

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Tuesday, the 25th 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, <i>Kt.</i> , The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.	Lakshmana Reddi, Mr. G.
Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.	Leach, I.C.S., Mr. A. G.
Campbell, <i>c.s.i.</i> , <i>c.i.e.</i> , <i>c.b.e.</i> , <i>v.d.</i> , I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.	Leech, Mr. A. J.
Stokes, <i>c.s.i.</i> , <i>c.i.e.</i> , The hon. Mr. H. G.	Luker, Mr. A. T.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.	Maharaja of Pithapuram.
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.	Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Seturatanam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.	Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib K.	Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, Mr. K. P. V. S.
Abdul Razaak Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	Muhammad.
Appavu Chettiyar, C. D.	Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib T. M.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Muniswami Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur B.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.	Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara
Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar, M.	Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) S.
Bhanaji Rao, Mr. A. V.	Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Bhoosayya, Mr. P.	Narasimha Rao, Mr. Mothay.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.	Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar.
Cotterell, <i>c.i.e.</i> , I.C.S., Mr. C. B.	Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.	Patro, <i>Kt.</i> , Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.	Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Rajappa, Rao Bahadur P. S.
Foulkes, Mr. R.	Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Rao Sahib P. J.	Ramalinga Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.	Ramamurti, I.C.S., Mr. S. V.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.	Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Govinda Rao Nayudu, Rao Bahadur P.	Ranjee Rao, Mr. V.
Gray, <i>c.b.e.</i> , I.C.S., Mr. J.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.	Ratnasabhapatil Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Hariservottama Rao, Mr. G.	Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Harischandrudu Nayudu, Mr. A.	Sakuntha, Mr. J. A.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.	Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Hilton Brown, I.C.S.	Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
James, Mr. F. E.	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
John, Mr. V. Ch.	Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Kesava Pillai, <i>c.b.e.</i> , Diwan Bahadur P.	Soundrapandian, Mr. W. P. A.
Kesava Ramamurthi Nayudu, Mr. K.	Srinivasa Rao, Mr. Nagar.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	Srinivasan, Rao Sahib B.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Subrahmanya Moopnar, Mr. S.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.	Suryanarayana Ayyar, Mr. K. V.
Krishnan, Mr. K.	Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib Syed.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.	Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.	Venkataramayya Nayudu, Rao Sahib Badeti.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Venkiash, Mr. S.
	Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
	Wood, Mr. C. E.
	Zamindar of Singampatti.

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I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

Police

Shorthand reporters in the Shorthand Bureau for Tamil, etc

* 1639 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many shorthand reporters there are in the Shorthand Bureau for Tamil, Telugu and English; and

(b) how many of them are Brahmans and how many of them are non-Brahmans?

A.—(a) There are fourteen shorthand reporters for Tamil, nine for Telugu and five for English.

(b) The classification of reporters in the Bureau including Urdu and Kanarese reporters according to communities is as follows:—

Brahmans	...	...	...	...	...	21
Non-Brahmans	...	...	...	...	...	7
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	...	5
Christians...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Rao Bahadur C. S. BATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask whether there is any difference in the grade of pay of these reporters?"

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

Court of Wards

Appointment of a Special Additional Magistrate for Sivaganga Estate.

* 1640 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a Special Additional Second-class Magistrate has been appointed to try cases instituted by the Sivaganga Estate against ryots for removal of crops; and

(b) whether ryots were fined to the extent of Rs. 200 for offences under section 212 of the Madras Estates Land Act?

A.—(a) An assistant tahsildar was appointed in September 1929 to assist and relieve the Tahsildar, Sivaganga, in his work which is both revenue and magisterial.

(b) No such fine has been imposed. 70142

Audit

Memorandum referred to the Fundamental Rules.

* 1641 Q.—Mr. O. S. GOVINDARAO MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state whether a copy of the memorandum referred to in Note 1 to Rule 2 of the Fundamental Rules can be made available to Members of this Council and, if so, whether a copy of the memorandum will be placed on the table of the House?

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A.—The memorandum referred to has been published as notification No. 150, dated 6th December 1921, on pages 18—44 of the supplement to Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th December 1921.

Education

Action taken on the Hartog Committee report.

