamlets had a gun. He shot four caste men dead, and injured three. The District Judge sentenced him for transportation. But the High Court Judges acquitted him. The police confiscated his gun. In another village of Chingleput, Baswanatham, caste-Hindus caught four men and tied them up to posts, gave them good beating and let them go because they walked through caste-Hindu street with their shoes on. I can quote several instances that were brought to the public notice, all within a year. Had the police, which is of mostly caste-Hindus, taken drastic and effective steps, these oppressions would not have increased. By the negligence of the Police the caste-Hindus are encouraged, and the patience of the oppressed untouchables was tried to such an extent as to break into a revolt. I wish to bring these facts to the notice of the hon. Member in charge of the Police portfolio.

'Then, in coming to the question of education under the management and control of the local bodies, these institutions are managed by elected members, who are caste-Hindus, who look to the interests of their electorates who are of land-owning classes, and who live upon the labour of the depressed classes. The Education department should directly deal with these schools whether elementary or secondary and, that without outside influence. I therefore think that the education portfolio should be in the hands of the reserved

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half till the members of the depressed classes are raised to a satisfactory level. Special attention should be paid to the depressed classes till they are sufficiently advanced."

* Mr. MOTHAY NARASIMHA RAO :—" Mr. President, Sir, I take this opportunity to congratulate the hon. the Finance Member on presenting a seemingly prosperous budget. But I regret to say that I must protest against any suggestion of an additional taxation. Sir, a careful perusal of the budget and also the speech of the hon. Finance Member made on the floor of the House would convince any Member that an additional taxation is hinted indirectly. If this is true, I take this as my earliest opportunity to sound a note of warning to the Government not to take any such measures. You are aware, Sir, that the poor ryots are already heavily burdened with taxation and any further taxation on them would be merely putting the last straw on the camel's neck as was rightly said by my hon. Friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar.

"Taking the question of resettlement into consideration, I may make mention here that the people of my district, i.e., West Godavari, and also of Kistna and East Godavari, are under a strong belief that the Government will consider their grievances fully and redress them. They have proved by documentary evidence before the Economic Enquiry Committee elected by this House that they were submerged already in heavy debts incurred for their cultivation expenses. We all know that the price of paddy is considerably reduced and the expenses of cultivation have risen to a considerable extent. It would be improper and unjust if the Government under these conditions were still to continue their policy of levying fresh taxation. I have therefore to criticize strongly the observations made by the hon. the Finance Member in connexion with the Economic Enquiry Committee's report and would urge earnestly on the Government to give immediate effect to the recommendations contained in the said report before the ryots take to other undesirable steps such as the no-tax campaign. I hope that the Government will rise to the occasion and see that no Bardoli is repeated.

"Coming to the question of local bodies and municipalities, I regret, Sir, that sufficient funds are not allotted in the budget to meet the growing demands of these bodies, though municipalities in our country are among the most valuable part of our organizations, for they create and carry into execution those principles of self-government which are the life and action of every nation. Under these circumstances, Sir, I request the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government to see that sufficient funds are allotted to meet the demands of these institutions and once again I appeal to all the hon. Members of this House to vote against any measure of further taxation."

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" Sir, I join my hon. Friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti in expressing our regret at the inability of the hon. the Finance Member to be present here in the Council, and I join with him in the hope that he will soon be restored to his fullest vigour and health and that he will be spared for a long time to enjoy it. Having said that, I wish to say a few words as to what I feel is the effect of the budget discussions on the budget, in my experience of the last eight or nine years. Sir, it seems to me that in this diarchical constitution, whatever may be expected of the Ministers and whatever pressure is brought to bear upon them by the

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Council, unless the Finance Department is also in a mood to co-operate, there seems to be no chance for the hon. Ministers or for the Council or both together to have any influence so far as the budget is concerned. It has been our experience that in regard to various grants that are moved, possibly there is only one single grant in which the hon. the Finance Member comes in and it is only in that, if at all, that he can be effectively made to feel the pulse of the Council. Our attempts have been to see that the Finance Department is made to yield and move on with the feelings and the current of the Council; they have not been availed of, and to-day we stand in a mood of despair in the matter of influencing the budget or budget discussions or even discussions on voting. It is because we feel that the real governing department of the country is the Finance Department. Sir, I shall illustrate what I mean by that, and I shall proceed to discuss one or two points which the hon. the Finance Member has stated as a warning to the Council. He told us that he was always one of those that fully realized the good which the Reforms gave us and that the Reforms vested real power in the Councils and he emphasized it by saying that it was this power vested in it that made it possible to force the hands of the Government to think of prohibition even to the extent to which my hon. Friend the Second Minister went; that is by sanctioning four lakhs in the current year for expenditure on propaganda and by putting down another five lakhs for the next year. He even goes further and says that the influence which the Council exercises must not stop there but that the responsibility must go further to help the Government, in regard to the proposals to reduce land revenue to stagnation, and to annihilate the excise income, by taking up the responsibility to sanction substituted income to carry on the administration. I am sorry that the hon. the Finance Member is not here and I will tell the whole Government that if this Council is given real power, it would discharge that responsibility most willingly. The Council would then see what taxation ought to be levied and what particular taxes have to disappear and so on.

"Sir, the hon. the Finance Member drew our attention to land revenue. He said that the report of the Economic Enquiry Committee in regard to the resettlement proposed for East Godavari, West Godavari and the Kistna districts is now before the Government. He was not able to tell us what exactly are the recommendations of that committee, but he takes us into his confidence to this extent that the report evidently supports the public view and the views of the people and that economically considered, the people are not in a position to pay any increased rates with regard to land revenue.

"He then proceeded further to say that if this is the postulate that can be accepted as conclusive, then it follows that in regard to all other districts which are less advantageously situated in the matter of irrigation facilities, there would be no case for raising the land tax and that that will mean stagnation in land revenue. Sir, as to what the Government are ultimately going to do with that report, we do not know, but I may only suggest this for the consideration of the hon. the Revenue Member who will deal with this subject. It was at the request of this House that the Committee was appointed and this House elected the members. It had reported rather late and we are now on the eve of the general elections. I do hope that Government will give us an opportunity to discuss that report and express our opinion on the matter before this Council is dissolved, or they would stay their hand in passing final orders on that report till after the next Council.

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meets and discusses the report. I do hope and I sincerely entreat the hon. the Revenue Member not to be hasty in passing orders on that committee's labours. Sir, if the Government are to pass final orders without giving this House or the next Council a chance to discuss that report, I feel there will spring up an awkward position and there is likely to be a conflict between the Executive and the Council. I do hope that the hon. the Revenue Member—I know he is very sympathetic in these matters—will not give room for that situation to arise.

"With regard to the question of the future of our financial resources, the hon. Finance Member gave a note of warning that a serious situation has been reached in that respect. I hold that the whole land revenue policy of our Government is being conducted on entirely wrong lines. I think that if there is a real case for further taxation by Government the only and right policy will be to bring a Finance Bill before this Council, get it discussed and then passed. But what is done now? Government do not and need not come to this Council but they have got power to make automatic increases in taxation on the ground of rise in prices by 15 or 20 lakhs per year, the rate of increase varying with the conditions of each district. To justify this increase Government every year show us an increase of expenditure and say that there is no other source of income except land revenue. Till 1926-27 we had to pay contribution to the Imperial Government and it had been remitted wholly. And what happens with the money so realized? At the end of each year we are shown that there is a balance available and the Government say that this amount is reserved for expenditure to be incurred in the next year. And yet during the course of the year when we ask for money for any scheme that we may put forward, Government Members jump up and say that there is no money. Now let me support my point by quoting a few facts and figures. If you turn to page 6 of the Budget Memorandum you will see that from the year 1924-25 to 1928-29 there is always a surplus of revenue over expenditure charged to revenue of at least one crore each year and that the figure has been increasing year after year. Thus while the surplus in 1924-25 is 98.37 lakhs, that in the year 1928-29 is 139.14 lakhs. Now what does this show? Government have been taking from the people more money than they actually needed. And as I remarked a few minutes back, in spite of their efforts to find expenditure for all the money, they unfortunately are unable to expend them; and in some cases the departments to whom the money is given are not able to utilize it.

"I remember, Sir, that when the Stamp Act Amendment Bill was introduced in this Council some years back it was urged by the then Opposition, that the Bill must be in operation only for a year or two and that a separate Bill should be introduced if the increase was required further. But the move unfortunately failed. Under this head an excess income of 35 lakhs of rupees was expected and it was understood that that amount will be utilized for increasing salaries of village officers. But even after the remission of the provincial contributions, the Government have not thought it worth their while to move in the matter.

"Before I proceed further, I wish to repeat once more what I said a few minutes ago that if the Council has to get real control over our finances, the only way in which it can be done is by forcing the Government to bring forward before this Council their proposals to increase the taxation or to introduce any fresh taxation and by abolishing the present power of the

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Government to fall back upon automatic increases in land revenue. I may be permitted to observe that the present system leads only to irresponsibility, extravagance and waste; and during the last ten years the Government have allotted sums of money on a lavish scale almost quite irresponsibly, and as was pointed out by the hon. Finance Member in his note the departments also have been extravagant in their demands. They have not been able to budget properly and what amount of money they were granted they were not able to utilize. And as a result of this they are always budgeting for more expenditure. And this year they have altogether budgeted for an excess of 50 lakhs of expenditure more than the revenue. The only reason they put forward is that the Public Works Department and the local bodies are big items and that they have to be provided for.

"Then coming to the stamp duty, it is said that if we are to go to the old rates of stamp duty and court-fees, it will involve a loss of 70 lakhs. I do not think that I need take that statement seriously, and argue that this estimate is not quite correct. For if according to the budget estimates a proper account is taken, I see that the loss will be only about 50 lakhs. Because in 1920-21 the income from stamps was 178 lakhs, in 1922-23, in which year the higher rates came into force, it was 219.84 lakhs, that is, an increase of about 40 lakhs; and then in the subsequent years we find that there is an increase in the income from stamp duty owing to the increase in litigation and increased transactions and other things. So that in the budget for the present year we find that we expect an income of 253 lakhs from stamps. The difference between the figure for 1920-21, when the stamp duty was low, and that for the present year works to about 72 lakhs. Therefore the normal increase in stamp revenue during the last three years is about 31 lakhs, which will work up to about an average of ten lakhs. Now if the stamp duty had been reduced during the past few years, the loss in revenue will not be 70 lakhs of rupees as the Government suggest but only about 50 lakhs which can easily have been made up from the contribution which was released. Instead, what do we see? The large amount of money that has been thus raised has been turned into brick and mortar. Therefore, Sir, I feel that the case for reduction of stamp duties has not been sufficiently refuted. I am sorry my esteemed friend Sir Krishnan Nayar when he was on this side very vehemently fought for this cause, but when he went over to the Treasury Benches he did not do anything in the matter, either because he did not believe in what he was saying (Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: 'Hear, hear') or because he was not able to influence the Finance Department; and I think probably the latter is nearer the truth. For I believe that if there is any department which is very much against this proposal it is the Finance.

"Then, Sir, coming to excise, we see that there is the proposal to do propaganda work for the cause of prohibition. Though Government have been advocating it for the last three years yet nothing has been achieved by way of prohibition. This year four lakhs have been allotted for this cause and next year there is a provision of five lakhs. I am one of those who think that if Government are to do propaganda side by side with keeping the toddy shops open, this propaganda will be quite useless. At the same time I seriously think that this propaganda will have to be done ultimately when prohibition is adopted, and so I thought it better to start it even now and so I voted last year for the grant of four lakhs under this head.

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"So far as the question of excise revenue itself is concerned, I do not think there is any reason to fear any reduction of revenue under this head unless we adopt complete prohibition. In the memorandum of the hon. the Finance Member we find that they anticipate a reduction of 27 lakhs under Excise. But I fail to see how this can come about so long as they pursue the present policy; and I fear that the revenue will be on the increase rather on the decrease. For under excise the actuals for the year 1928-29 are 558.76 lakhs, the revised estimates for the current year 1929-30 are 596.39 lakhs, and the budget estimate for 1930-31 is 565 lakhs. Now from the figures one will see that there is not much difference between the figures for the years 1928-29 and 1930-31. There is a difference between the revised figure for 1929-30 and the budget estimate for 1930-31 but I am sure when the revised figures for 1930-31 came to be prepared, the difference will easily vanish.

"Then, Sir, the hon. the Finance Member was, I think, speaking both on his behalf and on behalf of the Government when he in reviewing the finance of the province during the last five years drew the attention of the House to a catalogue of improvements made. He said that the expenditure has increased enormously and he quoted that as an evidence of the progress of the country. But I would ask him that the progress of the province is to be judged not by the amount of increase in expenditure but by putting to oneself the question 'what increase in the prosperity of the people there has been and how far their economic condition has been improved.'

"What have you done in the administration of these five years to decrease the poor people's burden, to make them feel happier and more cheerful? There is much trumpeting about the grant made to the Andhra University, the Annamalai University, the 'brick and mortar department' and all those things. But what about the poor man, his household, his food, his surroundings and even his ordinary drinking water? A sum of Rs. 7 lakhs was set apart for the purpose of village roads during the time of the Raja of Panagal, at a time when there was not much money going round and at a time when the Imperial contribution was there. But to-day the same seven lakhs are provided and nothing more. We told the hon. the Chief Minister last year on the floor of this House that the conditions of the villages have not been looked after and that the needs of the villages have been neglected. At the budget time, I proposed a cut but did not press it. The Chief Minister called for a conference of some presidents of district boards, some of whom are members of this Council and the Chief Minister wisely got the Finance Member also to attend. We talked about the needs of the villages and what was the ultimate result? Some provision is made for the trunk roads. But what about second-class roads, the village roads? What about the rural development fund? So far as that fund is concerned, we made the modest request that 50 lakhs of rupees out of the savings of these years might be set apart so that the local bodies and other bodies interested in the improvement of village amenities might be given a chance to spend it in the course of 2 or 3 years without having to depend merely upon doles. The hon. the Finance Member says that the proposals were vague and nebulous. I do not know what to say to that. He says 'No doubt it would be possible to evolve a better scheme.' But he adds 'sheer financial impossibility puts any further consideration of the suggestion out of the question.' What is the financial impossibility? The Government finds it a financial impossibility to provide Rs. 50 lakhs for rural development fund. On the other hand, you are prepared to give Rs. 86 lakhs to the Andhra University. You are prepared to

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give Rs. 22 lakhs to the Annamalai University. You are prepared to give Rs. 30 lakhs for the remodelling of the Christian College. You are prepared to give Rs. 5 lakhs to the Madras Corporation for constructing over-bridges to help the railway companies. I am sorry I shall not be in my place to hear the Finance Member's reply because I have got an engagement to attend this evening. But I hope the hon. Member and the Chief Minister would stand up and say what was the financial impossibility. When the Minister takes the responsibility upon himself to urge upon the Finance Member and induce him to give 36 lakhs for the Andhra University, does he find it impossible to ask the Finance Member to provide for the road development fund? He has agreed to the constitution of such a fund in the Local Boards Amending Bill. He has agreed to the rural development fund there. I ask if he has gone to that extent why not go further? It was expressed in the Select Committee on the Local Boards Bill that there must be a guarantee from the Government to contribute an equal sum if the local bodies on their part would come forward with a certain amount. We did not press for it because he said he would try to do that. The hon. the Finance Member says there is no money for 'frills and flowers'. Large amounts of money are being spent on things such as the reconstructing of a college, grants to Universities and construction of an overbridge, while the whole mass of the population are indebted and cannot live in decent surroundings. I hope, Sir, that these things would be taken into consideration and relief given to these poor people both in the way of reduction of taxation and by way of better facilities. I can only say that the whole Government has failed and failed miserably to justify itself on this matter.

"Sir, the budget that has been presented is not at all satisfactory. As I said, it is the system that is responsible and the sooner it is done away with the better. I can assure the hon. Member that this Council will take the responsibility to find substituted revenue if it is really necessary.

"I have only to say that so far as the administration of local bodies is concerned, the amending Bills would come into operation and all points of soreness in the administration of these bodies will be removed. May I in all humility suggest to the hon. the Chief Minister not to usurp the power of the courts? What do we find? Elections are held, petitions are put in, officers are asked to enquire into the irregularities and then orders are passed, and those orders are irrevocable and the aggrieved parties are not allowed to go to court. I refer to the election of President, District Board, Tanjore. While there is a petition in court on the matter, the Minister hears long arguments on the very question. I would appeal to him not to take up that attitude but to allow the parties to go to court and have their rights settled."

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"If only five minutes are allowed to me."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The Council will adjourn at 1 p.m."

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"Naturally my remarks must be scrappy. It is also an advantage to me so that I can as far as possible minimize my remarks and not roam over the wide field which is open for us with reference to the budget. The first remark that I have to make is that it is not the budget of a Government but it looks more like the budget of a private individual. One of the first principles of public finance is that, as a matter of fact we must be able to approximate the income to the actuals as far as possible. They must bear a close resemblance to one another. Then again, there is

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another thing which has to be borne in mind. You say that you are going to spend so many lakhs; you must spend the whole of it and not say at the end that about three-fourths are not spent. It is not proper. There should be no balance left. If a balance is left, as Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu suggested the tax must be reduced. There should be no balance left in public finance. It is not a private man's property and you should have no surplus at all. If there is any scope for surplus, you must see that the taxes are reduced. In this connexion, I have to point out that with reference to court-fee and stamps the promise held out by the Government long long ago ought to have been fulfilled. Then again, I am not so pessimistic as the Finance Member in connexion with the expansion of land revenue. There are acres upon acres of land, at any rate in my district, which have not been opened up and which will be opened up if there is economic pressure on land. Then again, Sir, this House, as Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu pointed out rightly, will take upon itself the responsibility of additional taxation if powers are given to us to rule the Finance Department. As it is, as was pointed out, the Finance Department rules every other department and when there is a question of money, they say there is no money. That ought to be remedied. I learn—it is news to me—that in many districts there is no drinking water available. At least I never heard of that and I must plead guilty to the charge of ignorance on that point. In my district where we have copious rainfall we never thought of the deficiency of water-supply elsewhere. I was staggered to hear that the other day. The Government ought to set apart a sinking fund for that purpose. That is the least which the Government could do. Then again, coming to my own district, I must say one thing, that Malabar beyond having the privilege of being taxed gets nothing at the hands of the Government. No doubt, we have got the stationary Government there and that is the only thing. Thanks to our rainfall, we have not to depend upon irrigation projects to any great extent. The Government think that they can wash their hands of Malabar. 'You have got rainfall, we need not do anything for you'—that is the attitude of the Government. Sir, if they cannot spend money on Malabar in other respects, can they not do something for medical relief and good water-supply for the towns in the district? Have they formulated any scheme of water-supply for the Calicut Municipality, Tellicherry or Palghat? Have they bestowed their best attention on the Calicut Hospital? I have been told and I have read from newspapers that various schemes with reference to the Calicut hospital were proposed but has anything materialized? That ought to have been done long long ago. I hear the Calicut hospital is going to be shifted to the Mission buildings and I have heard that statement contradicted. I wait to hear from the hon. Mr. Muthia Mudaliyar who, I dare say, will enlighten me on the subject. I would humbly pray to Government that they will give at least water-supply to the towns and will equip a first-class hospital for Malabar. Of course, my time is up and I do not want to take up any further time."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The Council will now adjourn and reassemble at 3 p.m."

After Lunch (3 p.m.).

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members of this House for the useful suggestions and criticisms they have made on the working of the nation-building departments under my

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charge. I shall try to answer the criticisms that were made against the departments under me, as far as possible.

"Coming first to Agriculture, my hon. Friend the Member for the University, Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar said that the results of the chemical manures are not published and made available to the public. I can say that the results on the use of the chemical manures are now published as annual reports of the Agricultural Research Stations. These reports are highly technical and are placed in the Legislative Council Library available to the M.L.C's though not to the public. Hereafter it is proposed to get these reports in a popular and readable style and made available to the public.

"The Raja of Parlakimedi referred to the question of improving irrigated Cambodia cotton. This question will be carefully examined and suitable action taken.

"There are now 21 experimental farms maintained at a cost of 4 lakhs. The whole Presidency with the exception of the Agency tracts is benefited by the experiment. For instance, there are about a lakh of acres under improved strains of cotton. About 190 tons of paddy seed and 440 tons of cotton seed have been distributed last year. There is no proposal at present to open a farm in Ganjam. The policy is to carry out demonstrations on the ryots' own lands.

"In regard to tobacco, I may say that some work is being done at the Guntur station.

"Replying to the remarks of Mr. Abdul Hye, I may say that there are 12 circles in the Civil Veterinary Department at present, each in charge of a District Veterinary Officer. Apparently, the hon. Member refers to these District Veterinary Officers. None of these officers belong to the Muhammadan community. Promotion to the class of District Veterinary Officers is made from the selection grade of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and there is, unfortunately, not one single Muhammadan on this grade also. Now that the Services Commission has been formed and that recruitment rules have been issued for the Madras Veterinary Service and communal rotation has been fixed, if there is scope and if suitable men are available the claims of this community will doubtless be considered by the Director, when submitting proposals for the appointment of District Veterinary Officers and by Government when passing orders thereon.

"As regards the serum institute, I may say that I am in full sympathy with the proposal for its formation. A complete scheme is ready for the acquisition of a site and for the provision of buildings, equipment and staff and this scheme can be set in motion immediately the Council makes a grant. But this Government, do not stand alone in this matter. The Government of India have been supplying serum to us and this Government are the largest customers to the Mukhtesar Institute, because Madras is much ahead of any other province in India in regard to serum simultaneous inoculations. To stop suddenly our custom, would be seriously to embarrass the Government of India and endanger the Mukhtesar Institute. Time and opportunity have to be given to the Government of India to make an adjustment.

"The Agricultural Commission have proposed that the Government of India might share the profits of the Mukhtesar Institute with the provinces.

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While awaiting the opinion of the Government of India on this proposal, I have also asked for the reason for the high cost of the serum at Muktesar. I may assure the House that as we hear from the Government of India, the question will be decided without any delay.

"As regards the building society at Ootacamund, I may state that the previous Registrar of Co-operative Societies made a careful and personal investigation of the affairs of the society and recorded that its applications should be scrutinized with particular care. The present Registrar also agrees with him.

"In the particular case on which he has recently reported, the Registrar has stated that the accounts given by the applicant and by the directors of the society are contradictory. I may assure Mr. Davis that the Registrar would be perfectly willing to grant loans where they could be granted in accordance with the rules.

"In February 1928, a committee of which Messrs. Munsivami Pillai and Davis were members, considered the question of starting a land mortgage bank for the Badagas. The committee accepted the principle that as much help as possible should be given to the Badagas on the Nilgiris to develop the growing of tea and also considered that the starting of a land mortgage bank for financing the Badagas, in which Government should take all the debentures, would help the Badagas in this. None of the members of the committee suggested that the bank should also finance others than the Badagas. Although a later committee suggested that the bank might be territorial rather than communal, the original intention to limit the bank for the benefit of the Badagas was kept to. If there is a real demand from the depressed classes in the Nilgiris for a land mortgage bank, the question of starting a new bank or extending the scope of the present bank to cover their needs will be considered.