* 1642 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have considered the Hartog Committee report on education; and

(b) whether they propose to take any action in the light of the recommendations made therein?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The Director of Public Instruction is being consulted regarding the action to be taken on the recommendations contained in the Committee's report.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Director of Public Instruction is being consulted in regard to any particular points, and if so, what these points are?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The report has been sent to the Director of Public Instruction and not any specific recommendations of the Committee."

Public Health

Action taken on the memorial from the District Advancement Association and the Health and Welfare Association.

* 1643 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to place before the Council the various grievances urged by the South Kanara District Advancement Association and the Health and Welfare Association during his recent visit to Mangalore, and to state what action he has taken or contemplates taking on them?

A.—A copy of the memorial presented by the District Advancement Association, South Kanara, is placed on the table. There is no separate memorial from the Health and Welfare Association. The remarks of the heads of departments concerned have been called for on the representations made in paragraphs 2, 9 and 10 of the memorial. As regards those in paragraphs 3 to 8 the attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (b) of question No. 1590.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I enquire if any separate note or memorandum has been received from the Health and Welfare Association?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"There is no separate memorial. That is stated in the answer."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"In the shape of a memorandum or notes?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I don't know of any."

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QUESTION RE REORGANIZATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

Mr. ABDUL HAMIED KHAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, may I know when my question promised to be answered to-day will be answered ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The answer has been received. It will be printed and made available to the hon. Member to-morrow. "

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

II

MOTIONS ON THE BUDGET—cont.

DEMAND XVI—POLICE—cont.

Discussion on Mr. A. B. Shetty's cut motion was then resumed.

* Rao Sahib P. J. GNANAVARAM PILLAI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I wish to impress on this hon. House the utter inadequacy of the recognition of the very valuable services rendered by the subordinate ranks of the Police department. I am not unaware of the serious charges levelled against them every now and then but still I think I should be wanting in my duty if I do not testify to the very good services, I have seen rendered by the subordinates of the department in difficult times to avert danger to person and property. We very seldom realize how much we owe to the fidelity and watchfulness of these men. They have to expose themselves to great risks and even in ordinary times they are put to great inconveniences. I have known instances where these subordinate officers, especially of the constabulary, have been forced to live and cook out of doors for weeks together exposed to the sun, wind and rain, far away from their homes getting but poor daily rations. Considering the risk, importance and responsibility attached to their office, their salaries are quite inadequate. I wish to urge upon the Government to take early steps to increase their emoluments. The Sub-Inspectors of Police are a class of intelligent and pains-taking men and the main responsibility of the Police administration falls on them in a real sense. Such being the case I fail to see the reason why Sergeants should get so much more pay than these hardworked Sub-Inspectors, who intellectually and in other ways are not inferior to them. In the Report on the Administration of Police, the Inspector-General of Police has observed that the lack of interest on the part of the Sub-Inspectors is partly due to insufficient pay and has also added that the question of raising their pay on graded scales, more especially in the lower grades, is under consideration. I would thank the hon. the Home Member if he would inform us if the scale has yet been revised.

" Very often we hear of corruption being prevalent in the Police department, especially in the lower ranks of the department. In some cases, for aught I know, it may be true. But in my humble opinion, if these men—the head constables and constables—are paid in proportion to and commensurate with the responsibility, risk and importance involved in their work, the corruption complained of, will to a large extent be minimized. I beg to recommend to the hon. the Home Member that the cases of these poor and ill-paid officers also will receive his kind consideration notwithstanding the new and important commitments he spoke of early this year. I am led to think that it is perhaps due to the good fortune of these people also that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to extend the term of office of the hon. the Home Member and I embrace this opportunity of heartily congratulating him on the extension which he richly deserves.

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" I wish also to draw the attention of the Government to the paucity of Indian Christians in the department. Indian Christians, by virtue of their education and character, will, in my opinion, form a valuable acquisition to the Police force of this country. Therefore, I request the Government that they will in future recruitment give preference to Indian Christians until there is a satisfactory proportion of Indian Christians in the service. By making the Police open to all communities in a reasonable proportion and by raising the scale of pay of the subordinates, I am sure that the Government will be able to secure a body of men in whom India can have confidence as countries like England have; and also it will surely raise the moral tone of the administration if persons who are above corruption are in the service of the department.

" On the whole, the administration report of this year is a very commendable one. It shows a marked improvement in several directions; and I should like to take this opportunity of saying that the Commissioner of Police deserves our special thanks for the distinguished services achieved especially in respect of the control of traffic and the prevention of accidents in the city."