"As regards the criticisms on the Public Works Department, I may say that during the war time and immediately thereafter there was drastic retrenchment of expenditure. This affected the operations of the Public Works Department most. When normal conditions were restored, all departments brought forward and are still bringing forward their accumulated programmes. According to the existing orders, the preparation of detailed plans and estimates for work can be taken up only after funds are provided and usually it takes time, according to the size of the work, to get estimates ready. Even after detailed estimates are sanctioned, some preliminaries have to be gone through before a work can be started, viz., tenders have to be called for and contractors settled. These preliminaries generally take up a long time. With a view to avoid such lapses, orders have been issued in G.O. No. 1278 W., dated 25th April 1929, restricting the provision to be made for new works. In the estimate for next year, provision for new works has been cut down to the barest minimum and there will not be such lapses in future. The Public Works Department are not responsible for savings which cannot altogether be avoided for the reasons already explained."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, the last speaker this morning was Mr. K. P. Raman Menon and he asked me for some information about the Calicut water-supply scheme and the Calicut hospital. The question of the Calicut hospital has been under the consideration of the Government for a good length of time. (Mr. K. P. Raman

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Menon: 'When will it come to an end?' I hope it will come to an end soon. In the year 1926-27, the Government decided upon acquiring some site belonging to the Church Mission, which is next to the present hospital compound and that scheme was about to be carried out, when there was a good deal of opposition not only from the Christian inhabitants of Calicut, but also from the people of all communities of Calicut. So, Government had to give up that scheme and look for alternative sites. About half-a-dozen sites were inspected by me, the Surgeon-General, the Director of Public Health and the Director of Town-Planning and finally only two sites were selected. One of them is the site opposite the Women and Children Hospital, where Government have already got some land and the other is beside the American Mission College. The question of what each of these sites will cost and how much land will have to be acquired is under reference by the Medical Officer to the Department of Public Works. We have already sent reminders to the Medical Officer to hurry up the matter and I trust we will have this information soon. As a matter of fact, Government are anxious to finish the Calicut hospital as early as possible and it is only on the objections raised by the inhabitants, that the difficulty arose and the acquisition of the mission site had to be definitely given up.

"Then, as regards the Calicut water-supply, that question has been under the investigation of the Government, and the last time when we had to deal with that question was in June 1929. There are two alternative schemes—one a 15-gallon scheme and the other a 10-gallon scheme. These two schemes cost more or less, one I think 15 lakhs and the other 17 lakhs, and the municipality has to find half of the amount. The municipality is now levying a property tax of about 9½ per cent and they have definitely stated by a resolution passed in June 1929 that they would not increase the tax by more than 1 per cent. They have to get a loan of 7½ lakhs and find Rs. 15,000 for maintenance charges per year. Unless, therefore, they agree to raise the property tax to at least 16 per cent, it would not be possible for them to repay the instalments of the loan with interest thereon and meet the maintenance charges. They definitely say that they would not raise the property tax by more than 1 per cent. Under the circumstances, Government have no other alternative but to drop this scheme for the present. When other municipalities are raising their property tax to 18 and 16 per cent, this particular municipality are not prepared to raise their tax. Now, if the municipal council comes forward and are prepared to raise the tax, certainly Government will take up the matter and investigate it.

"I do not think, there are very many points made about the Medical department, but I may say one thing which may serve as an answer to the criticisms made as to how the Government have utilized the additional finances Government had owing to the remission of the provincial contribution. I do not think it will be possible for me to deal with the question in extenso, but I will give certain figures with reference to the Medical department alone. In March 1928, this Government had 96 hospitals under their charge, and maintained by them. In March 1929, from 96 hospitals the number has risen to 203 hospitals, so that about 107 more hospitals were taken over by Government during the year 1928. And, in March 1930 or rather at present, there are about 215 institutions under the management of Government. Naturally, this greatly increased number means proportionately increased

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expenditure and a good deal of money is being spent during the last three years on account of the Medical department than before and more than twice the number of institutions in 1928 are now maintained by Government.

"There has been a complaint that there is not an adequate staff of women medical officers. True. I do not pretend that the staff that we have ³⁻¹⁵ now got is quite adequate; but I may say that during the last two years ^{p.m.} there has been a rise of about 50 per cent in the number of women medical officers. In March 1928, there were 64 women medical officers, Sub-Assistant Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons and now there are 96 and there is also a scheme to provide about 17 more during the next year.

"As regards expenditure in the Medical department, it has during the last three years risen from 71 lakhs in 1927-28 to 87 lakhs in the year 1928-29 and a provision of about 92 lakhs has been made in the budget for the present year. As regards the number of patients treated, in 1927 the number of patients was 170,966, in 1928 it was 181,216—an increase of more than 11,000—but I have not got the exact figures for the year 1929. As regards the number of out-patients, the number has risen by more than 5 lakhs between the years 1927 and 1928.

"Mr. P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu said that the system of rural dispensaries should be extended. I may tell him that in the year 1928 there were 307 rural dispensaries and now I understand there are 380 or 390 and we are making provision for at least 450 rural dispensaries during the next year. The Government are always ready to help the starting of these dispensaries and the taluk boards and local bodies ought to apply for starting these dispensaries and see that as soon as the funds are made available, the work is set on foot and the grant utilized. Mr. P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu also said that a bigger sum ought to be given as subsidy to those people who are employed in the rural dispensaries. I may tell the House that the amount we pay is not intended as their salary but only as a subsidy to enable them to establish themselves in the villages. As regards the diploma holders—the L.M.Ps.—we have raised the subsidy from Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 and for the midwives from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 a year and we trust that it will secure competent people to man the rural dispensaries.

"There is another criticism which has been made—I do not say that hon. Members are not entitled to make it—as regards the large lapses in the Public Health Department. True, there has been a large lapse. Local bodies and municipalities ask for grants for drainage and water-supply schemes. We make the grant. In several cases it is seen that the grant is not made use of within the current year with the result that there is now a lapse of about five lakhs. In the case of the Rajahmundry municipality alone, we provided two lakhs of rupees last year and they have till now spent only Rs. 20,000 and the balance is outstanding and will lapse.

"Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti said that the registration charges have not been reduced to the pre-war level; and I am afraid he is mistaken. The pre-war rate was Rs. 10 for registration of documents; now also the rate is only Rs. 10. The pre-war rate for attendance on private individuals was Rs. 20; it was reduced to Rs. 15 in the year 1928 and now in the case of women, it has been reduced to Rs. 10 from April 1930. In the case of

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hammamnees who are to help gosha women in the registration of documents, the rate has been reduced to Rs. 2. True these are not very great reductions each by itself but when taken together, there has been a reduction of about 5 or 6 lakhs of rupees a year.

"As regards the provision of funds for good drinking water-supply in rural areas, a sum of four lakhs of rupees was provided in the budget prior to the last one; but the local bodies were only able to spend Rs. 2 lakhs because the Government do not make the whole grant for water-supply, and local bodies were not ready with their contribution. Hence these lapses which are so much complained of. The responsibility for water-supply is not only with the Government but with the local bodies also."

Khan Bahadur S. K. ABDUL RAZACK SAHIB Bahadur :—"No, Sir, it is the Public Works Department, who are in charge of water works and they are responsible." (Cries of 'Order, Order.')

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Monosyllabic ejaculations are permissible but not long sentences."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Thank you very much. As regards water-supply in the localities inhabited by the depressed classes, it has been taken over by the Labour Department. I think that there is a provision of 7 lakhs for water-supply in the quarters occupied by the labouring classes. This shows that Government are anxious and willing to provide the necessary funds for water-supply."

"Then I come to the question of the Excise policy of the Government which has been so much the object of attack in this Council. I do not wish to repeat what I said last year; I shall only give a brief summary of what additional information I have to give in the matter. The hon. the Finance Member has said in his note that the scheme of propaganda came into existence late last year and some district committees were organized in October last year. Some of them have been working from November and some only from December and some even from January so that every hon. Member of this House will agree that it is too early to judge of the results. I cannot say that so far no success has been achieved. People who have been perusing the local dailies during the last twenty days will find that in important places like Tenkasi in Tinnevely district, Shiyali in Tanjore district and Tiruchengodu and Namakkal in Salem district and in the Ceded Districts and in South Kanara, I think, in the taluk of Puttur, toddy shop renters have resolved at a meeting to memorialize to the Government saying that they should be excused from payment of further instalments. Some of the committees have come into working order during only the last two or three months and we have to wait and see how far this propaganda will affect the excise revenues of the province during the next year; the Government want to give the system a fair trial and see what effect it has in the achievement of the goal of prohibition. This Council has passed a resolution saying that total prohibition ought to be adopted during a number of years; but no practical effect was given to that resolution till this scheme was started and organized by the Government. That I consider is by itself a sufficient advance which the Government have made and I think that the cry that the Government have no policy on this question of prohibition is, I submit, entirely wrong. They have admitted that prohibition is the goal of

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this Government. Till then it was only a pious resolution of this Council which had not been accepted by the Government. Now they have accepted that prohibition is the goal of this Government, and hon. Members will think it a sufficient advance in the policy of the Government."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"The Government have even before expressed total prohibition as their ultimate goal."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I should like to be enlightened as to the Government Order in which the Government have decided on prohibition as their policy."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Government Order of September 1926."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I have seen them all. The Government have adopted a policy which they thought would facilitate this present policy. We have decided to try total prohibition in certain areas in the three taluks of Tiruchengode, Namakkal and Rasipuram in the Salem district, from the 1st April 1930. The Commissioner was deputed to investigate the conditions prevailing in that part of the district and the Commissioner has reported that public opinion has been so far educated that we can with success adopt total prohibition in the said taluks. Orders have been issued that from the 1st of April 1930 prohibition is to be introduced there as an experiment."

"As regards prohibition of arrack, it was tried in five taluks and it was found to be a success in two or three taluks and it proved to be a failure in the other taluks. In spite of the failure, they have extended it to one other taluk and it will be continued during the present year. Rationing is one of the methods which has been thought of, tried by the Bombay Government and abandoned by them. We do not want to try it wholesale. Last year we tried it in three municipalities of the Vizagapatam district, and this year it will be extended to the rural areas in four or five taluks of the Vizagapatam district, so that there will be rationing in a good large portion of that district. These are the various methods suggested by various people. Some hon. Members of this House said that this propaganda is done by private organizations in various countries and that there is no instance of any Government doing it. If the Madras Government have the privilege of starting it, the credit is greater to the Madras Government. But, even before the Madras Government started this scheme, it had been thought of in Sweden, as I now understand from a journal received some time ago that from the year 1892 the Government of Sweden had been interesting themselves in this matter, and various departments of the Government there were asked to carry on this work. One of the reviews in a journal issued by the Swedish Government gives reference to this and also to the experiment started by the Madras Government. (Mr. Ramanath Goenka : India is not Sweden.) I know that. The Federated Malay States have thought of trying this experiment, and lately we had the Deputy Registrar of Co-operatives Societies of the Federated Malay States exhibiting a temperance propaganda film among the labourers in the rubber plantations in the Federated Malay States. The Federated Malay States is doing it as part of co-operative propaganda. In Mexico they are doing it. Even if no other Government does it, there is absolutely no reason why our Government ought not to start it. I think

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various journals in this country and other countries have reviewed this scheme of propaganda which has been started by the Madras Government. I do not think I need take up the time of the House by referring to all of them, but I will refer only to a few of them later on.

"Then, there is the statement in the Finance memorandum on which the hon. Members of this House laid rather much stress during the course of the discussion. There was an increase on the budgeted figures during the year 1929-30 as regards revenue. Rentals from shops during the year 1928-29 was Rs. 1.42 lakhs, and during the next year 1929-30 it was 1.52 lakhs or a rise of 10½ lakhs. How there has been a rise of 10½ lakhs I will try to explain. Not that the number of shops has increased: on the other hand, there has been a reduction of 40 in the number of shops. Sir, when the renters of various places found that Government were trying to reduce the number of shops, each man thought that his shop would be closed and was prepared to offer a higher rental for the retention of his shop. That is how with a reduced number of shops we were able to get 10 lakhs more during 1929-30. We have actually reduced the number of shops, but the rentals from the remaining shops yielded much more revenue.

"As regards the consumption of toddy, it is calculated on the basis of the number of trees tapped—the number of trees marked in 1927-28 was 2,649,281, and during 1928-29 it was 2,647,923, and there was thus a reduction of 2,000 trees. (Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur: A very big reduction.) (A number of voices were heard by way of interruption.)"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Let not the interruptions take the shape of a *viva voce* examination."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"As regards arrack, there has been an increase in consumption of 7,000 gallons for the whole Presidency. It is not the increase in consumption of this 7,000 gallons that accounts for the whole increase in revenue. It is due to the higher price paid for each shop by the renters that accounted for the difference in rentals alone this year from arrack and toddy which came to about 19 lakhs. In the number of arrack shops also there is a diminution. (Mr. Daniel Thomas: Why not ration the arrack?) We are trying it in the Vizagapatam district. In the budget for 1930-31 we have calculated the likely fall under the various items of excise revenue, and we have calculated a fall in arrack of Rs. 5 lakhs, in licence fees for shops Rs. 6 lakhs, in tree tax Rs. 6 lakhs, licence fees of toddy shops Rs. 7 lakhs, opium Rs. 1.79 lakhs and ganja Rs. 88,000. There is also one other thing which I must refer to as accounting for the increase in the arrack rentals. The duty which the Government were levying for arrack was Rs. 8-7-0 a gallon. In Ganjam, they have raised it in 1929 to Rs. 10-10-0. That accounts for a good deal of the increase in revenue. For the same quantity we are now charging more. We have done the same thing as regards Chingleput also. As regards the Ceded districts, there has been a rise of seven annas a gallon. All these various things contributed to the increase in revenue, and I am perfectly sure that the anxiety of the hon. Members of this House is not that the revenue should be lost, but that there should be a reduction in drink. As the hon. Members are anxious, I am also anxious and the Government are anxious that if the revenue falls or not there ought to be also a diminution in consumption. Not the decrease or increase in revenue is the vital thing in these matters. If for the same quantity of drink

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we are able to get more money or if there is also a fall in the consumption so much the better. That we have really effected. The policy of the Government has been the greater the taxation the less the consumption.

"Then, as regards this propaganda which the Government have started, various journals in this province and outside have reviewed it. I will refer only to some of the reviews about this matter. From the journal 'Prohibition' edited by Mr. C. Rajagopalachariyar, who has been condemning this policy of propaganda started by this Government, and who is not an over-kind critic of the Government, I will read one or two sentences:

'The action of the Madras Government in making a provision in their annual budget for spending Rs. 4,00,000 over Temperance propaganda in the province has naturally attracted public attention, not only in India but throughout the world among Temperance circles. We congratulate the Madras Minister for Excise. Like disarmament, the drink problem is a world issue and any administration that takes a step to solve it finds naturally an international fame.'

"Then, there are various other journals which have advocated the cause of temperance and prohibition for the last twenty or thirty years, and which have referred to the propaganda work of this Government. In one journal, called 'Abkari,' edited by Mr. Frederick Grubb, there is an account given of the entertainment to the Rev. Herbert Anderson, who is himself a temperance worker and Honorary Secretary of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association in London, and there we find the following reference:

'Mr. Anderson, on behalf of himself and Mrs. Anderson, thanked Sir Deva and the members for their good wishes, and incidentally mentioned that the action of the Madras Government in sanctioning four lakhs of rupees for temperance propaganda in that province was a sure proof that the cause of temperance was gaining ground in unexpected quarters.'

"There are a number of other references which, I think, I need not trouble the House with. But there is only one other matter which I should like to refer to and which is referred to in 'The Indian Temperance News' of November 1929, and the real desire of the Government to introduce prohibition will be apparent from certain Government Orders issued by this Government. Hon. Members of this House will remember that it was once complained in the beginning that officers of the Public Health Department were not allowed to do this kind of propaganda either on prohibition or temperance and the evils of drinking. But Government grew wiser, I believe in the year 1927, which will be seen from the following reference in the number of 'The Indian Temperance News' I already referred to:

'In G.O. No. 924, P.H., dated 11th May 1927, the Government found no objection to officers of the Public Health Department drawing attention in their lectures to the evil effects of intoxicants on the human body and to the evil results on health of an excessive use of them.'

"That was issued in May 1927, as a result of criticism in this Council. Then in June 1929 another Government Order has been issued in which officers of the Public Health Department have been directed to preach against evils not of moderate drinking but against the evils of all drinking altogether. If this is not a large step towards the goal of prohibition which the Government have adopted, I do not know what else is, and that Government Order asks the officers of the Public Health Department to carry on that propaganda as a part of their legitimate duty. The Government view this question not only as one affecting the morals and finances of the people but as a question affecting the health of the people. It is from a public health point

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of view that they have been asked to do such propaganda. These are sure indications to show that the Government have taken to this question seriously, and if the hon. Members of this House and those gentlemen outside who have been associated with this propaganda in district committees will pay as much attention as I think this question deserves, I am perfectly sure that this propaganda will be a success. The House has heard what my hon. and revered Friend, Mr. Kesava Pillai, who is associated with this propaganda in his district, said on this question and the success he claimed for his district. Another hon. Gentleman, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, reviewed the work of the district committee of which he is the president. The chairmen of other district committees have also claimed some success for this kind of propaganda work, and it will not be profitable for me to refer to all of them. They show that this propaganda is having good effect, and I know personally it is the case in the South Kanara district."

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* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, I do not think I have very much to say in reply to the criticisms advanced these two days, because the criticisms that have been levelled at the departments under my control have been fortunately few. But I think I must reply to one or two questions that have been raised by hon. Members of this House.

" Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar remarked that the question of elementary education has not been properly tackled. I would like to remind him and the other hon. Members of this House that we did not have a clean slate to write on. We had to carry on a system which has been in vogue during the past half a century or so. It will be agreed that it is not easy to get rid of a system which has been in vogue for such a long time and, besides, the demands from the various authorities, both in the matter of secondary education and university education have not ceased. Fresh demands are every time made on Government both in the matter of secondary education and university education. Only this morning, the leader of the Opposition—I am sorry not to see him here now—suggested that with regard to secondary schools under local bodies, the Government should undertake the responsibility of at least finding three-quarters of the net expenditure on schools. If that is to be done, naturally the Government cannot spend as much as they would desire on elementary education. The sum spent on elementary education by Government in 1920-21 was just over half a crore and to-day, the budget estimates provide for 149.53 lakhs, nearly a crore and a half. This shows that there has been an increase of 300 per cent. In this connexion the Finance Member rightly stressed in his speech the point whether all the sum that has been or is being provided for elementary education has been or would be properly spent on elementary education. It is doubtful whether it is so spent. We are therefore trying to see how we can stop this wastage especially in respect of the sums allotted for elementary education and the new Deputy Director of Public Instruction has made certain proposals with regard to the concentration of elementary education in central schools. This might in a way solve this problem of wastage and make the money allotted by Government go a longer way than has been the case at present.

" The question of compulsion certainly bristles with difficulties and the sum available at the disposal of the Government will certainly not be sufficient for the introduction of compulsion in this province. Naturally therefore we are anxiously watching the experiment that is being carried on in

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the Suidapet rural area with regard to compulsory education. If that experiment succeeds, it is the intention of the Government to try and spread the idea of compulsion in rural areas of other taluks. Perhaps the new Elementary Education Act will be passed before the next budget is introduced. It may then be possible to devise a system of getting all boys and girls in schools at least in the municipal areas concerned. Some attempts have been made in this direction and I can say that it is proving successful in some of the municipalities.

" Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar also raised the question of the need for three universities in this Presidency. That is a question which has already been settled by a vote of this House. It is, I am sure, the intention of hon. Members of this House that these universities, having been set up, should be properly financed. I know Mr. Muniswami Nayudu specially stressed on the fact that large sums are being given to these new universities. It is true that more than 30 lakhs were given to the Annamalai University last year and a similar amount has been provided in this budget for being given to the Andhra University. But I am sure hon. Members will recognize that these universities having been set up by Acts of the legislature should be provided with funds for carrying on their work. If funds are not forthcoming from Government, it has been seen that they cannot function seeing that private benefactions are not making their appearance especially in the case of the Andhra University, though I know that a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs and odd now stands to the credit of that university. But this is due to the fact that this university has not been able to do much work and so has fortunately saved this sum to its credit, it must be said, to form a fund instead of frittering it away.

" Mr. Uppi Sahib raised the question of nothing being done for Mappilla education. It was, I think, during the last year's budget discussion that he raised the point that because no religious instruction was given in elementary schools meant for Mappilla children, such children did not attend such schools. This question was at once taken on hand and the Director is now considering a proposal by which Muslim Mullahs could be utilized for giving instruction in the elementary schools so as to attract Mappilla children to such schools. I hope this experiment will be successful and more and more children of the Mappilla community will attend these schools.

" Mr. Sahajanandam referred pointedly to the question of admission of Adi-Dravida pupils in schools. Hon. Members are aware that the Government have issued an order by which schools which do not admit children belonging to all communities will be denied the benefit of provincial grants. We are tightening up our rules and we are trying to see that schools where these children are not admitted are not given grants. I know the complaint has been that in some schools where these children are admitted, the caste children go away altogether. The Director has, in connexion with this, recently issued an order by which these taluk boards and other local authorities have been told that it does not matter even if all the caste children leave the schools, they could still run the schools merely with Adi-Dravida children. I hope that will have a salutary effect and that better sense will prevail among the rural communities. This will have the effect of solving the problem of untouchability as far as elementary schools and institutions that are getting Government aid are concerned.

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"Mr. Ratnasabhupati Mudaliyar talked of having a first-grade college in Coimbatore. I am sorry that in spite of what has been said to the effect that the money at the disposal of the Government should be more and more utilized for elementary education, we still have hon-Members of this House who are looking forward to the opening of more higher grade educational institutions for their own districts. I would like to point out to him that there is a well-conducted and efficient Government College at Palghat not far away from Coimbatore and that if the Members of the Coimbatore district are really keen on higher education they could certainly go to Palghat, their neighbouring district. But I may tell him that in my opinion it is not good to have these first-grade colleges spread all over the Presidency. That is also the view of the Madras University as could be seen from the report of the Madras University Commission. Their idea is that first-grade colleges should be concentrated in as few places as possible so that there can be a large concourse of students helping in the building up of character which is far more important than the mere passing of university examinations. This cannot be brought about if colleges are spread all over the Presidency. I hope hon. Members will realize that the policy with regard to the starting of first-grade colleges has definitely changed both in the view-point of the Government and of the Madras University. It is the intention of both to see that these colleges are concentrated in particular localities so that there can be inter-communication between students coming from various districts."

"Mr. Muniswami Nayudu criticised the idea of giving a large grant to the Christian College removal to Thambaram. I can assure him that this has been decided upon after a great deal of consideration. I am sure hon. Members will admit that the Christian College has done a great service towards the spread of education in this Presidency and that what is being done now is only to help them to continue the service they have rendered to this Presidency from a better place. This grant will enable them to have a really useful residential college with a large area which might lead to a better system of higher education than has been the case in the limited space in which they have had to operate during the last half a century and more."

"Mr. Muniswami Nayudu also criticised the Government taking jurisdiction with regard to elections to local bodies. The Government, I may tell hon. Members, have to take jurisdiction because these bodies, after elections are over, rush to Government with their petitions and some decisions have to be come to before we decide whether a particular election has to be accepted and the name of the elected president notified in the gazette. But, I am glad that this onerous task has been taken away from the hands of the Government by the new Bill that has now been passed and I hope that this complaint will become a thing of the past in the near future."

"Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar also pointedly alluded to these actions on the part of the Government. I am sorry that he imputed motives to me. I can tell him that there were no motives in the actions that have been taken by the Government in this matter. The Government might have come to wrong conclusions. But all Governments are after all human and I do not say we are above coming to wrong conclusions. I can assure him, however, that it has not been the intention of the Government to come to conclusions in order merely to carry out some party interests."

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"Mr. President, I have reserved to the last, the question of the rural development fund, because I know that it is causing a great deal of anxiety not only to members of this House, but also to myself. Try what we might, it has not been possible to have this rural development fund definitely constituted. I hope the passing of the two Bills recently by this House will enable us to revive the old scheme under which I know the Government propose to pay a grant to local bodies that constitute such funds. When the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy is received to these measures, I hope to take this question of grant at least in the matter of the rural development fund constituted under these Acts. I can say no more on this subject at present although I know that hon. Members coming from rural localities feel that large sums are being spent in urban areas and that no sufficient guarantee is being given to the rural localities for their improvement. I assure them that I will take up this question of the rural development fund as soon as such funds are constituted under the new Act and bring up proposals for making a contribution by the Government."

"The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Mr. President, several hon. Members of the House have referred to the remarks of the hon. the Finance Member relating to the possible stagnation of land revenue if the present custom of resettling districts periodically is abandoned. I do not think, Sir, this is the proper occasion for a dissertation on the desirability of periodical resettlements and on the principles on which they are now carried out. But I can assure this House that the Government, before they enhance the rates, order a very careful and exhaustive enquiry to be made by officers specially trained for the purpose and then they give very full consideration to the reports which they receive and any representations which may be made on the subject. As hon. Members are aware, the Government generally order a very careful economic enquiry to be made in the district and compare the economic condition of the people at the beginning of the current resettlement with that at the end of the previous resettlement. They have also placed a limitation on the amount of any enhancement by laying down that it shall in no case exceed what is justified by the rise in prices and that it shall not exceed 18½ per cent."

"Now, Sir, reference has been particularly made to the Kistna and East 4 p.m. Godavari districts and to the report which has been recently received from the committee of the members of this House appointed to conduct an enquiry in connexion with the resettlement that is going on there. That report has only just reached the Government and we have indeed not had time to peruse it, much less to give it that consideration which is due to it. But I can assure hon. Members that we do not intend to make any increase in rates in Kistna and Godavari districts during the current fasli. My hon. Friend the Leader of the Opposition suggested that this House or the next Legislative Council should be given an opportunity of considering the report and passing a resolution upon it. That suggestion of the hon. Member will be carefully considered by the Government."

"My hon. Friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar referred to the fact that we did not remit about 1½ lakhs of suspended revenue in Bellary district. May I point out that there has been a certain amount of suspended revenue remitted this year in 26 villages in Bellary and Siruguppa taluks, and this amount is in addition to nearly 2 lakhs of rupees remitted last year in the

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same taluks? The remitted revenue relates to fasli 1336 but that which is still suspended relates to fasli 1338. We do not remit land revenue that is due to us until we are quite satisfied that it is not reasonable to expect the ryots to pay the amount. As we are custodians of public purse we should be as jealous of granting remissions as we should be in writing off our own private debts.

"As regards the relief which the hon. Member asked for with reference to the loans we hope to be able to issue orders very soon which would meet the hon. Member's very wishes considerably in the direction which he has suggested."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I hope Anantapur will have a share."

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Yes, Sir, Anantapur also will have a share."

"Turning now to one other point, viz., the Land Revenue Bill, which some hon. Members have referred to and which is referred to on every occasion when there is general discussion of the budget, I am afraid that the position is still the same as it was in the past years. It has been pointed out already that it is not possible for us to bring in a Bill which would give the House the power of laying down what should be the rates of enhancement at each resettlement, and this House has indicated that they will not pass a Bill which does not contain a provision to that effect; therefore we cannot progress with a Bill any further."

"Turning now to irrigation, it was alleged by some hon. Members that we have not done enough in this respect. But I feel that Government during the past few years have been endeavouring to get into proper order all the existing irrigation works belonging to the Government in this Province. You will find, Sir, on page 34 of the Finance Secretary's budget memorandum, that the expenditure on irrigation and navigation charged to revenue amounts to over 112 lakhs of rupees. Of these 49 lakhs relate to working expenses on irrigation, navigation, embankment and drainage works for which capital accounts are kept, 51½ lakhs relate to other works debitable to revenue and 11½ lakhs to construction of irrigation, navigation, embankment and drainage works. In addition to this the expenditure on the Mettur project chargeable to loans amounts to 116 lakhs of rupees and we have provided also for another 2 lakhs of rupees chargeable to loans."

"I think hon. Members are particularly interested not only in major works but also in minor works scattered all over the Presidency. This has received particular attention in recent years. In 1925-26 the expenditure on minor irrigation works came to 9½ lakhs and in each of the three following years it amounted to over 13 lakhs. The revised estimate for the current year is 16½ lakhs and the budget estimate for next year is nearly 17 lakhs. Reference was particularly made to the Tungabhadra project and the Kistna project. As regards the Tungabhadra project Mr. Ireland's preliminary report is under the consideration of the Chief Engineer, but the geologist has to make an inspection of the site this summer and submit his final report later. One of the objects of the Tungabhadra project is to irrigate the Guntur lands by a diversion dam at Pulichintala, the reservoir site. If this is feasible, the Kistna reservoir project may not be required."

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"Some hon. Members referred to the action taken by the Government in regard to the diminution of water in the Palar river system in this province. I have mentioned that we are collecting some statistics relating to the irrigation works in Palar basin in this province and the Government of Mysore has very kindly undertaken the collection of statistics relating to their irrigation works affecting the same system in Mysore State and as soon as we can exchange these statistics we hope to be able to make such further enquiry as may be necessary as to the deficiency of water in the Palar river system."

"Now my hon. Friend Mr. Kesava Pillai stated that Anantapur was the most unfortunate district with reference to irrigation, that no new irrigation works have been carried out in that district and all the existing works in that district are pre-British. I may inform him that Yellanur project was carried out a few years ago; three other projects have been investigated in this century but have been given up for various reasons; there are five projects under investigation now. We have also spent considerable amounts on minor irrigation works. There are seven minor basins in this district of which five have been investigated; and the other two are under investigation. The investigation in one of these two basins has been practically completed and the memoirs are being printed. Estimates for 167 out of 177 Government works have been sanctioned and 156 have been carried out at a cost of about 1 lakh of rupees."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Minor irrigation works?"

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"In the other minor basin which is under investigation, estimates have been sanctioned for all the 201 Government works and 198 have been carried out at a cost of over two lakhs of rupees. The grants made for minor irrigation works have risen from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 56,000 during the last four years. Under these circumstances I may say that Anantapur is receiving a certain amount of attention."

"My hon. Friend Mr. Abdul Razack Sahib or some other Muhammadan Member stated that the Muslim community is not adequately represented in the public services. Mr. Abdul Razack Sahib referred to the fact that the Government, although they appointed Mr. Quraishi Sahib as one of the Judges of the Small Cause Court, afterwards took him back. Mr. Quraishi went to Hyderabad State on promotion and I am sure that when a Muslim as Government servant is given an opportunity of obtaining promotion, the Muslim members of this House would not desire the Government to stand in his way of taking up the higher appointment. I would also point out in this connexion that Government have appointed Mr. Ebrahim Sahib as the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court shortly after Mr. Quraishi's transfer."

"Taking the service as a whole, I find that the number of Muslims among permanent gazetted officers has risen from 57 in 1924 to 74 in 1929; the number of acting gazetted officers increased from 14 in 1924 to 24 in 1929. The Muslim permanent non-gazetted officers on a pay of Rs. 100 or over rose from 317 to 339 and the acting officers on the same pay increased from 98 to 130. Of those on pay between Rs. 35 and Rs. 100 the number of permanent officers who are Muslims increased from 1,498 to 1,770 but the acting officers in the same grade decreased from 428 to 385—a fall of 43."

"Hon. Members will see that there has been considerable increase under all heads except the last—an increase which has been accompanied by a rise in the percentage of posts held by Muslims in each category."

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are other matters to be considered in estimating the cost of administration of justice besides those appearing under this head in the budget; an estimate was made a year or two ago to ascertain the real cost of administration of justice and it is found that the Government are making little or no profit at all. If the cost of the working of village courts is taken into consideration, there is a considerable deficit.

"Another suggestion made by Mr. Ari Gowder was, if I understood him aright, that civil courts should be abolished and that all cases should be tried by panchayat courts. That will be rather a sweeping reformation. Hon. Members are aware that Government have, for some years, been endeavouring to encourage the use of panchayat courts. There are now 3,400 courts exercising jurisdiction.

"Mr. Ari Gowder also suggested that arbitration should be encouraged. The second schedule to the Civil Procedure Code already provides for cases to be referred to arbitration if the parties agree, an arbitrator being appointed by the court in such manner as may be agreed upon between the parties. I think that provides adequately for arbitration if there is any desire on the part of people in this country to avail themselves of it.

"Mr. Ethirajulu Nayudu also pointed out the undesirability of judicial courts being held in hired buildings. That is a point on which we all agree with him and Government are taking measures to house the courts in Government buildings as far as they can. But of course in this respect as in others we are limited by the amount of money which is at our disposal."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"Mr. President, Sir, let me first of all deal with the three subjects of my hon. Colleague the Law Member, which have been entrusted to me for reply. As regards Stamps, there has been a general criticism that the Government have not seen their way to reduce the stamp duties. Sir, I can assure the House that the Government are very anxious that they should do something in the matter of the reduction of stamp duties if it is possible. The Government have considered this question time after time and every year this is one of the questions which we have to consider in connexion with the budget, whether it is possible to reduce the stamp duties. As hon. Members may see from the speech of the hon. the Finance Member, there is a tendency towards reduction in our income and our expenditure is going up by leaps and bounds. The Government therefore think that the time has not come for reducing the stamp duties. My hon. Friend, the Leader of the Opposition, said this morning that the hon. Sir Muhammad Habib-ul-lah had stated at the time of introducing the two taxation Bills for increasing the stamp duties, that the additional income would be spent for increasing the salaries of village officers. I find from the report of the proceedings of this Council in 1922 that Mr. P. Venkatasubba Rao moved an amendment. In doing so he said that it was some consolation to learn that a portion of the revenue proposed to be raised would be utilized for increasing the pay of the village officers. This amendment was seconded by my hon. Friend, Mr. P. T. Rajan. In reply, Sir Muhammad Habib-ul-lah said:—'Nor do I subscribe myself to the theory that he seems to have started that these two pieces of taxation were intended more or less to have their proceeds earmarked for the purpose of increasing the salaries of the village officials. These measures are, as a matter of fact, intended for the purpose of adding to the revenues of the province and it

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"As regards the Judicial department there has been increase in the number of Muslim officers. Ten years ago there was no Muslim District Judge at all. Now there are two. There was only one Subordinate Judge then; now there are two Subordinate Judges and the number of District Munsifs has risen from 3 to 6. I feel, Sir, that even if this progress is not as rapid as some hon. Members may wish, it is steady progress and further and more rapid progress must depend largely on Muslims themselves. It is very essential that they should apply for Government services in larger numbers. I am sure that hon. Members do not expect us to pass over many officers who are already in service in order to give Muslims undue promotion.

"I must take the time of the House for a few minutes to reply on behalf of the hon. the Law Member with reference to the administration of justice (A voice:—Where is he?) He has been summoned to Delhi. My hon. Friend, Mr. Ethirajulu Nayudu, referred to arrears in the High Court and the desirability of further measures being adopted to clear them. The House is well aware that two additional Judges were sanctioned recently as a permanent measure. The High Court has now submitted proposals that the jurisdiction of the City Civil Court should be enlarged and that a portion of the insolvency work should be handed over to that Court. Those proposals are under the consideration of the Government. My hon. Friend Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar suggested that a reform might be effected by a reduction in the number of courts. I think another hon. Member suggested that we ought to increase the number of courts so that work may be disposed of more promptly. We are endeavouring to keep the actual strength of the courts elastic by having a number of temporary courts in various grades. It is pointed out that there has been a fall recently in the number of suits instituted in the mufassal courts. I find, Sir, that the number of temporary Subordinate Judges' Courts has, as a matter of fact, been reduced from 24 to 20 during the last three years and the number of temporary District Munsifs' Courts from 19 to 15. In the current year you will find provision in the budget estimate for three new additional Sub-Judges and five new additional District Munsifs. All such proposals are originally made by the High Court; they will be very carefully considered by the Government and will go before the Finance Committee and then before this Council.

"Mr. Ethirajulu Nayudu referred to unnecessary adjournments in courts and stated that many presiding officers are late in their attendance. It is not possible to deal with such complaints in a general way, but if particular cases are brought to the notice of the Government I am sure they will be dealt with. He also suggested that the holidays enjoyed by Judicial officers should be curtailed. The Government have already taken action in this connexion; for example the Easter holidays which they are allowed to take have been reduced from 6 to 3.

"The hon. Member Mr. Ethirajulu Nayudu further suggested that the power of appointing District Munsifs should be taken away from the High Court and given to the Madras Services Commission. I am glad of this evidence of confidence in that Commission. As has been already explained to this House, we are precluded from introducing any legislation here which will have the effect of curtailing the powers of the High Court, by section 106 of the Government of India Act.

"He also suggested that the administration of justice ought not to be a source of profit and that court fees should be reduced in consequence. There

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are other matters to be considered in estimating the cost of administration of justice besides those appearing under this head in the budget; an estimate was made a year or two ago to ascertain the real cost of administration of justice and it is found that the Government are making little or no profit at all. If the cost of the working of village courts is taken into consideration, there is a considerable deficit.

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cannot at all be gainsaid that the revenues of the province do need a substantial increase, even after this and the other Bill are passed into law. Our position to-day is exactly the same, Sir. That is the reason why the Government are not able to meet the wishes of hon. Members.

"In connexion with the administration of jails, my hon. Friend, Mr. Kesava Pillai, said that the Government should immediately pass orders in order to give liberal treatment to the prisoners. Hon. Members know that the Government of India have already passed orders in this matter and have communicated them to the Madras Government. We are now considering the question of amending our jail rules. An hon. Member from Malabar wanted to know about the condition of the Mappilla State prisoners who are detained in Madras. I find from the papers here that there are thirteen Mappilla State prisoners detained in Madras City, twelve under the Madras State Prisoners Regulation Act II of 1819 and one under the Mappilla Outrages Act, 1859. These prisoners are granted allowances for themselves and for the members of their families actually living with them. They are permitted to bring their families from Malabar at Government cost to reside with them. The Government also permit them to go to Malabar occasionally for the purpose of seeing sick relatives or getting financial aid. Of the thirteen prisoners detained in Madras, five are employed. The Commissioner of Police has been instructed to help these prisoners in securing employment. Four of these prisoners recently asked for a transfer to a mufassal place; on being told that on transfer their allowance will be reduced from Rs. 8 to Rs. 5 they withdrew their request. We are doing everything to see that employment is found for the seven prisoners.

"As regards the Forest department, a general observation was made by an hon. Member that the department should be closed immediately. We must remember that the Forest department serves a very useful purpose; it provides us with income from commercial undertakings. It is even more intended to conserve forest growth for the sake of climatic reasons and for the protection of supply to rivers. The net income from the Forest department in the year 1928-29 was Rs. 13 lakhs as compared with the net income in 1927-28 which was Rs. 2 lakhs. (A voice: What about expenditure?) The budget will give the information. My point is that it is not a losing concern. One hon. Member suggested that the Forest College should be closed. I may assure hon. Members that the Government are very carefully considering the question of the future of the Forest College. My hon. Friend from Coimbatore referred to the number of Conservators of Forests. I find that, in the year 1920, there were four Conservators. In 1921 there were six Conservators. In the year 1925 a Working Plans Circle was brought into existence. One Conservator was put on this work. Thus the number of Territorial Conservators was reduced to five. I may now say that the whole question of the reorganization of the Forest department is now under the consideration of the Government.

"Coming to the departments under my control, I am exceedingly glad to find that my hon. Friend Mr. Davis has expressed his entire satisfaction at what the Government have been able to do for Anglo-Indian and European education. Similar satisfaction was expressed as regards the working of the labour department by my hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Pillai. He stated that the question of reorganizing that department has not been considered

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by the Government. Sir, this question was considered more than once and the present Commissioner of Labour brought to the notice of the Government that he would be satisfied with a certain increase in the clerical staff of the department. We have granted the request made by him and he tells us that the department does not require any reorganization for the present. If he finds later on that more officers are required, he will submit his proposals to the Government who will consider them.

"A suggestion has been made by my friend Mr. Muniswami Pillai that the District Labour Officers should be drawn from the cadre of Deputy Collectors. Sir, there is no reason why we should do so. If it had been brought to the notice of the Government that the work of Tahsildars who are now serving as District Labour Officers had not been satisfactory in any way Government might consider the question. The reports that we have been receiving go to show that the District Labour Officers who are drawn from the cadre of Tahsildars are giving every satisfaction to the department and to the Government.

"In this connexion I should like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that the work of the Labour department has been extended to 19 districts till now and I am extremely glad to say that in the coming year its activities will be extended to two more districts, namely, Salem and Chittoor. In the remaining five other districts the interests of the depressed classes will be attended to by the Revenue department till the Government are able to find funds to extend the operation of the Labour department to those districts also.

"As regards criticisms that were passed on the Police department I am inclined to think on the whole they were complimentary. First of all my hon. Friend Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar has expressed his great satisfaction at the excellent administration of the City Police by Mr. Cunningham. He said in his characteristic way that justice and not prestige has been the motto of the present Commissioner of Police. I should also bring to the notice of the House that Mr. Ethirajulu Nayudu has also expressed his satisfaction at the work of the mufassal police. The only complaint he has against the department is that there are delays in the disposal of appeals. As regards this question I shall draw the attention of the head of the department. My hon. Friend Mr. Gangadhara Siva has said emphatically that Government are doing injustice to the depressed classes in not recruiting constables and head constables from his community. Sir, from the figures that are before me I find that out of 34,200 constables and head constables there are 382 belonging to the depressed classes. Perhaps the figures may not be very encouraging. If proper men could be found I am sure the head of the department will employ more constables from the depressed classes. My hon. Friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti has also paid his tribute to the work of the police in the City by saying that there has been a great decrease in the number of motor-car accidents. Of course he also said that the police are not coping with crime. As regards this I may point out that in the administration report of 1928 it is stated thus by the Inspector-General: 'The year's figures for crime are the lowest since the introduction of the scheme of Police Reform consequent on the report of the Police Commission, 1902-1903.' Last year I came up before the House with schemes for reorganizing the City Police and for reorganizing the Crime branch and C.I.D. branch and got them passed.

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As a result of this, I find from a communication from the Inspector-General of Police that there has been a distinct decrease in crime and that the figures for crime for 1929 show a decrease of 2 per cent on those for 1928. I am sure that this decrease will be more in years to come.

"As regards the general observations made on the speech of the hon. the Finance Member, I may assure the House that my hon. Colleague will bestow his careful attention. Sir Thomas Moir regrets very much that he is not able to be in his seat to-day in order to wind up the debate by making his speech. We all appreciate his sense of duty in coming here the other day to present the budget. I am sure the House will be with me when I say that it will be my duty as Leader of the House to convey to him our thanks and our best wishes."

The Council then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

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

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Saturday, the 1st March 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, Es., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.	Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S.,	Muniswami Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur B.
The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.	Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Subbarayan, The hon. Mr. P.	Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.	Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Abdul Rasak Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Achutan, Mr. A.	Narasimha Rao, Mr. Mothay.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.	Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Arpadaswami Udayar, Mr. S.	Raja of Kallikotta.
Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar, Mr. M.	Raja of Parlakimedi.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.	Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Bhoosayya, Mr. P.	Ramalinga Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.
Chidambaramudaliyar, Mr. T. K.	Ramamurti, I.C.S., Mr. S. V.
Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.	Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Durai Raja, Mr. S. N.	Ramanatha Goenka, Mr.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.	Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Rao Sahib P. J.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.	Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Govindan Nayar, Mr. C.	Reddy, Mr. C. B.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.	Robertson, Mr. E. J. O.
Gray, C.B.E., I.C.S., Mr. J.	Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.	Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.	Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Hilton Brown, I.C.S., Mr.	Sankaran Unni, Mr. E.
John, Mr. V. Ch.	Shetty, Mr. A. S.
Kesava Pillai, C.S.I., Diwan Bahadur P.	Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	Srinivasa Rao, Mr. Nagar.
Krishnan, Mr. K.	Srinivasan, Rao Sahib E.
Krishnaswami Ayyar, Diwan Bahadur Alladi.	Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.	Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib Syed.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
Lakshmana Reddi, Mr. G.	Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
Leach, I.C.S., Mr. A. G.	Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Leach, Mr. A. J.	Veniah, Mr. S.
Mahomed Achammad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.	Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
	Wood, Mr. C. E.
	Zamindar of Senthur.
	Zamindar of Singampatti.

[1st March 1930]

I

NEW MEMBERS

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

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI.

Mr. C. GOVINDAN NAYAR.

II

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Excise

Alleged encouragement by Excise officers to bidders at auction sales.

* 1507 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any District Propaganda Committees have complained to the Government that Excise officers encourage people to make higher bids at auction sales ;

(b) whether the Government have enquired into these allegations ; and

(c) whether the Government have issued any instructions to the officers of the Excise Department to co-operate with the District Propaganda Committees in their work ?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes. A representation to this effect was received from the Chairman, District Propaganda Committee, South Kanara. It was sent to the Commissioner of Excise.

(c) A copy of the instructions issued by the Commissioner of Excise is attached.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—“ With reference to the answer given to clauses (a) and (b) may I know whether any enquiry was made by the Commissioner of Excise ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ I am not able to see to which part of the answer the hon. Member refers.”

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—“ The answer given to clauses (a) and (b) of the question runs thus :—‘ A representation to this effect was received from the Chairman, District Propaganda Committee, South Kanara. It was sent to the Commissioner of Excise.’ May I know whether the Commissioner has made any enquiries about this and taken any action ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ The action taken is the issuing of a circular.”

[1st March 1930]

Auction sales of arrack shops.

* 1508 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) in which districts, auction sales of arrack shops have recently been held ;

(b) whether the rentals have increased in all districts or gone down anywhere ; and

(c) what is the percentage of increase or decrease in each of the districts ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) Auction sales of arrack shops for the lease of 1930–31 have been completed in the districts of Madras, Ramnad, Tinnevely, the Nilgiris and Salem. The results of the sales in these districts are given below :—

Districts.	Rentals (annual).		Percentage of increase or decrease.
	1930–31.	1929–30.	
	RS.	RS.	PER CENT.
Madras	7,22,400	7,87,760	— 2
Ramnad	1,75,260	1,87,020	— 6
Tinnevely	2,69,148	2,98,788	— 10
Nilgiris	2,51,400	2,16,660	+ 16
Salem	2,22,924	2,08,844	+ 7

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—“ May I know when the sale of arrack shops is expected to be finished in other districts ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ The sales are now going on and they will be finished before the end of March.”

Regulation of the sale of liquor in clubs.

* 1509 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state what action Government have taken or contemplate taking to enforce the section in the Abkari Amendment Act of 1929 (passed on my Bill) regarding the regulation of the sale of liquor in clubs ?

A.—The Government have called for a report.

Medical

Appointment of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

* 1510 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the names of the officers who held the post of Surgeon-General to the Government of Madras during the last six years ;

(b) the period for which each such officer held office ;

(c) the average term for which a Surgeon-General held the post during the years prior to the six years mentioned above ;

(d) whether it is proposed to appoint a new officer ; and

(e) whether the Local Government have any voice in filling up the post of the Surgeon-General ?

[1st March 1980]

A.—(a) & (b) A statement^a furnishing the information is laid on the table.

(c) About two years and four months. (Ten officers held the post between 11th October 1899 and 9th May 1928).

(d) Yes.

(e) The power of appointment rests with the Governor-General in Council. The Local Government is consulted before the appointment is made.

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know why the Local Government have not considered any scheme of appointing the local Indian Medical Service officers as Surgeon-General?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Because they are far below in the list."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"They may be promoted by selection though not by seniority."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"That is no supplemental question."