* Mr. N. SRINIVASA RAO :—" Sir, coming as I do from the mufassal I think it is my duty to bring to the notice of the hon. the Home Member of the want which is felt in the matter of control of traffic in the district of South Kanara. The Police who are in charge of the control of traffic are sometimes the stumbling block and they are often seen conversing with their friends and passers-by instead of attending to their duty properly. An effective traffic is a paramount necessity in our town. The streets are narrow and the turns are sharp so that there is the utmost need for a vigilant traffic control. If the hon. the Home Member intends having a drive in the streets of Mangalore, I think he would be well advised if he were to insure his life or limb. This is the state of affairs in the town.

" Sir, there are rules for the regulation of motor and vehicular traffic and these rules are honoured more in their breach than in their observance. The district of South Kanara, I must say, has got the highest number of buses in the whole presidency excluding the City of Madras. When driving within the limits of the municipality, the drivers are careful enough not to exceed the maximum speed limit but when once they are out of municipal area the speed exceeds even 30 and 40 miles an hour. Therefore, Sir, there are many accidents to life and property. I think that some care and discretion are required in issuing licences to motor drivers. It is not the number of accidents but the prevention of accidents and the steps which should be taken towards that end that should be most cared for.

" Then as regards the Sub-Inspectors of Police, I should say, Sir, that so long as they are posted in towns they are alright; they are civil, kind and courteous and there is no room for complaint in the matter of their behaviour. But once they are transferred out they consider themselves to be demi-gods and put on frowning airs and proud looks. If ever a man goes to the police station, he meets with such discourteous treatment. That is what is happening in our district and I think that may be the condition everywhere else. As regards the system of mamuls and baksheesh, I do not want to dwell on it. We have got many things to say against these poor constables. All the same I pity the condition of these poorly-paid

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servants. They bear the brunt of the work. They are to work day and night, in season and out of season and their pay is very small compared to the enormous work that is being done by them. They have to obey the orders of their superiors and sometimes they are the target of public criticism. For all that they do, they really deserve some encouragement at the hands of the hon. the Home Member. I, therefore, request that the hon. the Home Member will give his due attention to the matter and do his bit to improve the lot of these poor men and see that the difficulties that I have mentioned with regard to the lack of effective traffic control, especially in South Kanara, are removed."

11-15
a.m.

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Mr. President, Sir, while speaking on this cut motion I desire to call particular attention of the hon. the Home Member and this House to that phase of the police activities in launching prosecutions against persons for publishing or possessing well-known Telugu books. Sir, every self-respecting individual or country ought to protect the morality of religion, the integrity of literature and the chastity of their women folk. Though the women folk of this day resent the idea of being protected by men, still, Sir, religion and literature do stand in need of protection and I would certainly consider it to be a great outrage upon one's feelings if either religion or literature is sought to be touched by hands which are not competent and at any rate which are not worthy to consider these two important subjects. Well-known books like 'Vaijyanthi Vilasam', 'Sasanka Vijayam', 'Srinatha's Veethinatakam', 'Hamsavimsati' and other books are sought to be proscribed and suggestions have been made to expurgate this or that word or portion from those books. I am sure, Sir, in this discussion I will have the support of patrons of literature and scholars who may be in this hall. I only wish, Sir, that the rules of the Legislative Council were a little altered to permit the hon. the President to vacate the chair for the time being and speak on this motion. I have not the slightest doubt that with his scholarly attainments in Telugu literature he will be able to do greater justice to this cause than I am able to do. If I undertake this task, it is because I am a lover of Telugu literature and am only desirous of tasting its fruits. I am so much surprised that the police should have thought it fit to prosecute the persons who possessed these books. This is not the first time that cases for publication of obscene matter come up before courts. The courts have declared that the test for obscenity is where the tendency of the matter published is to deprave and corrupt those whose minds are open to immoral things and in whose hands the publication might fall. There are therefore three ingredients which have got to be satisfied before prosecutions can be successfully launched against these publications. Firstly, the tendency of the whole matter should be of a nature as to corrupt the morals and deprave the moral nature of the reading public. Secondly, the persons who might have access to these books must be susceptible or weak in their minds to be possibly corrupted by these publications. Thirdly, the publications should be intended definitely for the purpose of corrupting the public morals. I hope to convince this House and through this House the hon. the Home Member that in none of these publications would any one of those ingredients be satisfied. Sir, taking first of all 'Vaijyanthi Vilasam' this is a book of love story of one of the great Alvars of Sri Vaishnava faith. He was called Vipranarayana and he is known amongst Vaishnavites among whom I count the President, and myself. He is called Tondaradippodi Alvar and his songs are ebanted every day. It is the love story of that great man and was written

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by Saranga Timmayya, a great poet. He was one of the officers and one of the Nazmi Karenika under the Golkonda Nawab. Therefore the idea of the possibility of that gentleman trying to corrupt the morals . . ."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Are they the works of Venkateswara Sastrulu ?"