Public Health

Appointment of propagandists by the South Arcot Temperance Committee

* 1511 Q.—Mr. K. RAMACHANDRA PADAYACHI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) how many propagandists the South Arcot Temperance Committee have appointed for the district;

(b) to what communities they belong;

(c) whether any propagandists have been appointed from the classes addicted to drinking; and

(d) why no propagandist has been appointed from the Padayachi community and the Sembadava, Korava and other labouring classes?

A.—(a) to (d) A statement^b showing the information is laid on the table. The Chairman, District Propaganda Committee, South Arcot, reports that applications for appointments as pracharakas were not received from persons belonging to the Sembadava, Korava and other labouring classes.

[1st March 1980]

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the rules published with the following notifications:—

(1) No. 15, Public (Services), dated the 24th September 1929, at pages 1777–1778 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 1st October 1929.

(2) No. 292, Public, dated the 2nd July 1929, at pages 1386–1388 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 23rd July 1929.

Alleged complaints against the Sub-Registrar of Chakapalle.

* 1518 Q.—Mr. V. RAMJEE RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) (i) the number of documents received for registration, (ii) the number of documents actually registered by the Sub-Registrar, Chakapalle, Kistna district, daily from the 15th January 1930 up to date and at what hour of the day the documents actually registered were received;

(b) whether it is a fact that he returns all the documents received at 11 a.m. in excess of five a day, his maximum number, and if not, whether they will be pleased to call for the information;

(c) whether it is a fact that after 11 a.m. the Sub-Registrar does not receive any further documents;

(d) whether the Government have received any complaints that the parties who come from distant villages are put to great hardships as a result of the blunt refusal of the Sub-Registrar to receive not more than five documents a day and any document after 11 a.m.; and

(e) what action the Government intend taking in the matter?

A.—(a) to (c) The Government have no information, but have called for it.

(d) & (e) No.

Registered partition deeds in South Kanara.

* 1514 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHERRY: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to lay on the table of the House the information received regarding my question No. 1422, answered on the 31st of January 1930 regarding registered partition deeds in South Kanara?

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

Education

Qualifications, etc., of the Professors of English and Philosophy in the Presidency College.

* 1515 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHEIRAJULU NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what are the qualifications of the present incumbents in the posts of additional Professor of English and Professor of Philosophy in the Presidency College;

[1st March 1930]

(b) their age, their qualifications, teaching experience, the colleges wherein they were employed, the salary they drew prior to the appointment and their present salary, in a tabular form; and

(c) whether these gentlemen applied for the posts and if so, on what information such applications were made?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement* is laid on the table.

(c) Mr. Ayyappan Pillai applied for the post. He was at that time in the service of the Travancore Government. It is not known on what information he applied. Mr. Narayana Menon, who has been employed as a lecturer in one of the second-grade Government colleges in the Presidency since October 1925, did not apply for the post of Professor of Philosophy in the Presidency College.

Employment of Adi-Dravida teachers in local board schools.

* 1516 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHERRY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) which are the districts where no Adi-Dravida teachers have so far been employed in taluk board and municipal schools;

(b) whether Adi-Dravida trained teachers are available for service in those districts; and

(c) what number of Adi-Dravida teachers have undergone training in this province during each of the last six years?

A.—(a) In 1928-29 no Adi-Dravida or Adi-Andhra teachers were employed in any of the taluk board or municipal schools not specially intended for pupils of this community in the districts of Visagapatam, Bellary, Chingleput, Chittoor, South Arcot, Tanjore and South Kanara.

(b) Information is not available and is being called for.

(c) The following statement shows the number of Adi-Dravida *cum* Adi-Andhra pupils that underwent training in schools for masters and mistresses during the last six years:—

Year.	Boys.	Girls.
1923-24	425	15
1924-25	442	17
1925-26	450	26
1926-27	481	21
1927-28	588	48
1928-29	616	58

[1st March 1930]

A.—There are two estimates, one for Rs. 15,580 and the other for Rs. 1,12,300. The budget for 1930-31 contains provision for a grant of Rs. 580 for the former, Rs. 15,000 having been voted on a supplementary demand on 20th January 1930. It may be found possible to deal with the second estimate by a supplementary demand in the course of 1930-31 but this cannot, of course, be guaranteed.

Assignment of Lands

Assignment of lands in Madalingathahalli village.

* 1518 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: With reference to question No. 70, dated the 7th August 1929, regarding the assignment of certain lands in Madalingathahalli village, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have since received the report and if so, whether they will furnish the information asked for in the question?

A.—A copy of the report* is appended.

Irrigation

Extent of cultivation in Kollegal taluk.

* 1519 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYED: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the area of cultivated and uncultivated land in Kollegal taluk and the chief sources of irrigation for the cultivated lands; and

(b) the main sources of water-supply to the irrigation tanks in the Kollegal taluk?

A.—(a) The Government are not in possession of recent figures. In 1920-21, the arable area was 176,000 acres, of which 82,000 acres were cultivated.

(b) The chief irrigation works and their sources of supply are given below:—

Sources of supply.	Name of channel.	Name of tank.
Gundal river	Tanakarai channel.	Tanakarai tank.
Do.	Palayam channel ..	Palayam tank.
Gundal river, surplus of upper tanks.	Dodda Ranganatham channel.	Dodda Ranganatham tank.
Surplus of Dodda Ranganatham tank.	....	Chikka Ranganatham tank.
Surplus of Chikka Ranganatham tank.	....	Kongaikarai tank.
Surplus of Kallankarai tank.	....	Mudikondan tank.
Surplus of Mudikondan tank.	....	Ambapuram tank.
Surplus of Kottaiakarai tank.	....	Hondrabalu tank.
Rainfed .. ..	....	Kottaiakarai tank.
Gundal river	Papanakarai channel.	Papanakarai tank.
Rainfed .. ..	....	Gunnahalli tank.
Do. .. ..	....	Terampalli tank.
Do. .. ..	....	Kundur tank.

[1st March 1930]

Supply of water to Kottapalli tank.

* 1520 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the ryots cultivating lands under Kottapalli tank have petitioned to the Government, to arrange for the supply of water to their tank, from the Kolekal tank, by forming a new supply channel of nearly a mile in distance;

(b) the year or years in which the Kottapalli tank received inadequate or no supply at all and the amount of revenue remitted each year, during the last ten years; and

(c) whether an estimate has been sanctioned to improve the supply of Kottapalli tank and if so, for what amount and when the work will be commenced?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is presumably referring to the Kottapalli tank in the Rayadrug taluk, Bellary district. A petition on the subject was received by the Government in 1927.

(b) A statement * is furnished.

(c) No. It is reported that the Kottapalli tank besides the Kolekal and Veparaka tanks might be benefited by the Bhairavani-tippa ancient scheme which is now under investigation.

Improvements to the Kanekal tank, Bellary district.

* 1521 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether an estimate has been sanctioned for improving the supply channel and strengthening the bund of Kanekal tank, Bellary district; and

(b) if so, for what sum and when the work will be started?

A.—(a) An estimate for the restoration of the tank is being prepared by the local officers.

(b) Rs. 80,000 approximately. It cannot be said when the work will be started.

Investigation of the Belahal project.

* 1522 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to question No. 177, dated the 9th August 1929, whether the investigation of the Belahal project has been completed and the estimates and plans got ready and, if so, for what sum?

1st March 1930]

Action taken on the memorial regarding the Honnohalla project.

* 1523 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any mahazar from the ryots of Kollegal taluk in connexion with the Honnohalla project;

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken or propose to take in the matter; and

(c) what steps the Government propose to take to bring under cultivation all the waste lands in the taluk of Kollegal?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 1874, dated 29th January 1930.

(c) The Government do not contemplate any special steps of so comprehensive a nature.

Land Revenue*Expenditure on account of kudimaramat work undertaken by the Public Works Department in Rayadrug taluk.*

* 1524 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the major tanks in Rayadrug taluk, Bellary district, with reference to which a fixed kudimaramat charge is levied on the Public Works Department undertaking to do the customary labour hitherto done by ryots;

(b) the rate per acre at which it is levied and the amount annually collected under the above arrangement;

(c) the particulars of the kudimaramat work undertaken by the Public Works Department; and

(d) the amount actually spent during each of the last five years on work hitherto being got done by ryots' customary labour?

A.—(a) There are no such tanks.

(b), (c) & (d) These questions do not arise.

Loans*Sale of lands of depressed classes of Molagavalli Colony.*

* 1525 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to question No. 898, dated 14th August 1929, that the Government have asked for a report about the sale, etc., of lands of depressed classes of Molagavalli Colony, Atur taluk, Bellary district—

(a) whether they have since received the report; and

(b) if so, whether they will furnish the information asked for in the question?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) A statement * furnishing the information called for is annexed.

* Printed as Appendix VIII on pages 403-404 infra.

[1st March 1930]

Minor Irrigation*Execution of minor irrigation works in Bellary district.*

* 1526 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state for each of the taluks of the Bellary district—

- (a) the total number of minor irrigation tanks;
- (b) how many of them are in repair and how many of them are out of repair according to the last jamabandi report;
- (c) whether estimates have been obtained for the repair of the tanks reported to need repairs and if so, in the case of how many;
- (d) if there are any for which estimates have not been prepared, the reasons for the omission and whether estimates have been asked to be prepared for them and if not, why not;
- (e) the number of permanent and temporary minor irrigation sub-overseers in the district and the taluk or taluks they are respectively in charge of and the amount of fixed travelling allowance allowed to each per month;

(f) how it compares with the travelling allowance drawn by Revenue Inspectors, Police Sub-Inspectors, Excise Sub-Inspectors, Local Fund overseers and Public Works Department overseers for their respective jurisdictions; and

(g) whether there is a supervisor for the district to scrutinize the estimates prepared by the minor irrigation sub-overseers and supervise the sanctioned works in progress and if not, what the other arrangements are for such technical scrutiny of estimates and supervision for works?

A.—(a) to (d) A statement* giving the particulars required is attached.

(e) There are three permanent sub-overseers, of whom one is in charge of Bellary, Sirugappa and Rayadrug taluks, another in charge of Adoni and Alur taluks and the third is in charge of Hospet and Kudligi taluks. There is one temporary overseer who is in charge of Hadagalli and Harpanahalli taluks. Each of the four sub-overseers draws a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 27-8-0.

(f) The rates of fixed travelling allowance drawn by Government and Local Fund subordinates of the classes mentioned are as under:—

	RS.	A.	P.	
Revenue Inspectors ...	22	8	0	
Excise Sub-Inspectors ...	25	0	0	
Public Works Department Overseers ...	30	0	0	if in charge of more than one taluk and Rs. 22-8-0 in other cases.

[1st March 1930]

- (g) There is no supervisor in Bellary. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraph 1, clause (iii), Part I of Board's Standing Order No. 87, as amended by correction slip No. 255, dated 5th September 1927, which contains the existing orders regarding the scrutiny of estimates.

Panchayat Forests*Alleged memorial regarding the Ajjarkadu Panchayat Forest.*

* 1527 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have considered the memorial submitted to His Excellency, the Governor by the people of Kadekar and four other villages of Udipi taluk in regard to the Ajjarkadu Panchayat Forest; and

(b) what action they propose to take for redressing the grievances mentioned in the memorial?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have called for a report from the Board of Revenue.

Revenue Establishments*Number of cases filed in the Courts of the Revenue Divisional Officers of Puttur, Coondapoor and Mangalore.*

* 1528 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, with reference to answer to question No. 1237 answered on 24th January 1930, whether he has got the information regarding the number of revenue and criminal cases filed in the Courts of the Revenue Divisional Officers of Puttur, Coondapoor and Mangalore in South Kanara (figures to be got separately)?

A.—The information has been called for but has not yet been received.

Elections*Preparation of revised electoral rolls for the next elections to the Council.*

* 1529 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether Government have decided to order the preparation of revised electoral rolls for the elections (if any) that may take place after the termination of this Council in June next?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to rule 9 (4) of the Madras Electoral Rules. The electoral rolls for the constituencies of the Madras Legislative Council were last revised and published in October 1929 and are in force now.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I know whether the electoral rolls referred to in the answer given to this question will be in force at the time of the next election?"

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

[1st March 1930]

Legislative Council*Work done by the Council Secretaries.*

* 1530 Q.—**Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR**: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the date of appointment of the three Council Secretaries attached to the three Ministers;

(b) the cost incurred down to 31st January 1930 in payment of salaries and allowances to the three Council Secretaries aforesaid and the estimated further cost down to 13th June 1930;

(c) whether the said Secretaries or any and which of them have maintained any journal or official record of their work; and

(d) whether the appointments were intended to serve or in fact served any real public purpose and, if so, in what way?

A.—(a) The three Council Secretaries were appointed with effect from the 2nd August 1926;

(b) The Government have no information but will call for it.

(c) The Government have no information.

(d) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to page 132 of Volume II of the Madras Legislative Council Manual which gives the duties of the Council Secretaries.

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I know from the hon. the Home Member which department should be consulted for this information? Does the hon. the Home Member mean that the Government have no information? If so, from whom should we call for the information?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"From the Accountant-General."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I am not asking about the salary and allowances drawn by the Secretaries. But I am asking about the duties of the Council Secretaries."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Their duties are defined in the Legislative Council Manual. The hon. Ministers must be able to give the information."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Could not the hon. the Home Member have got this information from them and supplied to this Council?"

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

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Why, Sir?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Because the Government do not think it necessary to do so."

[1st March 1930]

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know exactly what these Council Secretaries do?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The work they do is defined in the Legislative Council Manual."

Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know what really these Council Secretaries are doing for the pay and travelling allowances they draw and should not the Government have a check over them as to what work they are doing?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"You must remember, Sir, that the Council Secretaries are hon. Members of this Council and are expected to be treated with respect."

Motor Vehicles Act*Licensed motor vehicles in Bellary district.*

* 1531 Q.—**Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR**: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the number of licensed motors, lorries and buses, private and otherwise, in the Bellary district?

A.—The number of motor vehicles registered in the Bellary district and in use there is given below:—

Cars	...	...	...	...	80
Taxis	...	...	...	...	5
Lorries	...	...	...	...	85
Buses	...	...	...	...	95
Cycles	...	...	...	...	9

UNSTARRED QUESTION*Assignment of lands to Mr. Ganesa Ayyar.*

1532 Q.—**Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDI**: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether one Mr. Ganesa Ayyar has been applying to the Collector of Tanjore for assignment of lands ever since he returned from field service in 1919;

(b) whether the orders assigning lands to him were subsequently cancelled owing to technical causes;

(c) whether he subsequently chose other lands which were made available to ex-service men under Board's orders; and

(d) whether the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjore, has so far not passed orders?

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

[1st March 1930]

STARRED QUESTIONS

Excise

Closure of toddy and arrack shops.

* 1533 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representations have been made to the Government by renters of toddy or arrack shops that their sales have been affected on account of the work done by the District Propaganda Committees; and

(b) whether any shops have had to be closed as the result of this propaganda?

A.—(a) Yes. Representations to this effect were received from certain renters of toddy and arrack shops in the North Arcot, South Arcot and South Kanara districts.

(b) The Government are not aware that any shops have so far been closed on this account.

Medical

Alleged post mortem examination of a gosha woman by a male doctor.

* 1534 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that post-mortem examination of the corpse of a Muslim gosha lady alleged to have been murdered by some Sub-Inspector of Police at Cuddalore O.T. was conducted by the District Medical Officer, South Arcot district, who is a male;

(b) under whose orders it was done;

(c) whether the Government have passed any orders governing the post mortem examination of Muslim female corpses and, if so, whether it will be laid on the table of the House; and

(d) if not, what action they propose to take to put a stop to the practice of post mortem examination of Muslim female corpses being conducted by male doctors in future?

A.—(a) & (b) A report* on the subject received from the Surgeon-General is laid on the table.

(c) & (d) A copy* of G.O. No. 1809, Judicial, dated 12th June 1915, is laid on the table.

Public Health

Objection to the construction of a certain building in Coonoor.

* 1535 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: With reference to the answer to question No. 1347, dated 28th January 1930, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the information called for has since been received about the objectionable construction of a building by H. M. D. Khan Sahib Ismail Siddick and, if so, what it is?

1st March 1930]

Grants to Puttur taluk for anti-malarial operations.

* 1536 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to question No. 601 answered on 27th September 1929, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what grant has been asked for by the President, Taluk Board, Puttur, for carrying out his scheme of anti-malarial operations; and

(b) what action Government have taken on his request?

A.—(a) & (b) The President, Taluk Board, Puttur, requested that a grant of about Rs. 1,000 should be given to the Taluk Board to carry out a scheme of anti-malarial operations and he has been informed that under the present policy of the Government no grant is admissible to the Taluk Board towards the cost of such measures.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"With reference to the answer given to this question, may I know what is the present policy of the Government in making grants to taluk boards?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"There is no policy to make grants. The President, Taluk Board, was informed that no grant was admissible to the Taluk Board, Puttur, towards the cost of anti-malarial measures."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I want to know what is the positive policy of the Government and not the negative policy."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"The Government have not yet decided to what positive policy they should adopt towards this question."

Economic condition

Alleged damages by fire in the plague camps of Harpanahalli.

* 1537 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of huts that caught fire and were burnt in the plague camps of Harpanahalli taluk together with—

(1) the dates,

(2) the number of huts burnt,

(3) the number of lives of human beings and cattle lost,

(4) the extent of loss of property, and

(5) the measures taken, if any, to help the sufferers to rebuild their huts, to feed and clothe themselves, with reference to each of the accidents that have taken place;

(b) whether it is a fact that these accidents are caused by the use, in most cases, of highly inflammable material like cholam stalks right from the ground and that the ryots find it difficult to secure less dangerous material owing to poverty and other causes; and

(c) whether the Government have made any arrangements by which at least the poor could be helped with hutting materials which would expose them less to the danger of fire and, if so, what they are?

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

[1st March 1930]

Police*Direct recruitment of Deputy Superintendents of Police.*

* 1538 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state how many men have been either promoted or directly recruited as Deputy Superintendents of Police during the years 1928-29 and 1929-30, and the community to which they belong?

A.—A statement * giving the information is appended.

Report on the experiment of granting travelling instead of fixed conveyance allowance to Police officers.

* 1539 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received the Inspector-General's report on the working of the experiment of allowing Police officers to draw travelling allowance under ordinary Travelling Allowance Rules instead of a fixed conveyance allowance now in operation in the East Godavari and Coimbatore districts and what it is; and

(b) when it will be extended to the rest of the Presidency?

A.—(a) No. The Inspector-General of Police has been asked to submit a report only after the experiment has been in force for one year from 1st April 1929.

(b) The Government will consider the question of extending the scheme after the Inspector-General's report on the experiment has been received.

Selection of Sub-Inspectors of Police.

* 1540 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: With reference to my question No. 1187 answered on 22nd January 1930 regarding selection of Sub-Inspectors of Police, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to call for the information required and place it on the table of the House?

A.—The Government do not consider that it will serve any useful public purpose to collect the information.

Public Health*Extension of free distribution of quinine in malarial areas.*

* 1541 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to the answer given to my question No. 624 on 3rd September 1929, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased—

(i) to place before the Council a statement showing the quantity and cost of the quinine issued in several malarial areas from March to December

[1st March 1930]

A.—(i) the Government have no information. It has been called for.

(ii) (a) No; the Special Malaria Officer has stated that the scheme has not been working for a sufficiently long period to enable him to judge the success or otherwise of the scheme.

(b) & (c) He has recommended the extension of the scheme to certain areas, but the Government have decided not to extend the scheme to new areas until the success of the scheme originally sanctioned is established.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"With reference to the answer given to this question, may I enquire whether in the latest report for the year 1929, the Special Officer has stated that the scheme has been working successfully in certain areas?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"The answer to that is contained in clause (ii) (a)."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I want to know whether in the latest report received, the Director of the department has himself stated that the scheme has been working successfully."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I do not know to which report the hon. Member refers."

Education*Amendment of the Grant-in-aid Code.*

* 1542 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: With reference to question No. 83, dated the 6th August 1929, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Grant-in-aid Code has been since amended and if so, when and if not, the reasons for the delay?

A.—The question of amending the system of grants-in-aid applicable to secondary schools is still under consideration. Provision for the extra cost on this account is included in the civil budget estimates for the next year. Orders will be issued on the subject after the budget estimates have been voted by the Legislative Council.

Revision of the pay of Junior Deputy Inspectors.

* 1543 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have stopped the practice of selecting secondary grade trained teachers for the post of Junior Deputy Inspectors;

(b) whether B.A., L.T.'s and graduates who are recruited for the post are given the same pay as secondary grade trained teachers who are selected for it;

(c) whether school assistants who are B.A., L.T.'s get a higher scale of pay than Junior Deputy Inspectors with the same qualifications; and

(d) whether the Government propose to revise the scale of pay now given to Junior Deputy Inspectors who are B.A., L.T.'s?

[1st March 1930]

A.—(a) No.

(b) & (c) Yes; on the general principle that pay is fixed with reference to the duties and responsibilities appertaining to a particular post or class of posts and not with reference to the qualifications of individual officers holding the posts.

(d) No.

Panchayat Forests

Constitution and working of forest panchayats.

* 1544 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to G.O. No. 1275, Revenue, dated 28th June 1929—

(a) under what statutory authority forest panchayats in the Presidency were constituted and rules were made for their administration;

(b) whether Government have in view any legislation to give them legal basis; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to place the Forest Panchayat Rules on the Council table?

A.—(a) The constitution and administration of forest panchayats are governed by the executive orders of the Government.

(b) No.

(c) The rules regulating forest panchayats are at present scattered over a number of Board's Proceedings and Government Orders. With a view to consolidating these instructions the Board of Revenue has submitted to Government a draft standing order which is intended to embody all the instructions that are to be observed on the subject in future. This draft is being considered by the committee appointed in G.O. Press No. 95, Revenue, dated 20th January 1930, which has been placed at the disposal of the Press. The rules as finally approved by the Government will be published.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“With reference to the answer given in clause (a), may I enquire on what statutory basis the forest panchayats are placed?”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“They are not placed on any statutory basis.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“Then do they have any statutory force?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“That is asking for opinion.”

[1st March 1930]

A.—The Government have called for a report from the District Magistrate.

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“May I know what are the rules which guide the Government in declaring certain classes as criminal tribes?”

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

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

III

ELECTION OF A MEMBER TO THE SENATE OF THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“I have to announce that Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi has been declared duly elected to the Senate of the Andhra University by the non-official members of the Madras Legislative Council resident within the University area.” 11-15 a.m.

IV

BILLS.

(1) THE MALABAR TENANCY BILL.

The Council then took up the consideration of the part of the Malabar Tenancy Bill returned by His Excellency the Governor.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“The question is that in clause 13, sub-clause (1), the proviso be omitted.”

* Mr. E. SANKARAN UNNI :—“Mr President, I rise to a point of order. This Bill had been returned once before to this Council under section 81-A of the Government of India Act. Certain amendments were also sent with a message. The House considered those amendments and to one of the amendments was added a proviso. The Bill was afterwards passed by the House as amended and sent back. On page 235 of the Council Proceedings it will be found the question is that the Bill as amended be passed into law, and this motion was adopted and the Bill was passed into law. My position is this: that the Bill having once been returned to this Council under the provisions of section 81-A of the Government of India Act, the Governor has exhausted his powers of returning and consequently the House also has exhausted its powers of reconsideration by necessary implication. I hope the House will pardon me for reading section 81-A of the Government of India Act, which runs thus :—

“Where a Bill has been passed by a local Legislative Council, the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or Chief Commissioner may instead of declaring that he assents to or withholds his assent from the Bill return the Bill to the Council for reconsideration either in whole or in part together with any amendment which he may recommend . . . and so on and so forth.”

“The question of reservation does not arise. The only question is, on the wording of the section is the Governor entitled to return the Bill a second time and are we entitled to consider it a second time? My chief objection is that it will lead to a see-saw arrangement between the Governor and this Council if every time it is returned the Council were to reconsider and pass amendments of its own, the Bill will have to come back again and again. If the interpretation that is sought to be placed on the section is accepted, it will result in the Governor being enabled to return the Bill endlessly and ceaselessly. It is one of the cardinal principles of interpretation of

[Mr. E. Sankaran Unni]

[1st March 1980]

statutes that they should not be interpreted in a way which would make their provisions unreasonable and reduce them to an absurdity, and further, they should be interpreted in such a way as would not lead to an abuse of power. If this section is interpreted in the way adopted by the Governor, it will really be an abuse of power."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Does not the hon. Member concede that section 13 as passed by this Council with the proviso has gone to the Governor for the first time on the second occasion?"

* Mr. E. SANKARAN UNNI:—"My answer is that the proviso was also there, the first time. The question that was involved in that amendment was whether there should be security for all cases. That was the question. There the Governor considered that security should exist for all cases and the House considered that security should exist only in a few cases. The present question was part of the previous question."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is it not a case that the opinion of the Council that no security was required in certain cases was before the Governor for the second time or for the first time?"

* Mr. E. SANKARAN UNNI:—"There was before the Governor the opinion of the Council that security should not be taken in all cases. This case was a necessary part of the other amendment. If the present amendment was the only amendment before the Governor, then this sort of question from the Chair may be put to me. But since the whole question whether security should be taken in all cases was before the Governor the smaller question was included in it. This proviso said that in certain cases there should be security. By necessary implication and by logical reasoning, the original amendment included this also."

"Sir, I have tried to answer that question as best as I can. The interpretation that is sought to be put on the section may create a perpetual deadlock between the Council and the Governor. If a Bill is again and again returned by the Governor to the Council so that it may send it back to the Governor again and again, it would mean a perpetual deadlock. The object of interpretation should not be to create perpetual deadlocks but to effect a proper working of the Statutes. If the Governor's position is accepted, there is no reason why the Bill should not be returned any number of times. I submit the interpretation that is sought to be placed upon section 81-A is unreasonable. If it is accepted, it is likely to lead to absurd results."

"This Council has expressed its opinion more than once. The Select Committee has considered and rejected security. Then the matter came up before the open Council and the Council also rejected it. Now it is brought forward for the fourth time. What is the effect of this? The Governor who is to exercise this power can almost bully the Council into acceptance of a decision which he has arrived at. Sir, if this is allowed, such liberties as we possess will be curtailed. The power that is vested in the Governor should be exercised in a reasonable way."

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* Mr. E. SANKARAN UNNI:—"That takes us to the scheme of the Act?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"What is the scheme of the Act? Does it not give room for negotiation between the Council and the Governor?"

* Mr. E. SANKARAN UNNI:—"I do not say that it is not open to the Governor to negotiate. If the interpretation is carried too far, it will lead to absurdity. How long and how often is negotiation permissible? There is another reason why I say that the interpretation placed upon this section is not reasonable. Of course this section does not say that the Governor shall not return this Bill and there is no actual prohibition."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Am I to understand the hon. Member as stating that this interpretation is not possible?"

Mr. E. SANKARAN UNNI:—"I do not say that interpretation is not at all possible, but in the sense of proper interpretation, it is not possible. It is just possible that that interpretation might be placed because there is no actual prohibition. In interpreting statutes of this character what is the rule laid down in the Interpretation Act, section 32? That Act seems to give an indication as to the principle of interpretations. Section 32 of the Interpretation Act says:—"Where an Act passed after the commencement of this Act confers a power or imposes a duty on the holder of an office as such then unless the contrary intention appears the power may be exercised and the duty shall be performed by the holder for the time being of the office." My submission is there is a contrary intention perfectly discernible in the Government of India Act itself. The rule does not say there should be actual prohibition. What it says is there should not be a contrary intention discernible in the Act. Such an intention could be gathered from a variety of circumstances. Under the section as it stands the Governor has power to withhold assent. Where there is another remedy prescribed in the Act by which the Governor may effectuate his intention it is not the intention of the Statute that he should come back to this Council and ask for reconsideration of its decision again and again."

"Apart from this, the Governor has another remedy in section 72-E of the Government of India Act. This is what it says:—

"Where a Governor's Legislative Council has refused leave to introduce or has failed to pass in a form recommended by the Governor any Bill relating to a reserved subject the Governor may certify that the passage of this Bill is essential for the discharge of his responsibility for the subject and thereupon the Bill shall, notwithstanding that the Council have not consented thereto, be deemed to have passed and shall on signature by the Governor become an Act of the local Legislature in the form of the Bill as originally introduced or proposed to be introduced in the Council or (as the case may be) in the form recommended to the Council by the Governor."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is it not a case there that the Governor desires that a Bill should take a particular form?"

* Mr. E. SANKARAN UNNI:—"I submit that he cannot possibly do it for the simple reason that the Governor has no power to initiate a legislation under the Act. So far as I am able to see, the section refers to cases where a Bill has been introduced by the Government and it has not been passed as recommended by the Governor. Now this House has not passed the Act in the form that was recommended by the Governor. I say that section 72-E exactly applies to the present situation, because this is a Bill which the Council has refused to pass in the form in which the Governor has recommended it. Therefore the Governor has power under section 72-E to certify the Bill and that seems to me the most proper method."

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"Sir, this is a reserved subject. Therefore in spite of 'the happy family system' it is the duty of the executive half to go on with the legislation. If it finds that it is in disagreement with the Council, it should take the responsibility in its own hands. It must have the courage to take the responsibility in its own hands. If the Governor feels that the decision is wrong, I do not think it is a proper exercise of his power to remit the Bill again for reconsideration. It is an abuse of power to return it. I therefore submit that this motion cannot be put before the Council as we have exhausted our power."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"It seems to me that the arguments used by my hon. Friend, Mr. Unni are exactly the arguments in support of the Governor to send the Bill. My friend quoted 72-E 'Where a Governor's Legislative Council has refused leave to introduce, or has failed to pass in a form recommended by the Governor . . . ' etc. These are the powers which His Excellency should exercise as an extreme measure. His Excellency could have exercised his power by certifying the Bill in the form recommended by him without requiring the Bill to go again to this Council. But His Excellency is not precluded from remitting the Bill."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I do not think anybody will be justified in discussing whether His Excellency was justified or not justified in returning the Bill. He has done it. The only point for consideration is whether the Council can reconsider the Bill."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I say there is no abuse of power"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"We have nothing to do with the point whether he abused or properly used the power. The question is whether the Council can reconsider the Bill."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"The point is whether it can be reconsidered a second time. That is the point of view my friend expressed. There is nothing in the Act which prevents . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That was conceded by Mr. Unni himself in the course of his arguments."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"There is nothing in the Act to prevent the Council from considering it a second time. As a matter of courtesy, it has been sent. We have perfect right to reconsider the Bill. The powers of the Council are ample for considering it a second time. As long as the powers are not limited, I think this Council can exercise all the residuary powers to carry on a discussion or debate."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I believe that it is the spirit of the rules that the opinion of the Governor on matters reserved for his decision is quite final while the opinion of the President on questions reserved for his consideration is also final. When the Governor has decided that he has got the right to return a Bill, is it justifiable for the President to examine the question? I want enlightenment on that question."

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[Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar]

the question whether the return of the Bill is right or wrong. It would not be right, if I may say so, that there should be a discussion on the floor of this House or to ask the President to sit like a tribunal, to hear arguments and counter-arguments, the President being called upon to sit in judgment over the order of the Governor. That is why I would not like to embarrass the President by any arguments unless the President would like to hear the members on that subject of the proper interpretation of section 81-A. So far as the relative functions are concerned, that is the view I take of 81-A and that I would submit for the consideration of the President."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"An interpretation is put upon section 81-A by His Excellency the Governor saying that the Council has power to reconsider the matter. Is it open for the President to sit in judgment over that interpretation, unless the interpretation is erroneous on the face of it?"

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"I suppose the hon. the Advocate-General said that this is not the place where a discussion should take place and that each should respect the feelings of the other."

* Diwan Bahadur ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR :—"I never said that each should respect the feelings of the other."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"May I know if the President is aware that His Excellency the Governor has examined the question from the legal point of view and was satisfied that this section was capable of particular interpretation and on that assurance has remitted the Bill for reconsideration? In the absence of that is it not open to the President to see that the rights and privileges of the House are not encroached upon either by the Governor or the Government?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I do concede that there may be cases where the Governor has interpreted a provision, in which it may be necessary for the President to interpret the same provision. But the question is when His Excellency interprets a particular provision in a particular way whether it is open to the President to act as an appellate or revising authority."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"How does the President know that he has examined? He merely did the act of remitting the Bill."

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

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Granting that was the interpretation and the hon. the President is of the opinion that there was a patent wrong interpretation, will it be open to the hon. the President to take a different view and if the Government object to it is it not encroaching on the privileges of the President?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Why I place the limitation is that there may be cases under the rules where power is given exclusively to the President and the Governor may imagine that he has got power as an appellate authority. That is why I place the limitation. Where the interpretation is quite clear, perhaps in the interests of the House the President will have to protect those interests. Unless the meaning is clear from the section that the interpretation is patently wrong, I do not think the President will be justified in going into the involved interpretation. As far as my reading of the situation of other countries is concerned, in all cases where exercise is considered not quite within the law, properly constituted courts are the

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better judges to interpret the law subject to the final decision of the Privy Council, because they are the competent authorities to go into the involved interpretations of law."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Will not your interpretation go to show that you are also of the opinion that the Governor should not commit the House to a particular view?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I have already stated that according to the spirit of the Act and according to the rules I feel that the scope of interpretation and the functions are so exclusive that one is not placed as a sort of appellate or revising authority over the other. Even as regards questions, resolutions and motions it is distinctly stated that the spheres of interpretation are quite distinct one from the other."

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"Sir, I think the question as to whether when return of a Bill is made by the Governor under this particular section the Council may consider it is especially for you to decide when the return is made. You raised the question, supposing a certain interpretation is put by His Excellency the Governor on section 81-A and by virtue of that interpretation he sends it, whether you should sit as an appellate authority over that interpretation. I think so far as that point is concerned when we raise a question it is not as an appellate authority you sit."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Even Mr. Unni says he may share that interpretation. In the course of his argument he stated that there is nothing to prohibit such interpretation."

* Mr. E. SANKARAN UNNI :—"My point was that because there was no actual prohibition it cannot be said that there was permission."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That is why I said that the interpretation should be patent."

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"In raising the question on the floor of the House, it is only inviting your opinion as to whether the Council will be within law to reconsider it. I entirely agree with you that when once the interpretation put upon a section by the Governor is a patent and a possible one it may not be right that the President should give a different interpretation. Whether after all it will come under 81-A is a question that we have to discuss. Under 81-A this is returned. This does not refer to a Bill being returned a second or third time. You refer to the rules wherein it is stated that with regard to motions and resolutions certain functions of the Governor and the President are clearly defined and that the decision of the Governor is final in certain events. There is nothing of that sort here. I do not want to question the power exercised by His Excellency on this matter but I only want to know whether the question of a second return arises especially in view of the fact that on the last occasion when this Bill came on, you put the whole Bill as amended to be passed. I find it so in the proceedings."

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* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"In that case I will only read the section: 'Where a Bill has been passed by a local legislative Council the Governor may instead of declaring that he assents to or withholds his assent from the Bill return the Bill to the Council.' What is it that is being returned for reconsideration? The Bill submitted was the original Bill passed."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Those refer to the previous section. It means passed and considered by the local council after return also."

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"I do not know. The sequence of section 81 and 81-A clearly shows that it refers to a Bill which has been passed."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"81 is the old section and the amendment of 1919 introduced 81-A. The question of returning and reserving came in with the reforms and 81-A was introduced then."

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"81 will not apply to a case of this sort."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Suppose he agreed with the amendment under that section?"

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"I have nothing more to say."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"As the Leader of the opposition wants a ruling from me as to whether the section bears the interpretation that the Council has got the power to reconsider a Bill any number of times, I think, I would be justified in giving my reasons for the conclusion I have arrived at."

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"I do not want it."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"I want it at any rate."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The power of returning a Bill is quite different from the power of reserving a Bill or giving assent to or withholding assent from a Bill. The main spirit with which a Bill is returned to the Council is to indicate that the Governor is prepared to give his assent if certain amendments are carried. It is a sort of negotiation that goes on between the Governor and the Council and I think it is in the public interests that such negotiations should be made in order that any beneficial measure should become law instead of the same being withheld or refused. Therefore I think that the interpretation that the Governor has got the power of returning a Bill a second time is sound and the wording of section 81 and 81A of the Government of India Act justifies such interpretation. When a Bill is first returned to the Council under section 81-A and the Council reconsiders it, and it goes again to the Governor for consent, the only section that exists in the Act for giving assent is section 81. Under section 81 the wording is 'Where a Bill has been passed by a local Legislative Council' and in section 81-A, it is 'Where a Bill has been passed by a local Legislative Council'. It may be seen that the terms are identical and both must bear the same interpretation. Unless we put an interpretation on the words 'When a Bill has been passed by a local Legislative Council' in section 81 so as to include also cases where a Bill passed was sent back by the Governor,

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assent may not be possible under any other section, and as in section 81 identical terms have been employed, it is my view that the same interpretation should be put on section 81-A as on section 81.

"The Council will now consider the amendment to the Malabar Tenancy Bill."

MR. MUPPIL NAYAR OF KAVALAPPARA :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am sorry I shall have to oppose the amendment. We never wanted any security from the verumpattam tenant. In the Select Committee stage of the Bill, after consulting the janmis of Malabar, it was definitely decided that we will not have any provision for security from the verumpattamdar. While reading through the message one is to carry the impression that it is more or less intended to benefit the janmi but it will only help the kanamdars. They would be able to collect amounts due and pay the dues to the immediate landholder and thus it would be only beneficial to them. And as such I oppose the motion."

* MR. E. SANKARAN UNNI :—"Mr. President, Sir, before I speak on the amendment, I may be permitted to offer a personal explanation which is necessitated by the message which His Excellency has been pleased to send this House. It is also relevant because the considerations that induced His Excellency to return the Bill to the Council refer to me in particular. The message reads: 'I have given careful consideration to the report 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. While I fully realize the care and attention that has been given to the Bill by the Council, it appears to me that the proviso inserted in clause 18, sub-clause (1) which was opposed by the representatives of the tenants, though supported by the member nominated to represent the janmis (that is myself), imposes a condition on the janmis which would place them at a disadvantage when the fixity of tenure given to the tenants is taken into consideration. I accordingly return under section 81 A (1) of the Government of India Act, the part of the Bill specified below to the Legislative Council for its reconsideration together with the amendment appended, which I recommend.'

"That is a passage which, I submit, casts a reflection on my conduct in this Council. His Excellency seems to think that in opposing security, I have acted against the interests of my constituency, if I may so call it, particularly in asking that the security clauses may be reduced to the smallest limits to which Mr. Muniswami Nayudu's amendments confined them. Sir, I have got certain facts to be placed before the Council which should come to the knowledge of His Excellency the Governor also. When I was nominated as a Member in connexion with this Bill, I may say here for the information of my friends the Government did not extract any sort of promise from me as to the conduct I shall pursue here; they left me alone. In the discharge of the duties with which I was charged it was absolutely essential—and proper too—that I should be guided in all that I did by the views of the janmis of Malabar. The first thing that I did on my being nominated was to call a large meeting

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this Council, there was a committee of some of the most influential janmis who were almost all of them present in Madras, some of them being almost always witnessing the deliberation of this Council from the President's gallery. I received my instruction from them as to the course I should follow and not one single amendment was moved by me in this House or in the Select Committee which had not received the sanction of almost all the members of the committee who were present here.

"This question came up for consideration in this Council in the shape of an amendment by the hon. Mr. Campbell. Then I got instructions from gentlemen who were present here to oppose the security and support the summary sections. That was exactly what I did. The Bill was passed and sent to the Governor for his assent. We approached His Excellency Sir Norman Marjoribanks with a long memorial. Not one single word was said in that memorial regarding security. At the suggestion of Sir Norman Marjoribanks, we submitted a long list of 18 amendments. None of them related to security at all. I now come to the last occasion. On this occasion I may say that I had instructions from no less a person than the Raja of Kollengode. He was then at Bombay and his letter, dated the 18th December 1929, was received by me here on the 20th morning, the Bill being taken into consideration on the 20th and adjourned to the 21st January 1930. I shall, with your permission read a portion of that letter."

MR. K. KRISHNAN :—"Sir, May I ask whether the hon. Member is in order in reading out private correspondence which passed between him and another gentleman?"

* THE hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I understand Mr. Sankaran Unni wants to explain why he voted for the omission of the security sections as well as against the insertion of the proviso."

MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—"How does it concern the point at issue?"

* THE hon. the PRESIDENT :—"He wants to explain the attitude which he took when the Bill was lately considered because he takes that the message is a reflection upon his conduct as a Member of this Council."

MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I inquire whether he could not seek the columns of the newspapers wherein he may explain his position to all including the Members of this Council?"

* THE hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think the House will certainly show great indulgence to any Member when his conduct in the Council as a Member is reflected upon adversely to himself. He is trying to justify his vote and his conduct in the House. I think the House will be justified in showing due indulgence to him."

* MR. E. SANKARAN UNNI :—"I am extremely grateful to you, Sir, for your ruling. I think that hon. Members of this House should only be glad to know the reason why I had acted in the manner I did. Mr. Saldanha had long been a Member of this House and he ought to recognize the value of their privilege; but he has chosen to view it otherwise. Now coming to the letter, this is how it reads; the letter is dated Bombay the 18th January 1930 and received by me on the morning of the 20th January 1930 :—

'You have of course to oppose amendments relating to the summary sections which are more important to us than security. You may point out that in kanam lands, we have enough and more of security and still we could not collect rents without much arrears. You may say the result will be the same with regard to verumpattam lands. So make a fighting speech and oppose the Government amendments.'

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"This was exactly what I did. I preferred clause 18 to security. Government interpreted the message as meaning that clause 18 must disappear in any event. That is the reason why the Bill has come back. Instead of asking for restoration of clause 18 suitably amended, the Governor is again asking for security.

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"I think I did make a fighting speech too, and I also opposed this particular amendment. Subsequent to the passing of this Act, we submitted again a memorandum to His Excellency the Governor, in which we did not ask for security at all. It was a memorandum to which my hon. Colleague, the Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, the Raja of Kollengode, the third Raja of Calicut, and a number of the most prominent janmis were parties. I do not think I shall read from that memorial *in extenso*. What we really wanted was the summary procedure that has been taken away. (Mr. K. P. Raman Menon: Did you not say anything about security?) I shall come to it presently. We said in paragraph 2 of that memorial as follows:—

'In their minutes of dissent to the Select Committee's Report your predecessor's two colleagues Sir Krishnan Nayar and Mr. Campbell insisted on the importance of the provision requiring the cultivating verumpattandar to pay one year's rent in advance as security, in accordance with the practice generally prevailing at present; and Your Excellency's predecessor accordingly made the inclusion of such a provision his principal recommendation in remitting the Bill. The Legislative Council has refused to require such security from any cultivating tenant who has held for three years without it. We submit that as the Bill finally stands the janmis are deprived of the last trace of a shadow of compensation for the confiscation of their rights.'

"Then in paragraph 4 of the memorial we say—

'We may be permitted to sum up our reasons very briefly. The Government of Madras disallowed Sir Krishnan Nayar's Bill in 1926 mainly for the reason that they considered it just that if the rights of the janmis were taken away substantially, the janmis should be given reasonable compensation. The Maghaviyah Committee was instructed in that sense, and the original of the Bill now in question purported to afford some compensation though it admittedly confiscated more rights than Sir Krishnan Nayar's Bill. The compensation offered consisted of rights to—(1) Advance of rent, (2) renewal fees pitched intentionally high, (3) resumption for personal use and (4) summary process for collection of arrears of rent.'

"Mark the words 'summary process for collection of arrears of rent.' 'We have already contended in several memorials and interviews that these (security provisions) are illusory and in no true sense compensatory; we wanted especially (4) (summary procedure) and that has been definitely vetoed by Government.' In fact, our insistence has all along been on the retention of the summary procedure and giving up of the security because we know it is a perfectly useless thing. It is a thing that is calculated to ensure nothing either to protect us or compensate us in any manner. We were not anxious, as some Malabar gentlemen have always been, to introduce the security clause in this Bill.

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you have said and done in the Council regarding the Tenancy Bill you have acted on the advice and instructions of the leading janmis of Malabar. I hope you will make this clear to the Council and the Government. What we want is summary procedure, and not security.'

"Another letter is from the Elaya Thirumalpad of Nilambur, a leading janmi who has got 1.15 lakhs of paras of verumpattam, and it is a short letter. He says:

'I have read His Excellency's message returning the Tenancy Bill to the Council again. The language of the message seems to imply that in opposing "security" you were not representing the real interests of the janmis. The suggestion is, of course, unfounded. You acted on the advice of the leading janmis who were present in Madras when the Bill was under discussion. We deliberately decided to oppose "security" as it is sure to be used by karnavans for encumbering family properties. What we really want is a cheap and expeditious method of collecting rent. Nilambur has nearly three-quarter lakh as verumpattam. We have taken security from a few tenants. It is my experience that security does not facilitate the collection of rent. It is a remedy which injures the landlord and tenant impartially. I am fully in accord with the views expressed in your speech on this topic in the Council. I shall be glad if you can manage to get back the summary clauses. Please try.'

"I have only two more letters which I may be permitted to read. The following is a translation of the letter in Malayalam from Poomulli Manakkal, Mr. Cheria Vasudevan Nambudripad of Peringode:

'I have seen in the *Hindu* received here to-day the message accompanying the Malabar Tenancy Bill which has been returned by His Excellency the Governor to the Council. I am very sorry to see that therein it is said that your support of Mr. Muniswami Nayudu's amendment was an act against the interest of the janmis. It will be admitted by all that you have done nothing in connexion with the Tenancy Bill except in accordance with the views of the leading janmis. And when the Bill was actually under discussion you were specially asked to say that security was not required and that summary procedure would do. The janmis who have large verumpattam do not want security. My family has a verumpattam of 11,500 and about 2,000 verumpattam tenants. There is munpattam (advance rent) of only about 35,000. The rent of these who have given security is nil, and it was not more easily collected than the rent of those who have not given security. What the janmi requires is the summary procedure that was in the Bill. Its deletion is likely to cause serious injury to the janmis. In my opinion, one year's munpattam has not been found to facilitate the collection of rent in any way. No good will come out of munpattam. It will only add to the indebtedness of the family. So I specially request you to make an effort to get rid of the security clause and to get the provision for summary procedure reintroduced.'

"Then there is a last letter which I will read with very great pleasure. It comes from a person who is particularly well known to most of the Members of this House, my friend Mr. Prabhakaran Tampan. I am particularly proud to have that letter because I value his commendation greatly. He says:

'You seem to be getting fidgety over the reference to your attitude in the message sent by His Excellency the Governor to the Council in remitting the Malabar Tenancy Bill. I need hardly tell you that, were I in the Council, I should have done precisely what you did. I assure you, if indeed such an assurance is necessary, that you more than justified your nomination, acting as you did, in most cases, according to our instructions and after full discussion with us. As regards the new amendment, I am of opinion that you need not vote either way. That is a very small matter when compared to the large confiscatory provisions contained in the Bill, and I would let it take its own shape. You had better watch the proceedings and intervene only when and if any explanation has to be made. Of course, this is only a suggestion and I leave it to you to decide for yourself.'