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" I should like in the first place to mention for the sake of information that this particular book is published by Messrs. V. Ramaswami Sastrulu & Sons. My interest however is on the ground that it ought not to be touched as containing obscene matter. I shall prove that it does not contain obscene matter. There are several gentlemen here who know Telugu.

"One stanza to which objection has been taken by Government is this: (Here the poem was read by the hon. Member). I should like to know, Sir, the obscene passage in this. It might have provoked mirth. It is my voice which has provoked mirth. I should like any one member to suggest any single obscene passage in this. It may be that the modern poets are unable to produce stanzas like this. But that is no reason why this should be said to contain obscene things. Another verse to which they have taken objection to is this: (Another poem was here read by the hon. Member)."

Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" We cannot vote unless you translate."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" He is quoting to a Council consisting mostly of Tamilians."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" On a point of order, Mr. President. A special hour may be allotted for these recitations."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Sir, Seshanka Vijayam is an allegorical story of a scientific incident which I think explains the planetary conjunction of Guru, moon and earth. That seems to be the scientific truth upon which this allegory is based. But it is put in a very beautiful Sringara language and certainly the Andhra country will be the poorer for it if expurgations are made in this excellent book. Later on I will show passages in English literature which are not expurgated but which convey practically the root idea without being qualified in an elegant language as is contained in this book. Sir, the portion that is objected to is this: (Here the hon. Member recited the stanza).

"Sir, I would like to quote immediately another one sentence in English language: (Here the hon. Member quoted from English).

"Sir, frankly speaking one would certainly be provoked with impetuosity after reading this stanza than the stanza which I read in Telugu literature. I do not want to tire the patience of the House more with the stanzas in this book. I know friends like Mr. Rajan will appreciate them because they have got Rasikatvam in them. Explorers of Telugu literature will quote such things in their books. Nalayara Prabhandam contains such ideas. Worship of God by the devotee is more in the shape of woman than man. Another stanza I shall read with your permission: (Here another quotation from the Telugu poems was made by the hon. Member).

"Sir, I would like to read some analogous stanza in Romeo and Juliet: (The hon. Member read a passage from this work).

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"Sir, the other books are of the same nature excepting a small pamphlet called *Gunika Guna Pravartana Taravali*. It speaks of the ways and tricks of prostitutes. This is a book intended to create disgust in the minds of readers of the ways and methods adopted by prostitutes in tempting people. As a matter of fact one who reads this book will think thrice before he thinks of prostitutes. A feeling of clear disgust will be created in the minds of readers. I will presently mention a few words which are picked up by an author in what is called 'sex expressions in English literature'. The stanzas that are objected to by the Government are these. (At this stage the hon. Member recited some stanzas from the Telugu work mentioned above.)

11-30 a.m. "Some ordinary people might think that the last two lines contain obscene language. Those are merely embellishments of arts. Now, what is contained in this stanza is this: that a recipe is generally adopted by the prostitute for converting a man to be her slave. It is believed that certain drugs act as seductive medicines on the minds of men. The author relates those medicines, and warns that these women are apt to practise these things on men and says 'beware of these women.' Is that obscene, Sir? Is that a sin to give advice to the people who are likely to be tempted by these women, unless it be the intention that these professional prostitutes must prosper? Sir, there is another stanza which runs thus: (Another quotation was here made).

"From the way in which my hon. Friend Mr. Ethirajulu Nayudu received this, I am glad, Sir, that this stanza created the effect desired by the author. It is exactly to create that feeling of disgust against prostitutes and their ways that the author wrote the stanza.