"Now I am extremely grateful to this House for giving me this opportunity for making it plain to the House and to those others whom it may concern that I have acted always in the interest of the janmis. It is possible that His Excellency believes that what the janmis consider to be beneficial to them is not really in their interest. It is possible that His Excellency in his wisdom and knowledge thinks that the janmis do not know what is good for

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"I think I did make a fighting speech too, and I also opposed this particular amendment. Subsequent to the passing of this Act, we submitted again a memorandum to His Excellency the Governor, in which we did not ask for security at all. It was a memorandum to which my hon. Colleague, the Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, the Raja of Kollengode, the third Raja of Calicut, and a number of the most prominent janmis were parties. I do not think I shall read from that memorial *in extenso*. What we really wanted was the summary procedure that has been taken away. (Mr. K. P. Raman Menon: Did you not say anything about security?) I shall come to it presently. We said in paragraph 2 of that memorial as follows:—

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"Then in paragraph 4 of the memorial we say—

'We may be permitted to sum up our reasons very briefly. The Government of Madras disallowed Sir Krishnan Nayar's Bill in 1926 mainly for the reason that they considered it just that if the rights of the janmis were taken away substantially, the janmis should be given reasonable compensation. The Raghaviah Committee was instructed in that sense, and the original of the Bill now in question purported to afford some compensation though it admittedly confiscated more rights than Sir Krishnan Nayar's Bill. The compensation offered consisted of rights to—(1) Advance of rent, (2) renewal fees pitched intentionally high, (3) resumption for personal use and (4) summary process for collection of arrears of rent.'

"Mark the words 'summary process for collection of arrears of rent.' 'We have already contended in several memorials and interviews that these (security provisions) are illusory and in no true sense compensatory; we wanted especially (4) (summary procedure) and that has been definitely vetoed by Government.' In fact, our insistence has all along been on the retention of the summary procedure and giving up of the security because we know it is a perfectly useless thing. It is a thing that is calculated to ensure nothing either to protect us or compensate us in any manner. We were not anxious, as some Malabar gentlemen have always been, to introduce the security clause in this Bill.

"Sir, after this message of His Excellency appeared in print, I took the trouble to write to some of the most leading janmis of Malabar who were concerned in this matter. I especially request the attention of the House to a few of the replies I have received, because this is a thing which happened after His Excellency's message was published. This is the reply I got from the third Raja of Calicut in his letter dated 27th February 1930 from Kottakal:

'From His Excellency's message to the Council, I see His Excellency has misunderstood your position. The view which you have presented to the Council in regard to the security clauses was and is the view of the janmis. It is a matter of gratification to me that in all that

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you have said and done in the Council regarding the Tenancy Bill you have acted on the advice and instructions of the leading janmis of Malabar. I hope you will make this clear to the Council and the Government. What we want is summary procedure, and not security.'

"Another letter is from the Elaya Thirumalpad of Nilambur, a leading janmi who has got 1.15 lakhs of paras of verumpattam, and it is a short letter. He says:

'I have read His Excellency's message returning the Tenancy Bill to the Council again. The language of the message seems to imply that in opposing "security" you were not representing the real interests of the janmis. The suggestion is, of course, unfounded. You acted on the advice of the leading janmis who were present in Madras when the Bill was under discussion. We deliberately decided to oppose "security" as it is sure to be used by karnavans for encumbering family properties. What we really want is a cheap and expeditious method of collecting rent. Nilambur has nearly three-quarter lakh as verumpattam. We have taken security from a few tenants. It is my experience that security does not facilitate the collection of rent. It is a remedy which injures the landlord and tenant impartially. I am fully in accord with the views expressed in your speech on this topic in the Council. I shall be glad if you can manage to get back the summary clauses. Please try.'

"I have only two more letters which I may be permitted to read. The following is a translation of the letter in Malayalam from Poomulli Manakkal, Mr. Cheria Vasudevan Nambudripad of Peringode:

'I have seen in the *Hindu* received here to-day the message accompanying the Malabar Tenancy Bill which has been returned by His Excellency the Governor to the Council. I am very sorry to see that therein it is said that your support of Mr. Muniswami Nayudu's amendment was an act against the interest of the janmis. It will be admitted by all that you have done nothing in connexion with the Tenancy Bill except in accordance with the views of the leading janmis. And when the Bill was actually under discussion you were specially asked to say that security was not required and that summary procedure would do. The janmis who have large verumpattam do not want security. My family has a verumpattam of 11,500 and about 2,000 verumpattam tenants. There is mumpattam (advance rent) of only about 35,000. The rent of these who have given security is nil, and it was not more easily collected than the rent of those who have not given security. What the janmi requires is the summary procedure that was in the Bill. Its deletion is likely to cause serious injury to the janmis. In my opinion, one year's mumpattam has not been found to facilitate the collection of rent in any way. No good will come out of mumpattam. It will only add to the indebtedness of the family. So I specially request you to make an effort to get rid of the security clause and to get the provision for summary procedure reintroduced.'

"Then there is a last letter which I will read with very great pleasure. It comes from a person who is particularly well known to most of the Members of this House, my friend Mr. Prabhakaran Tampan. I am particularly proud to have that letter because I value his commendation greatly. He says:

'You seem to be getting fidgety over the reference to your attitude in the message sent by His Excellency the Governor to the Council in remitting the Malabar Tenancy Bill. I need hardly tell you that, were I in the Council, I should have done precisely what you did. I assure you, if indeed such an assurance is necessary, that you more than justified your nomination, acting as you did, in most cases, according to our instructions and after full discussion with us. As regards the new amendment, I am of opinion that you need not vote either way. That is a very small matter when compared to the large confiscatory provisions contained in the Bill, and I would let it take its own shape. You had better watch the proceedings and intervene only when and if any explanation has to be made. Of course, this is only a suggestion and I leave it to you to decide for yourself.'

"Now I am extremely grateful to this House for giving me this opportunity for making it plain to the House and to those others whom it may concern that I have acted always in the interest of the janmis. It is possible that His Excellency believes that what the janmis consider to be beneficial to them is not really in their interest. It is possible that His Excellency in his wisdom and knowledge thinks that the janmis do not know what is good for

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them. But I respectfully submit that it is better to ask a man whether he wants a thing before you give it to him. You may be assuming too much responsibility, if you act on the assumption that the janmis of Malabar do not know their own minds. I am grateful to the House for the opportunity given to me for making this explanation.

"With regard to the amendment itself, I propose to take more or less the course recommended by Mr. Tampan. However, I desire to point out that the attitude of the Government in regard to this matter has not been consistent throughout. When this matter was under the consideration of the House in the second reading stage, Mr. Madhavan Nayar, who was then here at the time, moved an amendment that only half-year's verumpattam need be taken as security. The Government were prepared to accept the proposal. Now the Government are for taking one year's rent in advance or obtaining security to cover it. Our attitude in this matter has always been consistent. As I have said, security or advance payment for one year is of very little value to us. What actually matters for the collection of rent is the summary procedure. I cannot repeat it too often that we are not prepared to accept the security provision in the place of the summary procedure that was found in the original Bill. I consider that the security clauses will injure the janmis and the actual cultivating tenant alike. I may add that, as pointed out by my hon. Friend, the Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, the Bill has not been returned in the interest of the janmis. If the Government were anxious to safeguard our interests, they would have acceded to our prayer for summary procedure. I do not desire to add anything to what I have already stated in regard to this matter. All that I had to say in regard to security I have said on the last occasion."

* Mr. A. Achutan :—"Sir, I am not going to make a fighting speech. That belongs to the province of my hon. expert Friend, the janmi representative. He is of the type described by the poet :—

'Even though vanquished he will argue still.'

"But I am for peaceful and quiet methods by which I have often gained victories.

'Peace has her victories

More renowned than those of war.'

"Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Sankaran Unni, submitted to this House that he is against the security section. I am afraid he and his janmi friends are talking in that respect with their tongues in their cheeks, and they are saying what they do not mean. Their only object in saying so is to see that this legislation is wrecked *in toto*. That is the object with which they opposed the provisions of this Bill, and that is the object with which they are opposing also this security provision.

"Now, Sir, this Malabar Tenancy Bill, as you all know, has been a most ill-fated measure, because it has been dragging on at each remove a lengthening chain. My attitude towards this legislation has all along been one of least resistance. I always preferred to choose the lesser of the two evils. If this security provision is going to be maintained, it must be reckoned as an evil. But if this legislation as a whole is going to be wrecked on the rock of security it will be a greater evil and nothing short of a disaster to the tenants of Malabar.

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"Therefore I prefer the lesser of these two evils and propose to vote for the Government amendment wholesale. I want to avoid the disaster threatening Malabar if this legislation is not passed. Sir, the persistence with which the Government have been pressing this provision time and again only goes to show that they are very anxious to maintain the scales even between the tenants and the janmis according to their lights. There is abundant evidence in the provisions of the Bill now under consideration to show that the Government have been trying to respect the sentiments of both the janmis and the tenants in Malabar. For one thing they have been paying more than respect to the sentiments of the janmis and less than respect to the sentiments of the tenants. I believe it was Dr. Tagore who said in one of his books that you should not stoop too low, that respect duly given and taken will adjust the account between parties and that veneration is over-payment. Speaking in the language of Dr. Tagore I may say that the Government in this matter have been paying veneration to the sentiments of the janmis while they have been paying less than respect to the sentiments of the tenants—in one case overpayment and in the other case underpayment. However, I have no quarrel with the Government for this differential treatment; all I say is that the tenants of Malabar will be satisfied and more than satisfied if this legislation is passed into law as early as possible. Even without the security provisions, I may say, there are ample safeguards for the protection of the janmis' rights in this legislation. Every janmi ought to feel that his rights are secure. He ought to feel as though he was safely lodged in as this legislation is something like Noah's Ark. There is a provision for forfeiture of tenancy, for non-payment of rent and there is a provision for making the janmis' dues a charge upon the tenants' holdings. There are many similar provisions in all the chapters. In the face of these numerous protective provisions in the bill for the janmi, this security provision is one too many. Further, the verumpattamdars are entitled to be treated as the pet children of the legislature. You know, Sir, there were committees and commissions appointed by the Government composed of officials and non-officials to examine this question and report upon the feasibility or otherwise of a tenancy legislation for Malabar. All these agencies without a single exception have recommended the grant of full occupancy right to the verumpattamdar. But what does this legislation give the verumpattamdar? It gives only a qualified fixity of tenure hedged in with limitations. This is due to the compensation theory of which no whisper was heard in the history of legislation in Malabar. This compensation theory was trotted out first on the floor of the House from the Government benches a theory which has since. . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think the hon. Member may leave the compensation theory alone for the present. We have had enough of it and it is not relevant to the question now under consideration."

* Mr. A. Achutan :—"So far as the tenants are concerned, they have got fixity of tenure at a great sacrifice. In other parts of the country land legislation is founded upon principle of the landlord and tenant being co-partners in the common endeavour for land improvement and land enjoyment. But our tenancy legislation is founded on the conception of what are known as bought-and-sold in mercantile transactions. Every right given to the tenant is paid for and is to be purchased in the dearest market and every privilege is carefully weighed in nice scale and is worth its weight in gold.

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Your pound of flesh and nothing less is what is demanded of the tenant in return for this qualified fixity given to him. If in spite of these provisions, the tenants of Malabar are anxious to have this legislation passed at an early date, it is because, they hope, perhaps against hope, that their present material condition will, to some extent, be altered for the better. That is the hope that they entertain. Although there are harsh provisions in the Bill they welcome it expecting that some betterment will be introduced in their social and economic conditions. Their present economic condition I cannot describe in better terms than those of the poet who said of the tenantry of England in his time!

'There was a time where England's griefs began,
When every rood of ground maintained its man,
For him light labour spread its wholesome store,
Just gave what life required, but gave no more,
His best companions innocence and health,
His best riches, ignorance of wealth.'

"These poetic lines portray a true picture of a verumpattamdar of Malabar. Finally, my humble request to the House is not to drive the poor tenants of Malabar to exclaim in blank despair: 'Oh, Lord, save us from our friends in the Council.' I therefore request the House to facilitate the passage of this Bill into law as otherwise, it will be a calamity not only to the tenants but also to the Government since, so much of money and labour and trouble will be wasted in vain."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Mr. President, we have heard very eloquent speeches from the other side. It is hardly necessary for me to assert that I entirely agree with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member from Malabar who has just spoken. I may point out, Sir, that this Bill does not err on the side of generosity to the tenants, kanamdars or other classes of tenants. I will not repeat the arguments advanced by my hon. Friend from Cannanore, but will make only one remark and that is that this legislation confers on the tenant only qualified fixity of tenure and that a verumpattamdar gets it only at a great sacrifice. It is not a question of compensation."

"As regards the other point, namely summary procedure, about which my hon. Friend Mr. Unni is enthusiastic, I may draw the attention of the House to a Bill which is being introduced in the Travancore Legislative Council where they have done away with all evictions and summary procedure."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am not able to understand how it is relevant to the question of omitting the proviso."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"There are two alternatives put before us by Mr. Unni."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is requested to confine his remarks to the proviso."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"The proviso is quite fair and ought to be accepted. But I think the condition of three years occupation is unnecessary. It is not at all in the right direction. My hon. Friend the leader of the Justice party sometimes comes forward with amendments which very often

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[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

remind us of Solomon coming to justice. But in this case he has not exercised the wisdom of Solomon. I think it is a very unwise amendment to be carried by this House. Where is the necessity to fix the three years' period? Why not make it six years as suggested by Sir Krishnan Nayar? Why not have it as 12 or 16 years? The principle is this; that when these verumpattamdars show some earnestness about getting the right of fixity of tenure, they ought readily to give some sort of security to the landlord that they will pay the rent regularly. If they are unable to pay one year's rent, surely they do not deserve the favour. Under section 46 of the Estates Land Act, a tenant has to pay an advance of one year's rent if he wants fixity of tenure. As that is the case in that Act, why not the verumpattamdars give one year's rent in this case and secure this right of fixity of tenure.

"Sir, these verumpattam tenants have been in possession of the lands and they have been in occupation of them for the last ten years, and in some cases for a period extending over ten years. But that does not mean that merely on that account they should be given fixity of tenure even though they may not deserve it. So I would insist that this provision which has been recommended by His Excellency the Governor should be carried."

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Sir, I am sorry that the Bill has been returned to the Council a second time. The consideration which induced His Excellency to take that course seems to be that the amendment which this Council passed was one prejudicial to the interests of janmis. For the message says 'While I fully realize the care and attention that has been given to the Bill by the Council, it appears to me that the proviso inserted in clause 13, sub-clause (1), which was opposed by the representatives of the tenants though supported by the Member nominated to represent the janmis, imposes a condition on the janmis which would place them at a disadvantage when the fixity of tenure given to the tenants is taken into consideration.'

"Sir, I fear that there is not a correct grasp of the situation by His Excellency the Governor. What the Bill aims to give the kanamdar is permanency for his kanam. It also gives occupancy rights to the actual cultivator. What the janmis and the Government opposed all along was to give the kanamdar fixity of tenure. Now what the present clause professes to do is to protect the interests of the cultivators. Now if His Excellency meant by the term 'tenants' the kanamdars then he is right in stating that the amendment was opposed by the tenants. But, if he meant by the term 'tenant' the cultivating verumpattamdar then he is mistaken in thinking that the tenants' representatives opposed the amendment."

"So far as the security clause is concerned, it was rejected by the Select Committee, and when the hon. the Revenue Member wanted to introduce it once again in the Council it was rejected by the Council. When a poll was taken, out of 82 members present then in the Council, 24 voted for the introduction and 48 against it and ten remained neutral. Of the 24 who voted for the introduction of the security clause we might ignore 16 members as they constitute the Government members and officers of the department. And if we look into the rest closely we see that Messrs. Madhavan Nayar, K. P. Raman Menon, Gopala Menon and Saldanha are included in that. The first of them is a representative of the kanam tenant, the second is the special member to represent the same cause and the third represents a commercial interest and with regard to Mr. Saldanha I shall deal with him later on. (Laughter.) Among those who voted against the security clause were Mr. Nambudripad,

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[Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu]

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a janmi, Mr. Sankaran Unni, who has been nominated to represent the janmis, Mr. K. Krishnan and Mr. Achutan. Mr. Krishnan was nominated to represent the cultivating class in the Raghaviah Committee, and Mr. Achutan is nominated as expert Member for the cultivators. As regards both Messrs. Krishnan and Achutan, they voted against the security clause in the first instance. Then as regards Messrs. Uppi Sahib and Sehamnad, they also voted against the section. So that you find that the kanamdars were for the security. The janmi representatives were against security being taken. My Friend Mr. Thampan was the elected representative in this Council, when Mr. Krishnan Nayar's Bill was discussed. He was always for giving the actual cultivator occupancy and did not ask for any security. When the Bill was returned for the first time, the question again came before the Council. The question that was taken up was whether the security clause should be inserted and a vote was taken, as a result of which 35 voted for, and 25 against it, in a total of 62 members. Mr. K. Krishnan and Mr. Achutan then voted for the motion. They did so not because they were in favour of it but because they were afraid that the Governor will not give his assent to the Bill otherwise. Mr. Krishnan said so in express terms.

"Then, Sir, came my amendment adding the proviso (now proposed to be deleted) which provided that those who have been in continuous possession of the land for more than three years should be exempted from it. Mr. Krishnan voted in favour of it. My Friend, Mr. Wood, and the members of his party also voted for my amendment. Now to-day the position taken up by the nominated Member for the janmi is that the security is not in the interests of the janmis, and the elected Member of the janmis is also of the same opinion. Left to myself I would still oppose the motion now under consideration. But I have been in touch with my Malabar friends for the last several days and all of them are anxious that this Bill should be passed, even with the amendment proposed by the Governor. If we do not pass this motion it is feared that His Excellency the Governor may not give his assent to the Bill, and as we are on the eve of the general election the Council will be dissolved and there will be no opportunity for us to negotiate with His Excellency the Governor. Therefore I do not propose to oppose the motion.

"Then as regards Mr. Saldanha, he seems to think that he is the only wise man and that all others are not gifted with wisdom. (Laughter.) He believes that the kanamdars are the only people who really require protection, and he is specially careful to see that no occupancy right is given to the cultivating verumpattamdar. In that respect I have to differ from him. I am not a Malabari, and I can view things from an impartial point of view, and I feel nobody will gainsay the fact that it is but legitimate that the cultivating verumpattamdar should be given the fruits of his labour consistently with the interests of the janmis. Finally, I wish to say only this, that for the reasons stated above I do not wish to oppose the motion."

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Sir, it is perhaps unnecessary for me to take much of the time of the House in repeating the arguments used in favour of the motion. I do not propose to follow Mr. Sankaran Unni in his personal explanation with reference to His Excellency's memorandum explaining why he has returned this clause to the Council for reconsideration; but it seems clear from the memorandum that His Excellency has been given the impression that the retention of this proviso in the Bill is prejudicial to the interests of the janmis.

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[Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell]

"The argument is now put forward, for the first time I believe, that there is a danger that kanavans will abuse this power of demanding security and thereby encumber estates by demanding security from a large number of tenants. I submit it is difficult to see how the taking of security would be a serious danger to an estate. The security will have to be repaid only when the cultivating verumpattamdar is to quit his land; that is to say, ordinarily when he fails to pay the rent, and proceedings are taken against him, the security would then be adjusted towards the rent due. I fail, therefore, to see how the future janmi would be put to financial embarrassment on account of the action taken by his predecessor in this respect.

"I do not think that this clause will affect harshly those tenants who have not already given security. It may be true that in many cases no security has been demanded till now; but at present the landlord has got the arbitrary power of ejection; the Government and this House for certain reasons, which I need not explain, consider that it is necessary to limit the landlord's power over his tenants in certain respects but, Sir, we do not want to restrict his powers more than is necessary for the purpose which we have in view. It is an ordinary feature in leases now that security may be demanded by landlords from tenants, and if we give fixity of tenure to the tenant, it does not necessarily follow that we must take away the landlord's right to demand security. It may be that in some cases no security was demanded from the tenant till now because he was liable to summary eviction if he failed to pay his rent; but this liability has not been restricted. An argument advanced in favour of the proviso is that the tenant who has in the past proved to be a good tenant paying his rent regularly should be absolved from liability to give security for his rent in future. I would however point out that after all a tenant's rights in his holding are, under section 39 of the Bill, to be heritable and alienable. The exemption from liability to pay security would therefore be transferable with the land; but it does not follow that, because it is unnecessary to take security from a tenant A who has been a good tenant in the past, it will not be necessary or desirable for the landlord to take security from a person B to whom the tenant's rights in the holding may pass by inheritance or sale.

"I submit, Sir, that it is desirable that this proviso should be deleted."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is in sub-clause (1), clause 13, the proviso be omitted." 12-45 p.m.

The motion was 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. | 11. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 2. " Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. | 12. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 3. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 13. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 4. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 14. " A. B. Shetty. |
| 5. Diwan Bahadur Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar. | 15. " J. Bheemayya. |
| 6. Mr. Hilton Brown. | 16. Rao Sahib P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. |
| 7. " A. G. Leach. | 17. Khan Bahadur Mahmud Sehamnad Sahib Bahadur. |
| 8. " J. Gray. | 18. The Zamindar of Singampatti. |
| 9. " S. V. Ramamurti. | 19. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur. |
| 10. " C. B. Cotterell. | 20. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| | 21. " K. Krishnan. |

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Ayes—cont.

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| 22. Mr. N. Siva Raj. | 37. Mr. T. K. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar. |
| 23. „ M. V. Gangadhara Siva. | 38. „ Ramanath Goenka. |
| 24. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. | 39. „ K. P. Raman Menon. |
| 25. Mr. D. Thomas. | 40. „ Khadir Mohideen Sahib. |
| 26. „ S. Venkiah. | 41. „ Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 27. „ N. Srinivasa Rao. | 42. „ C. Gopala Menon. |
| 28. „ C. D. Appavu Chettiyar. | 43. „ T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar. |
| 29. „ A. Achutun. | 44. „ C. E. Wood. |
| 30. Raja of Parlakimedi. | 45. „ F. E. James. |
| 31. Mr. S. N. Dorai Raja. | 46. „ A. J. Leech. |
| 32. „ S. Arpudaswami Udayar. | 47. „ R. J. C. Robertson. |
| 33. „ V. Ramjee Rao. | 48. „ J. A. Saldanha. |
| 34. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar. | 49. „ K. Uppi Sahib. |
| 35. Mr. P. T. Rajan. | 50. „ K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 36. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. | 51. „ V. Ch. John. |

Noes.

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| 1. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. | 2. Mr. E. Sankaran Unni. |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|

Neutral.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Mr. P. Booshaaya. | 5. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 2. „ U. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 6. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. |
| 3. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. | 7. „ M. Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar. |
| 4. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | |

Ayes 51. Noes 2. Neutral 7.

The motion was adopted.

(2) A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT, 1925
(BILL NO. 6 OF 1930).

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I introduce a Bill * further to amend the Andhra University Act, 1925 (Bill No. 6 of 1930) and move that the Bill be taken into consideration.”

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

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I take it, Sir, that the Bill will not be referred to the Select Committee? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ No.”

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ In that case, I will just point out that yesterday, when the papers were circulated, it was understood that the Bill would be referred to the Select Committee.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Another notice has been received.”

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I would only point out that I was under the impression that the Bill would be considered in detail in the Select Committee. I for one am not ready to proceed with it immediately.”

* Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ Sir, it would be well to proceed with the Bill straight away because, as has been just pointed out by my hon. Friend the Leader of the Opposition, the Council is fast approaching its end and who knows what might happen? There has already been sufficient delay in the matter. I am sure that so far as the merits of the question are concerned all Members are fully conversant and therefore no harm but much good will

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[Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi]

be done by putting it on the statute book as soon as possible. The University has been going on for a number of years in a condition of financial hopes deferred, and every day of delay means continuance of care and anxiety and I do hope that the Council will be so good as to come to the rescue of the Andhra University in this matter.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I rise to protest against the fundamental principle underlying this Bill. Having regard to my views which I have expressed again and again in this Council, I am opposed to this Bill. Sir, first of all, having regard to the finances of this Presidency, the question is whether we should go on spoon-feeding the universities that have been springing up or are likely to spring up in the future. I am against this policy of spoon-feeding the universities. If the Andhra people wanted a university, they should have come forward with a large endowment. We have got, Sir, instances in other parts of India of large endowments coming forward to supplement the wish of the people. We have got in our own Presidency the instance of Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiyar who first came forward with a big endowment for founding a university.”

* Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ On a point of order, Mr. President. Is this all relevant when once the University has been founded? ”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I think the hon. Member is objecting to the Government granting Rs. 27 lakhs.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ At the time when the University was founded, more than one member of this Council said that large endowments would be forthcoming. I myself protested against the Government spending any more money than the endowment to be given by the people. At that time, an assurance was forthcoming that the Andhra province had a large number of zamindars, rich merchants and villagers who would contribute and that the Government would not be charged with any more money than they were capable of bringing forward themselves in the first instance. I admit that in the early fifties it was necessary for Government to found universities with their own moneys but now universities are springing up and they are coming forward with their own endowments first and are then asking Government to put in their endowment. We have got instances of the Aligarh University, the Benares University and other universities. In our own Province, we have the example of the Annamalai University. With regard to the Andhra University, how many lakhs have they come forward with? At that time, I was told that 10 lakhs would be forthcoming. I do not think that more than 4 lakhs have come forward. The Vice-Chancellor was saying that the people would come forward with endowments. Where are those endowments? After all, the university education should come in last but not first. We are starving elementary education, we are starving secondary education. Is it fair to the finances of this Presidency that we should endow this University with 27 lakhs of rupees when there is hardly a few lakhs coming from the other side—from the people themselves? Therefore, Sir, I oppose first of all the fundamental principle of creating an endowment without an equivalent sum coming from the other side.

“ Secondly, Sir, I notice that a Finance Committee is to be created for the University. We have not got any Finance Committee in the Annamalai University or in the Madras University. So this Finance Committee is,

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I think, unnecessary. I think the Senate, the Academic Council and a number of other bodies will be capable, with the aid of audit officers, of controlling and checking any irregularities.

p.m. "Thirdly, Sir, the Committee is to include the Secretary of the Finance Department. I for one oppose the appointment of any member of the Government, especially the Finance Secretary, on any board. The other day I opposed the inclusion of this Secretary on the Industries Board. And similarly I oppose the appointment of the Finance Secretary on this Committee. And I do so for this reason. If there is any irregularity on the part of the University or Senate or Syndicate, that matter will ultimately come up for being noted upon by the Finance Secretary. Further the Finance Secretary is an official and why should he be troubled with these things? There may be some debate in the Syndicate or the Senate which should not reach the ears of the Government. The Finance Secretary should be a controlling officer instead of being a member of the Committee advising the University. After all, he is not a great expert in financial matters. I do not know whether his presence is needed. The presence of the Finance Secretary on the Committee will be very embarrassing. Matters will come up to the Government for supervision and control. For these reasons I disagree with the principle of the Bill and I hope this matter will be carefully considered by the Council and that they will reject the Bill as it stands. This Bill will place the Council in a very embarrassing position when we have to consider the question of starting new universities; we want a Kerala University: we want a Karnataka University; a Tamil Nadu University is wanted. The question may be asked 'You have given so many lakhs of rupees to the Andhra University; why should not money be given for the starting of other universities?' Then where is the limit? It is for us, Kerala and Kanarese people, to come forward with funds for starting new universities. Everybody wants the help of the Government in each and every matter. I think I am right in opposing the fundamental principles of the Bill. I hope the Council will agree with me and reject this Bill in view of the miserable economic condition of the country. The Andhra people should stand on their own legs; they should not come to the Government for everything. Let them show that they deserve the Government grant; let them come forward with large endowments; they must help themselves; God helps those who help themselves."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Sir, when this Bill was stated to be referred to a Select Committee of the House, according to the original proposal of the hon. Minister for Education, I thought that some real work would be done in the Select Committee stage. But I see that a sudden change has taken place now. I take it, it is due to the presence of my hon. Friend, the Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University here to-day. Perhaps funds are needed immediately and that is the reason why the Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University is prepared to give up even some rights which, I think, he should have insisted upon. I take it that there is no similar body constituted for the Madras University. It may be that in the case of new universities like the Annamalai University and the Andhra University, the Government is anxious to impose this condition when they give grants. My submission to the House is this. I do not think it is really necessary that the Government should impose such conditions, when new universities are started, when block grants

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are given to those universities. They should have a certain amount of confidence in the autonomous body that is constituted. I am not quite sure whether the Annamalai University was quite well advised in accepting the terms of the Government. I now see that that precedent is attempted to be followed in the case of the Andhra University. As I stated at the outset, perhaps want of funds has made the Andhra University to accept the terms of the Government. I raise this point, Sir, because I feel that once this point is conceded, there will certainly be encroachment on the rights of the Madras University as well. It may be that the hon. Minister for Education proposes to bring in an amending Bill to the Madras University Act. What is the real need for such a Finance Committee? There is the Syndicate of each University which is entrusted with the administration of the affairs and its funds. The Government is giving grants to the various universities as they are giving grants to various local bodies; local bodies should be encouraged to get on with their administration without undue interference from the Government. The Government should not think that it is giving doles. . ."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"On a point of order, Sir. We have no quorum; my hon. Friend is addressing empty benches."

(After a time there was quorum.)

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I wish to conclude by saying that this House should not be a party to introduce undue interference in the matter of the administration of autonomous universities merely because we are giving funds to those bodies."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, it is better in the interest of the good working of this university, if we meet after a very short adjournment. You remember, Sir, for example, when my hon. Friends, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu and Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, brought forward the Hindu Religious Endowments Act Amending Bills, at one stage I suggested that they might be taken up some time later so that we could consider them a little more carefully before they were finally passed. Some changes were thought necessary in those Bills. When some of the members met together and came to some general conclusions, with little or no difficulty those Bills were passed. Since it was given out yesterday that this Bill was going to be referred to a Select Committee, some of us have not gone into the provisions of the Bill and examined them carefully. I do not stand in the way of the Bill being passed into law. I suggest that we may adjourn now and meet again at 2-30 or 3 so that the hon. Minister may meet in the interval some of the Members of this House and if any amendments have to be made, it may be done. If it is thought that the Bill is perfect, then we can proceed with the consideration of the Bill. I put forward this harmless suggestion. I hope it will be accepted by the hon. the Chief Minister who says that there is nothing personal either in what he says or does. I, therefore, move, Sir, that the Bill be taken up at 2-30 p.m."

* Mr. RAMANATH GOENKA:—"I second it, Sir."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"As hon. Members seem to be of opinion that we are rushing through this measure, I agree to this suggestion."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the consideration of the Bill be postponed till after the lunch interval."

The motion was adopted.

The House then adjourned for lunch to re-assemble at 2-30 p.m.

After lunch (2-30 p.m.)

When the Council re-assembled after lunch the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration was put and adopted.

Clause 1.

Clause 1 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 2.

Clause 2 was taken up for consideration.

* MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, the House is aware that some time ago it decided on the exclusion of the districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Chittoor from the jurisdiction of the Andhra University. It was not a thing forced on them but was sought by the representatives of the districts and that was conceded to them. So long as they have chosen to keep themselves out of the jurisdiction and to be out of the sphere of operations of this University, it seems to me somewhat anomalous that this amending Bill should go out of the way to grant them representation on the executive bodies of the University. I therefore ask the Chief Minister why these districts should be given representation which apparently they do not want. I therefore say that so far as section 2 is concerned it should be omitted."

* MR. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"In supporting the statement of the hon. Member from Bellary I wish to state that in case of Bellary especially I do not want that this provision to have the members of the Legislative Council representing Bellary to be included there. Sir, in the Statement of the Objects and Reasons it is stated that since the members of the municipal councils, taluk boards and district boards of these districts continue to have their right to send their representatives to the Senate the same right ought to be given to the Members of the Legislative Council, etc. I think it ought to be the other way. Instead of including Legislative Councils, etc., for representation on the Senate of the Andhra University the Government ought to have brought in an amendment to exclude from the representation in the Senate the municipalities, taluk boards and district boards of these districts."

"Probably the Andhra University wants once again to try and get back these five districts into the Andhra University area. I do not want to say anything about the other four districts but so far as Bellary is concerned we do not want to be in the Andhra University area. We therefore suggest that this may be omitted."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Hon. Members of this House will remember that the amendment of Mr. Muniswami Nayudu to the Bill of Mr. Nagan Gowda was carried and the right to send representatives by the local bodies was kept intact. It was felt at the time that after all the Andhra districts must come together and that if this representation were taken away from the Senate it might not be possible for them to come together. So we

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want them to keep together as far as possible, though at present the members representing the Ceded districts feel that their two colleges, i.e., the Ceded districts college in Anantapur and the Theosophical college in Madanapalle should be affiliated to the University of Madras rather than to the Andhra University. At the same time Mr. Harisarvottama Rao, whom I am sorry not to see here to-day, wanted that the representation of these districts on the Senate of the Andhra University should be kept intact. Government felt it would be better also to give representation to the representatives of these districts in the Legislative Council, and that is the only reason which impelled Government to put forward this amendment. I hope therefore that hon. Members opposite will feel that it is better to continue in the Andhra University with regard to representation at least and not cut adrift from the Andhra University. There is also the question of Bellary raised by Mr. Gowda. Even if Bellary goes into the Karnataka University, if such a one is started at any time, there are Telugu people in the Bellary district whose interests are connected with the Andhra University. Therefore I hope hon. Members will not be for the omission of this clause."

Clause 2 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 3.

Clause 3 was taken up for consideration.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I move—In clause 3, sub-clause (1) for item (2) under class I substitute the following :—

"The Financial Secretary to the Local Government"."

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

The question was then put to the House by the President.

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I beg to move for the omission of that particular sub-clause."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I have already proposed the question. The hon. Member cannot move his amendment."

* MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I do it at a later stage?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Once the amendment is carried, it stands part of the Bill."

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"If this amendment falls through, will the original proposition be again brought up?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Unless the motion is carried, the original proposition will be taken up."

* MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Then I oppose. My object, Sir, in inviting the attention of this House to this particular sub-clause and asking it to reject this sub-clause is this. The idea is to put the Secretary to the

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2-45 p.m. Government of Madras in charge of finance on the Syndicate of the University. I think the University is an educational body, and it has got its own executive body, the Syndicate, and I do not see any reason why an outside person, especially the Finance Secretary of the Government, should, by virtue of his position, be on the executive body of an important educational body like the Andhra University. I have no objection to his being on the Finance Committee, because he may be watching the disposal of finance from the point of view of the interests of the Government. But in the administration of purely educational affairs, which will be the main function of the Syndicate, I do not see why the Secretary to Government in charge of finance should be given a place."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"Mr. President, Sir, I just want to say one word, Sir, and that is this. While many other local bodies like the local boards and municipalities are spending as much money as or even more than this University, it is not taken as necessary that on all these bodies the Finance Secretary ought to be a member. It is probably because they do not find any difficulty to carry on their functions. So, I personally do not see the necessity for the presence of this individual on the Syndicate. The University is a big enough and intelligent enough body to afford its own men to take care of its work. Therefore, I oppose that provision in the Bill."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I raised the point this morning that the present amendment proposed by the hon. Minister for Education would really be an encroachment on the privileges of the Andhra University. But I understand that really the Andhra University represented by the Vice-Chancellor has come to an understanding with the Government so far as the conditions are concerned. When such is the case, it would be quite unfair for another person to interfere so far as the grant of moneys of the Andhra University are concerned. For if a grant is to be made only on certain conditions and the Andhra University is prepared to accept those conditions, I for one would not like to come in the middle and say that the conditions should not be there and so the money should not be paid. But I once again state, Sir, that this should not be treated as a precedent for any future occasion. So far as the Madras University is concerned, as I stated, there is no such condition. I am anxious that these precedents once started should not be carried on in other cases also. It is only that anxiety on my part that made me get up and speak a few words."

* Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Mr. President, I had better first say one word by way of personal explanation. I think my hon. Friend must have misunderstood me or could not have understood the import of our conversation quite correctly when he stated that I told him that the Government and the Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University had come to some agreement as regards the terms on which these grants were to be given. No terms have yet been discussed between the Government and the University, and therefore it was not possible for the Vice-Chancellor to effect an understanding."

"As regards the merits of the proposition, I would like to say one word. The Syndicate is not purely an educational body. The Academic Council is the purely educational body, and the Syndicate is the executive body charged with various powers of administration."

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"The second thing is this. I am deeply grateful to my hon. Friends for the confidence they expressed in universities in general and in the Andhra University in particular. I appreciate the compliment, but our position is this. We would rather not have a Finance Committee at all. Therefore, I am at one with my hon. Friend from Bellary and Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar on this point. But, if we are going to have a Finance Committee, then we object to any people who are not members of any of the University authorities being members of it. Because, that would mean giving aliens who have no standing in the University and who do not feel any anxiety for University administration, a voice in the financial administration of the University. So, if the Finance Secretary is to be on the Finance Committee at all, our point is that he should be on the Syndicate also, so that he may define his proposals there and in the Senate also, and so that when the budget is presented by the Syndicate to the Senate it would have the benefit of the advice of the financial experts."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I am really in a difficult position, Sir, after this amendment has received the blessing of the Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University, who was known till recently as one who was opposed to all kinds of interference with the powers and privileges pertaining to the affairs of the University. In this amendment, I am afraid, there is a direct interference with the duties and functions of the University, and yet the Vice-Chancellor has thought fit to agree to sponsor this amendment. The whole consideration seems to be the money grant by the Government. Sir, it is only this morning that we had a similar incident of swallowing an insult to this Council. We had to agree to the Malabar Tenancy Bill amendment; otherwise the whole Bill would have collapsed and the tenants would have been at a disadvantage. Now, here, if we do not agree to these conditions, the Andhra University will not get the money. Therefore we have got to agree, and for this Rs. 1½ lakhs grant we have got to include the Finance Secretary as a member of the Finance Committee; and because an outsider should not be a member of the Finance Committee, he should be a member of the Syndicate, and the Act provides that all members of the Syndicate who are not members of the Senate will automatically become members of the Senate. So for this Rs. 1½ lakhs, the Finance Secretary is transformed into a member of the Finance Committee; as a member of the Finance Committee he is transformed into a member of the Syndicate, and from the Syndicate to the Senate. I do not object to this kind of arrangement purely from the Andhra University point of view. After all, the powers that are given to the Finance Committee are so illusory that they might end in deadlocks being created between the Syndicate and the Finance Committee. So far as the Finance Committee are concerned, I am not sure whether it will not lead to a conflict between the Senate and the Finance Committee. Because, the other section says that the Syndicate only shall prepare the budget statement and submit it to the Senate, while under the powers of the Finance Committee it is merely said that the financial statement should be referred to the Finance Committee. Who shall refer it, is not clear. Suppose the Syndicate refused to refer it to them; there is nothing to compel them to do so, unless the Vice-Chancellor takes upon himself the right to present the financial statement to the Finance Committee irrespective of the opinion of the Syndicate. Apart from that, I should like to know what will be the position of the Department of Education, when the Secretary of the Finance Department is in the Senate,

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in the Syndicate and in the Finance Committee of the University. Take, for instance, Sir, a particular proposal which is made by the Syndicate; it is referred to the Finance Committee. The Finance Committee agrees to the proposal by a majority, the minority consisting of the Finance Secretary. Now the proposal is sanctioned by the Senate and it is forwarded to the Government. The Government ought necessarily refer that particular scheme to the Finance Department, and the Finance Secretary he is the head of the Finance Department below the Finance Member. Now, the Finance Secretary is the same gentleman who was in the minority in the Finance Committee of the University. All these are bound to create constitutional irregularities in the Government. It is just possible that the Minister for Education is of opinion which is not in consonance with the Finance Secretary's opinion as a member of the Finance Committee. Is it going to be a case of the Finance Committee disagreeing with the hon. Minister in charge of Education and the Finance Secretary advising his Chief, the Finance Member, to override the proposal on his own opinion? Now, if the hon. Minister for Education cannot get anything better out of his colleagues and get what amount he can for the Andhra University, we will only feel sorry for this kind of constitution."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, I am afraid the hon. Member for the City is always getting into the habit of asking questions which have no bearing at all. For instance, he said, 'who is going to refer the financial estimates to the Finance Committee?' It is provided in the statute itself that it shall be referred to the Finance Committee. (Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti: By whom?) By the Syndicate naturally. It will be profitable for him to get legal opinion on the matter, because I am not going to give an opinion on the interpretation of the provision in the statute. I will only refer him to Maxwell, because on a perusal of it, he will be better informed on all these things. Therefore, there is no question of who is going to refer this to the Finance Committee."

"The second point he adumbrated was the question that the Finance Secretary may be in the minority of one. As regards the budget, the whole thing will come before the Government in the final stage, and there is no question of the Finance Member being advised by the Finance Secretary. In the first place, the budget does not come before the Government at all for approval. The budget is passed by the Senate of the University, and there it stops. It is only sent to the Government for information. (Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti: What about the schemes?) As regards the question of schemes, it will always depend on whether the Government is going to give a grant or not. As is provided in another section, that will depend on the agreement come to between this House and the Government. So, there is no question of the Finance Secretary advising for or against, by being a member of the Finance Committee. Because there will be no determination of anything by the Finance Committee. It will depend on the Government as a Government, and till the grant is made by the Madras Government there can be no scheme in the Andhra University and inclusion of the same in the budget."

"He further asked the question why should the Finance Secretary be on the Syndicate? I think the Vice-Chancellor has said that there is no objection for the Finance Secretary being on the Syndicate. Because he is on the Syndicate, it is not going to be a case of the Finance Department overriding

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anybody or the powers of the Syndicate in the administration of the University. On the other hand, his opinion with regard to grants and budgeting may be welcome to the Syndicate, and that is the reason why he is put in. He is not put in as a condition precedent for the giving of any grants, as the hon. Member for the City put it. He had in mind perhaps the grant of Rs. 27 lakhs in saying so. He is put in only as an adviser in the Finance Committee and in the Syndicate in the matter of budgeting, etc."

The amendment was put and adopted.

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

Clause 4.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" In clause 4, sub-clause (2), I move that the words 'The Secretary to the Government of Madras in charge of Finance' be omitted and the following be substituted :—

'the Financial Secretary to the Local Government'."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I second the amendment."

The amendment was put and adopted.

Clause 4 as amended was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 5.

Clause 5 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 6.

* Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" Mr. President, I beg to move that the following be substituted for the proposed section 37-A which, however, makes no difference whatsoever in the subject-matter of the clause :—

'37—A (1) *The University shall have a fund called the Foundation Fund.*

(2) *The Foundation Fund shall consist of—*

- (a) *the sum of twenty-seven lakhs of rupees which shall be given to it by the Local Government;*
- (b) *any contributions to this fund which may be made by the Local Government, the Government of India, any local or other public body, or others;*
- (c) *any contributions to this fund which may be made by the University; and*
- (d) *the sum of three lakhs and eighty-five thousand rupees in securities and cash which stands to the credit of the Foundation Fund of the University.*

(3) *The Foundation Fund shall be invested and be kept invested in securities issued or guaranteed by the Government of India or by Local Governments in British India and such investments shall not be varied without the consent of the Chancellor.*

(4) *The corpus of the Foundation Fund shall be kept intact but the interest thereon may be utilized for the purposes of the University.'*

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"The amendment makes no change whatsoever in the contents of the clause as originally published. We take away the rather cumbrous expression 'Permanent General Capital Fund' which is a descriptive phrase and adhere to the appellation which this identical fund now bears in the Andhra University, namely, the Foundation Fund—a phrase which I venture to suggest is much more handy, much more picturesque and suggestive. The character of this fund is that the corpus shall be sacrosanct: the University shall be entitled only to spend from the interest thereof. As regards the investments, these shall be in the best possible securities available in the country, namely, those which are either issued or guaranteed by the Government of India or the local Governments. And to this fund shall be contributed the 27 lakhs which the Government have kindly undertaken to give. The University also has been able to build up a sum of about Rs. 3,85,000 perhaps slightly more now, which also will be included in this fund, and it is open to philanthropic bodies, Government and others to contribute to this fund. I think this is a very essential provision and I have no doubt the House will accept this clause. I may again add that this makes no departure from the existing practice of the University. We opened a Foundation Fund in the very year in which the University was organized, the underlying idea of the fund being that it shall not be touched, but only that the interest thereon shall be utilized. We cannot call it an endowment fund as is done in another Act. For, endowments usually mean that the funds given should be utilized for the purposes specified by the donors and with respect to which the University has no freedom of action. Endowments given for prizes and studentships and so forth are earmarked for special purposes. But this will be a general fund which will be available for purposes of the University, not for the administration of the University, but for the objects and purposes, namely, the educational objects and purposes to promote which the University exists. And I am sure the House would like this fund being reserved for promoting educational objects and purposes of the University instead of being diverted, as Government always fears, for the enhancement, say, of the Vice-Chancellor's salary."

* Mr. S. N. DORAI RAJA :—"I should like to know from the hon. the Chief Minister on what principle . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will please wait till the amendment is seconded."

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"I second the amendment."

* Mr. S. N. DORAI RAJA :—"Mr. President, Sir, I should like to know from the hon. the Chief Minister on what principle this grant of 27 lakhs is going to be given to the Andhra University. If the analogy is to be drawn from the case of the munificent grant made to the Annamalai University with the consent of the Council, I cannot agree for, in the case of the Annamalai University, the Government and the Council agreed to the grant to encourage private munificence. I do not know why this sum of 27 lakhs should be given to the Andhra University. I should like to know from the hon. Minister on what principle the grant is to be made. Supposing the Government builds a hospital and the people in charge of the hospital turn round and say to the Government 'Give us 10 lakhs as a foundation fund', is the Government going to give it? I hope this will be an exception and not the rule and though I feel that this sum may be better spent for greater advantage to the people instead of wasting it on academic and ornamental type of education, yet I do not want to stand in the way."

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* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"Mr. President, I do not want it to be said of me that I opposed this grant of 27 lakhs which is a very paltry sum indeed considering the large area which this fund is likely to benefit. But still, I wish to state in view of the experience we have had with another University for which this House granted a similar sum just a little while ago and in view of the fact that in spite of the assurance given by that University that technology would form part of the university curriculum, it has not done so, I am doubtful whether this large sum that is going to be given by this House would not be spent for maintaining colleges to teach the liberal arts and general science which most of the students forget in three or four years after they are out of the school and which, even if they do not want to forget, they do not have any use for in after-life."

"Sir, all will remember the discussion that took place on the floor of this House when the grant to the Annamalai University was under consideration. It was urged at that time that technological and professional subjects should be included in that University curriculum. Now, Sir, I would have been very glad and would not have had any objection whatsoever if for the grant of this sum a condition was made that technological subjects only are to be benefited by this grant of 27 lakhs and a recurring grant of a lakh and a half. If this sum is to benefit the arts colleges in the Andhra area, I do not think we should go out of our way to please either the people of the Andhra University area or the Government who are interested in this and make this grant. It was only yesterday that the hon. the Chief Minister was saying that he did not have funds for constituting a rural reconstruction fund for this Presidency. Now here he comes forward with a request for a grant of 27 lakhs. If this sum is going to benefit the country by increasing its production, it will be all right. If this money is going to be used for the study of technological subjects like applied chemistry, industrial engineering and so on, I have no objection. We have not yet come to the time, as the hon. the Finance Member said yesterday, when we can attend to the decoration of our houses. The foundation for the more important things has first to be laid. So, Sir, unless satisfactory information is given on this point, I would not give my vote in favour of this amendment."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, I accept this amendment proposed by the hon. Member, the Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University because it carries out the object that we have in mind. It is only a verbal amendment in most cases and does not in any material way differ from the amendment as proposed by the Government."