"Then, Sir, there is one other small pamphlet called 'Vithinatakamu' or what is called 'street drama' written by Srinatha. Vithinatakamu is merely classification of dramatisation. There are certain rules to be satisfied for what is known as Vithinatakamu. This author tries to illustrate those standards of dramas by means of certain stanzas and mentions that the writing of a drama should conform to those particular standards. There are absolutely no objectionable terms at all. The stanza picked out as objectionable is this, Sir. (The Telugu poem was here recited by the hon. Member.)

"I want that stanza to be compared to a few lines I am going to read from Boccaccio's *Decameron*, and they are: (Here the hon. Member quoted from Boccaccio's *Decameron*).

"Certainly any impartial reader will say that what is objected to in Vithinatakamu is nothing equal to the absurdity, obscenity and the open invitation to immoral overtures contained in the unexpurgated edition of *Decameron*. Sir, I only mention these things to show that after all the police or the Government are not competent to judge the obscenity. If the Government suspect that these books contain any objectionable matter, it is their duty to refer it to an academy of Telugu pandits, and if they along with some public men of experience pronounce these stanzas as objectionable, then it is a different matter. The Government is not so competent as to judge the merits of these stanzas which are merely forms of literature and literary art. After all, all these things are from very old books, which were written in an age when prudery was not the fashion, when there was no question of the bankruptcy of moral ideas, when there was no freedom for immoral acts,

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and when everything was puritanical. In this connexion, I would like to mention, Sir, one small incident which occurred in France two centuries ago. It appears a statue of a lady was constructed, of which the skirts were not touching the feet. The women of the place took objection to it that the lady's ankle was exposed to the public gaze and were about to demolish the statue unless it was repaired immediately. The artist was brought in, and it was repaired. Now, compare those times to to-day, when the skirts are going upwards (laughter), and all sorts of voluptuous dress are being adopted. In America, for instance, there are nude societies of men and women. Those things may be considered objectionable. Surely, I do not want that state of affairs to prevail in this country. All these things we find in spite of the so-called development of ideas. When these things were written some centuries ago, the restrictions upon moral conduct were more severe, and the level of moral rectitude was not the less at all. So, it seems to me absurd that a 20th century's Government should think that they contain obscene or objectionable language. I may assure the hon. the Home Member that there is nothing objectionable in the Andhra literature, and nobody could possibly be corrupted by such literature, and if anybody will undertake to read these things, he will be the better for having read them. I have not the slightest doubt that Telugu pandits and impartial critics will condemn them as objectionable if they contain obscene matters. I think the Andhra literature will be the poorer if these books are taken away, and it will be a great loss to the students of Andhra literature who want to peruse these books in a lighter vein.

"Sir, I would only request the hon. the Home Member not to stand on prestige, as these books are really harmless when compared with some literature that is being poured down the throat of the public nowadays. Surely, it is not the wish of the hon. the Home Member to purify the whole literature. I do not think he is bound to do it. Therefore, if the Government want to know whether these publications contain any objectionable matter, I would request the hon. the Home Member to refer them to an academy of pandits and impartial judges, and then proceed to prosecute the publishers."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Have there been any prosecutions recently?"

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I may say, Sir, that the publisher has been informed that unless he omitted those passages the books could not be republished. The objected portions are not at all obscene. Perhaps they are less obscene than many other modern publications which have not been objected to."

* THE MAHARAJA OF PITHAPURAM:—"Mr. President, Sir, I wish to say a few words on the subject of these Telugu books which has been so well discussed by my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. At the very outset, Sir, I beg the forgiveness of the Chair and of this hon. House when out of sheer necessity I have got to use words and expressions which to some men may not appear to be quite decent. But the occasion demands it, and I am obliged to use them. For a long time, Sir, I have been feeling and feeling very strongly the injustice that has been done to the Telugu literature. The policy pursued by the Government is undoubtedly a very wrong

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one. It does any amount of harm to the Telugu literature and thus to the people of the Andhradesa. Those who are interested in Telugu literature, and wish to publish ancient works which are considered to be classics, have to think twice, nay ten times, before they venture to publish them for fear of being prosecuted by the Government, however good the books may be, however important they may be. The object, I suppose, with which the Government have been pursuing this policy is to see that young people are not led astray. I very seriously doubt, Sir, whether that suspicion is well founded. In my humble opinion, it is not. Most of the people, who go astray, I am absolutely certain, have never read any of these books and do not know even of the existence of such books. Of those who have read these books there are very few whose character is really bad. Then, what purpose, I ask the