"I would like to tell my hon. Friend Mr. Dorai Raja that it is not a question of throwing away funds at anybody and everybody. The Andhras have for a long time demanded a university of their own and to satisfy their demand the then Minister for Education rightly carried a Bill for creating the Andhra University which, owing to want of funds, has not been able to do all that it could have done with regard to the improvement of university education in the Andhra area. But, as I said yesterday, Mr. President, with regard to the general discussion on the budget, I must congratulate the authorities of the Andhra University for having been able to put by as much as Rs. 3,85,000 or nearly 4 lakhs now to the credit of their fund. This, I think, is also an answer to Mr. Saldanha's question that the Andhras have not been able to collect any money. These 4 lakhs

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would be put into the foundation fund. This shows the earnestness with which the Andhras and the University authorities are carrying on their work with regard to their university.

"Mr. Goenka puts me a question whether these 4 lakhs are enough. I know this sum is not enough. Perhaps in course of time people in the Andhra desa who are interested in Andhra culture would come forward to put the university on a much surer foundation than it is to-day.

3-45 p.m. "I am still hoping and I am sure the Vice-Chancellor is hoping and so are the members representing the Andhra University in this Council hoping that Andhra land-owners will come forward with munificent gifts that are necessary if the Andhra University is to function in the manner in which all of us would like it to function.

"Mr. Nagan Gowda again in his usual vein waxed eloquent about the starting of technological schools and colleges. He talked of teaching of applied chemistry in technology and so on and so forth and he was as vague as vagueness can be; and I am yet to learn from him what he means by that. (Laughter.) For my part I would rather leave it to be solved by the experts of the Andhra University.

"Mr. President, I hope this Council will accept this amendment and give the Andhra University a chance to function in the way in which we like it to function."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Sir, the hon. the Chief Minister said that his amendment was only a verbal amendment on that of the Vice-Chancellor, but I fear, with reference to clause 2 (a) it is more than a verbal amendment. Clause (2) (a) of the amendment of the Vice-Chancellor reads thus: 'the sum of twenty-seven lakhs of rupees which shall be given to it by the Local Government subject to the condition that the said sum shall not be diverted from the Fund'; and that of the hon. the Chief Minister runs as follows :—"The sum of 27 lakhs of rupees which shall be given to it by the Local Government." So I fear that something more is contained in the former than in the latter. May I know which is correct?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The author of the amendment will explain."

* Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"Mr. President, the two amendments are not materially different; in fact, the amendment of the Chief Minister is only a verbal amendment on mine. Under the rules of the Andhra University Act the corpus shall not be utilized for expenditure on any account. The present statutory provision is only a translation of that rule with respect to the foundation fund. Whether it is the 27 lakhs which the Government now give or the larger sums that I expect from the land-owners and local bodies of the Andhra desa they will all be subject to one and the same rule, namely, that in the first place the corpus shall not be touched. As regards the investment of the corpus, it shall not be varied without the previous sanction of the Chancellor."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"I do not question the propriety of the investment or the statutory provision relating to the corpus. I want to know whether there is not a material difference between the amendment of the Vice-Chancellor and that of the Chief Minister with reference to the giving of the 27 lakhs. One speaks of the giving of it with a condition, while the other does not speak of the condition at all."

[1st March 1930]

* Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"May I point out to my hon. Friend that the restriction referred to already exists in the statute, and that the difference pointed out by him is only of an academic interest."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Then am I to take it that there is no sense in the amendment of the hon. the Chief Minister." (Laughter.)

* Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"I don't feel myself to be in a position to pronounce any judgment on it. Perhaps the hon. Member may feel himself to be better qualified for that than I."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Mr. President, I rise only to enter my protest against the way in which the hon. the Chief Minister has chosen not to pay any heed to our opinion in the matter. Not only that, he has characterised what I said as mere vapourings, and I greatly fear that this Bill is brought in now into the Council not for the betterment of the finances of the University but to placate the Andhra sentiment on the eve of the election. So I enter my strong protest against the way in which money is being squandered for a purpose which is after all only secondary in importance in the matter of education. For these reasons I oppose the motion."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Sir, I was as vague as my hon. Friend representing the City, because we felt that if we put in anything more than is there we would be minimizing the autonomy of the Andhra University; so we put in words just sufficient to safeguard the fund that we were giving. I was not aware of the rules to which the Vice-Chancellor referred to, of the income from the corpus being utilized for purposes of the University, already existing in the Act.

"I am afraid that Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti did not listen to me when I moved the amendment. I said that there is not much difference between the clauses (b), (c) and (d) in the two amendments. As regards Mr. Saldanha he has talked in his usual vein and I don't propose to refer to it."

* Mr. RAMANATH GOENKA :—"Sir, I did not wish to intervene in this debate, but from the words of the Chief Minister giving us high hopes that there will be donors from the Andhra province, I thought I would be failing in my duty if I did not suggest to my hon. Friend that he would do well to ask the Vice-Chancellor to bring his donors first and then give him this 27 lakhs. Sir, if we now give this sum and if the Vice-Chancellor goes to the province and calls for gifts, the people would come forward and say 'why do you want money now, you have got 27 lakhs?' So I say to him 'bring your donors first, and then we shall pay this 27 lakhs.' (Laughter and cheers). I think such a course will strengthen the cause of the Vice-Chancellor. I know, Sir, it is too late now to make that request and that there is no useful purpose in speaking now. Yet I say this so that whenever in future a request like this comes, he may ask the donors to come forward first and then give the grant. Or does the hon. Minister say that if somebody gives 4 lakhs for a particular cause he will give 27 lakhs. Then at this moment I shall give 4 lakhs and let him come forward with his 27 lakhs and start the college of technology. (Laughter and cheers.) Here is the offer and let him come forward with his money."

The amendment was put and adopted.

[1st March 1930]

Section 37-B.

* **MR. C. RAMALINGA REDDI** :—"Mr. President, I move that in the proposed section 37-B for the words 'as may be prescribed' the words 'as the Senate may determine' be substituted. In the Act the words 'as may be prescribed' may mean prescribed by the Senate or by any other body like the Academic Council or Syndicate. So what is aimed by this amendment is to fix the responsibility, I mean the financial responsibility to one body. And that body should be the governing body and also the supreme body. And so it is better that this power is vested in the Senate, which has got both these attributes. In this the Andhra University is simply copying the Madras University and carrying out a ruling of the Chancellor to that effect. And I may, also in this connexion, point out that the present Finance Committee in no way conflicts with the autonomous character of the University, for it is entirely advisory, and the position of the Senate is not in any way affected by this Bill. For these reasons I move the amendment."

The amendment was duly seconded and put to vote and adopted.

8-30
p.m.

* The hon. the **PRESIDENT** :—"Clause 6, as amended, is now for the consideration of the House."

* **MR. R. NAGAN GOWDA** :—"I was a little bit surprised, Mr. President, when the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government said that I enjoyed talking about these matters concerning technology, etc., in an elusive way. Now, that was far from my mind indeed. As a matter of fact Sir, I was quite serious about the matter that we should have some assurance either from the hon. the Chief Minister or from the Vice-Chancellor that a great bulk of this fund should be utilized for technological and technical education. Sir, it was amusing to hear the hon. Minister for Education, who is in charge of Education of this Presidency, where there are so many schools and colleges for liberal arts and also many schools and colleges and institutions for technology should come forward and say that he did not understand the English expression 'technology.' Sir, it is the most surprising thing I have heard. It is something which I do not think the hon. Minister for Education could be very proud of. If he wants to know what technology, what applied chemistry means, I think, he would have to go back and start his Freshman's course over again. But if he wants me to give an example of what applied chemistry may include, I may tell him that it may include analysis and symptoms of organic substance. If he wants to know something about what other things it may include, I may tell him that it includes metallurgy, which deals with among other things making of better axles for his car; it also includes making of rubber. If he wants to know what agriculture means, I do not know, Sir, what to say. He is one of our famous zamindars owning a large area of agricultural lands. But I will tell him that the agricultural education would include raising better crops, and more crops, raising better cattle, raising more milk and dairy products and things like that. That is what I meant when I said that a great bulk of this money we are giving to the University ought to be used for teaching subjects which would help the future generations and which would benefit the people of this country."

Clause 6 as amended was put to the House, passed and added to the Bill.

[1st March 1930]

Preamble.

The Preamble was put to the vote of the House, passed and added to the Bill.

* The hon. **DR. P. SUBBARAYAN** :—"I now move that the Bill be passed into law. I do not think that many words are required from me for this purpose because the object of this legislation has been clearly set forth in the Statement of Objects and Reasons; it is only to put the Andhra University on a better financial basis and to correct one or two misconceptions that have arisen with regard to the representation of the Ceded Districts on the Senate of the Andhra University. I am obliged to the Vice-Chancellor and to other Members of the House for the kind way in which they have treated the introduction of this Bill and especially to Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar who demands my appreciation for he had this Bill adjourned for an hour so that amendments could be carried. Sir, I am much obliged to him for the service he has thus rendered. I am obliged specially to the Vice-Chancellor for having come here on short notice and helped us to get through this legislation and thus also helped the Andhra University with regard to finances. I hope they will be able to carry on their work in a better way and will get also a solid foundation. I hope the University will continue to prosper and will be an example to other universities in the matter of developing culture."

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

MR. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Before this is put to the vote, I would like the hon. the Chief Minister to indicate whether he is going to accept the kind offer of my hon. Friend Mr. Goenka."

The hon. **DR. P. SUBBARAYAN** :—"That has nothing to do with this Bill."

The hon. the **PRESIDENT** :—"The question is that the Bill further to amend the Andhra University Act, 1925 (Bill No. 6 of 1930), be passed into law."

The motion that the Bill be passed into law was adopted.

* The hon. the **PRESIDENT** :—"The Council will now adjourn and reassemble at 11 a.m. on the 18th March 1930."

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

[1st March 1930]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1507 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st March 1930, page 348 supra.]

Proceedings of the Commissioner of Excise, R. No. 2380-Abk., dated the 9th October 1929.

[Subject.—Health Propaganda—Co-operation of the Excise Department with the Central Propaganda Board and District Committees—Instructions issued.]

The attention of all Assistant Commissioners and Inspectors is drawn to G.O. No. 1597, P.H., dated 26th June 1929, communicated with C.P. No. 1459-Abk./29, dated 3rd July 1929, sanctioning the formation of the Central Propaganda Board and District Committees with the object of creating active public opinion against the use of alcoholic liquors and intoxicating drugs. Doubts exist in some non-official quarters whether the District Committees will have the co-operation of the officers of the Excise Department in their work. The Chairman of a District Committee has expressed to the Commissioner his view that much drinking is due to breaches of rules about sale and possession and is afraid that if he brings cases to notice he may earn the dislike and distrust of departmental subordinates who are likely to get into trouble.

2. The Commissioner desires to impress on all ranks of the department that the Government are genuinely anxious to put a stop to excessive drinking and to encourage temperance and abstinence in every way—even at the expense of revenue—*provided only that illicit liquor does not take the place of licit*. All officers are therefore expected to co-operate with the Central Board and District Committees that are trying to expose and prevent illicit sales, etc. These bodies are not to be regarded as the tendency may be to regard them as the natural enemies of the department. All officers should remember that not only crimes affecting the revenue should be prevented and detected but that *all* conditions of licences many of which have been framed in the interests of public morality should be rigorously enforced.

3. The object of the department should *not* be to show an increase of revenue at all costs. It should be first and foremost to see that all the provisions of law are strictly carried out and that the consumption of liquor is confined entirely to licit liquor licitly possessed and sold. Provided these aims are achieved, the less liquor of all kinds that is consumed, the better.

[1st March 1930]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1510 asked by Dr. B. S. Mallayya at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st March 1930, page 350 supra.]

Statement showing the names of the officers who held the post of Surgeon-General during the last six years and the period for which each officer held office.

Name of officer.	Period for which he held office.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.
1. Major-General T. H. Symons, O.B.E.	2	10	17
2. Lieut.-Col. M. N. Chauduri ...	...	...	27
3. Major-General F. H. G. Hutchinson, C.I.E., K.H.S.	2	3	11
4. Lieut.-Col. E. W. C. Bradfield, C.I.E., O.B.E.	...	1	24
5. Major-General J. W. D. Megaw, C.I.E., V.H.S.	...	10	27
6. Lieut.-Col. C. A. F. Hingston, C.I.E., O.B.E.	...	6	...

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1511 asked by Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st March 1930, page 350 supra.]

Statement showing number of whole-time and honorary pracharakas employed by the South Arcot District Propaganda Committee.

Number and name of pracharakas employed.	Caste or community.	Remarks.
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I.—Whole-time pracharakas.

1. Narayanakaliyan ...	Adi-Dravida.	Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 9 belong to classes which are addicted to drink.
2. Dharmalingam ...	Do.	
3. M. Deivasigamani ...	Padayachi.	
4. K. C. Siva Rama Kandar ...	Do.	
5. A. Varadharajalu ...	Do.	
6. M. N. Muthukomaraswami Pavalur.	Vellala.	
7. Nadu Balabathra Rama Pillai.	Do.	
8. V. Doraiswami Pillai ...	Do.	
9. S. Subrahmanya Chetti ...	Senakudaya Chetti.	

[1st March 1930]

Number and name of pracharakas employed.

Caste or community.

Remarks.

II.—Honorary pracharakas.

1. G. Deivanayagam ...	Adi-Dravida.	Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 belong to classes which are addicted to drink.
2. M. Rangaswami Padayachi.	Padayachi.	
3. Ramaswami Servai ...	Do.	
4. P. T. Muthuram Pillai ...	Maruthuva.	
5. M. Arumugam Pillai ...	Vellala.	
6. Muhammad Hussain Sahib.	Muhammadan.	
7. Muhammad Rahamattullah Sahib.	Do.	
8. R. Srinivasa Ayyar ...	Brahman.	

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1514 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st March 1930, page 351 supra.]

Number of registered partition deeds executed.

Year.	South Kanara district.		Malabar district.
	Members of Aliyasan-tharav families.	Members of Marumak-kattayam families.	
1924 ...	70	8	555
1925 ...	58	10	551
1926 ...	83	8	515
1927 ...	85	9	501
1928 ...	61	9	465
1929 ...	59	7	441

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APPENDIX V.
[Vide answer to question No. 1515 asked by Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st March 1930, page 352 supra.]

Name	Age.	Post.	Qualifications.	Teaching experience.	Colleges in which the professors were previously employed.	Salary before appointment to the present post.	Salary at present.
Mr. V. K. Ayyappan Pillai.	32	Additional Professor of English, Presidency College.	First class—First in the Presidency—in the Literature Honours Degree Examination of the Madras University in 1913. First-class Honours in the Oxford Honours School of English Language and Philology.	About 8 years.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.	Rs. 400	Rs. 450
Mr. I. Narayana Menon.	34	Professor of Philosophy, Presidency College.	First class—First in the Presidency—in the Philosophy Honours Degree Examination of the Madras University in 1919. B. Litt. (Research degree) in Moral and Political Philosophy at Oxford in 1922.	About 6 years.	Lucknow University, Christian College, Government College, Brethren College, Tellicherry, Government College, Coimbatore.	Rs. 325	Rs. 350

[1st March 1930]

exhumation of the bodies of Muhammadans should, if possible, be carried out by Muhammadans themselves and preferably by relatives. The Governor-in-Council would also suggest that the post-mortem examination of the body of a Muhammadan woman be held by a lady doctor where the latter is available for the purpose.

(True extract)

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

To all District Magistrates.
„ the Chief Presidency Magistrate.
„ the Inspector-General of Police.
„ the Commissioner of Police.
„ the Surgeon-General

Copy to the Public Department.

APPENDIX XI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1535 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st March 1930, page 360 supra.]

Clauses (a), (b) and (c) of Question No. 1347 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar and answered at the meeting of the Legislative Council, dated 28th January 1930.

(a), (b) & (c) The Government are informed that there is no person of the name of H. M. D. Khan Sahib Ismail Siddick living in the Coonoor Municipality.

If, however, Khan Sahib Siddick Ismail Sait is intended and the building referred to is that under construction by Messrs. Siddick Meanjee Sait and Sons, the answer is as follows :—

(a) Yes, in July 1928.

(b) The Chairman reported in December 1928 that the portion objected to, viz., some projecting rolled steel joists, would be removed when the building was completed.

(c) It has not yet been removed. Notices have been served on the parties to remove the joists and they have asked for time till the whole building is completed. The Chairman has granted the request.

[1st March 1930]

APPENDIX XII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1538 asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st March 1930, page 362 supra.]

Year.	Brahman.	Non-Brahman.	Christian.	Muhammadan.	European or Anglo-Indian.	Total.	Remarks.
1928-29.							
Promoted from Inspectors' grade.	4	..	1	..	..	5 (officiating).	
Directly recruited	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.	
1929-30.							
Promoted from Inspectors' grade.	..	4	..	..	..	4 (officiating).	Two Brahman Inspectors who were previously acting were confirmed as Deputy Superintendents of Police.
Directly recruited	..	1	..	1	..	2	On probation.

APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide item IV (2) of proceedings at page 382 supra.]

BILL No. 6 OF 1930.

A Bill further to amend the Andhra University Act, 1925.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Andhra University Act, 1925, for the purposes hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called the Andhra University (Amendment) Act, 1930.

2. In section 15 of the Andhra University Act, 1925 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), under the head "Class III—Other Members"—

(i) in clause (3), for the words "of the University area" the words "of any of the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, West Godavari, East Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Nellore, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Chittoor" shall be substituted;

Madras Act
II of 1926.

Preamble

Short title

Amendment
of section
Madras I
II of 192

[1st March 1930]

(ii) in clause (4), for the words "in the University area" the words "in the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, West Godavari, East Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Nellore, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Chittoor" shall be substituted;

(iii) in sub-clause (a) of clause (5), the words "other than the districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Chittoor," shall be omitted; and

(iv) in clause (6), for the words "of the University area" the words "of any of the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, West Godavari, East Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Nellore, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Chittoor" shall be substituted.

Amendment
of section 18,
Madras Act
II of 1926.

3. In section 18 of the said Act—

(1) for the head "Class I—Ex-officio Member—

The Director of Public Instruction" the head "Class I—Ex-officio Members—

(1) The Director of Public Instruction

(2) The Secretary to the Government of Madras in charge of Finance"; and

(2) in clause (3) of "Class II—Other Members" for the words "two persons" the words "three persons" shall be substituted.

Insertion of
new sections
19-A and
19-B in
Madras Act
II of 1926.

4. After section 19 of the said Act, the following sections shall be inserted namely:—

Constitution
of the
Finance
Committee.

"19-A. There shall be constituted a Finance Committee which shall consist of the following persons, namely:—

(1) the Vice-Chancellor;

(2) the Secretary to the Government of Madras in charge of Finance;

(3) one member appointed by the Syndicate from among its members, provided that no one who is nominated to the Syndicate by the Chancellor shall be eligible for appointment under this clause; and

(4) one member nominated by the Chancellor from among three persons nominated by him to the Syndicate.

[1st March 1930]

19-B. The financial estimates of the University, its accounts and all proposals involving expenditure for which no provision has been made in the budget or involving expenditure in excess of the amount provided in the budget of the year shall be referred to the Finance Committee for scrutiny and opinion before they are taken up for final consideration by the Syndicate:

Financial
estimates,
etc., of the
University to
be referred to
the Finance
Committee
for scrutiny
and opinion.

Provided that the Vice-Chancellor may, in cases of emergency, for reasons to be recorded in writing, incur any expenditure for which no provision has been made in the budget or which is in excess of the amount provided in the budget without such previous reference to the Finance Committee."

5. In section 37 of the said Act

Amendment
of section 37,
Madras Act
II of 1926.

(i) the word "and" occurring at the end of clause (1) shall be omitted; and

(ii) at the end of clause (2) the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"and

(3) an annual block grant of not less than one and a half lakhs of rupees made by the Local Government for the general expenditure of the University each year."

6. After section 37 of the said Act the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of
new sections
37-A, 37-B
and 37-C in
Madras
Act II of
1926.

"37-A. (1) The University shall have a fund called the Permanent General Capital Fund or Foundation Fund which it shall invest and keep invested in securities issued or guaranteed by the Government of India or by Local Governments in British India, provided that the securities, in which the sum of twenty-seven lakhs of rupees mentioned in clause (a) of sub-section (2) are invested or kept invested by the University, shall not be varied without the previous sanction of the Chancellor.

Permanent
General
Capital Fund
or Founda-
tion Fund.

(2) The said Permanent General Capital Fund or Foundation Fund shall consist of—

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(a) the sum of twenty-seven lakhs of rupees which shall be given to it by the Local Government subject to the condition that the said sum shall not be diverted from the Fund;

(b) any contributions to this fund which may be made by the Local Government, the Government of India, any local or other public body, or others;

(c) any contributions to this fund which may be made by the University; and

(d) the sum of three lakhs and eighty-five thousand rupees in securities and cash which stands to the credit of the Foundation Fund of the University.

Constitution
of other funds,
etc.

37-B. The University shall have such other funds and maintain such accounts as may be prescribed.

Contribution
by Govern-
ment to the
University
for buildings
and equip-
ment.

37-C. The Local Government shall, subject to such conditions as may be agreed upon between them and the University, give for the buildings and equipment of the University a sum of seven and a half lakhs of rupees to which they may add such further sums as they may deem fit from time to time."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

It is considered necessary to strengthen the financial administration of the Andhra University by the constitution of a Statutory Finance Committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, Secretary to the Government of Madras in charge of Finance, one member appointed by the Syndicate and one member nominated by the Chancellor from among his nominees to the Syndicate. Power is reserved to the Finance Committee to scrutinize the financial estimates, accounts and items of expenditure of the University. The views of the Finance Committee will be taken into consideration before final decisions are taken by the authorities concerned. The Syndicate is also enlarged by the inclusion of the Secretary to the Government in charge of Finance as an ex-officio member and by the increase in the number of members to be nominated by the Chancellor from two to three.

It is also proposed to amend the Andhra University Act, 1925, so as to provide for payment to the University from provincial funds of (1) a non-recurring grant of twenty-seven lakhs to be credited to the Permanent General Capital Fund or the Foundation Fund of the University, (2) an annual block grant of not less than one and a half lakhs of rupees for the general expenditure of the University, and (3) a non-recurring

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grant of not less than seven and a half lakhs of rupees for buildings and equipment of the University payable on such conditions as may be agreed upon between them and the University.

As a result of the passing of the Andhra University (Amendment) Act, 1929 (Madras Act VI of 1929), the Ceded districts and Chittoor have ceased to form part of the University area but the members of municipal councils, taluk boards and district boards of these districts continue to have the right to send in their representatives on the Senate. It is considered desirable that (a) the non-official members of the Legislative Council who are residents of these districts, (b) headmasters of the secondary schools in these districts, and (c) landholders of these districts should be allowed to have representation on the Senate by enlarging the scope of the respective electorates under clauses (3) (4) and (6) of class III of section 15 of the Act.

The Bill gives effect to the proposals referred to above.

P. SUBBARAYAN.

D
V 211, 32 N 30
N 30. 52, 4

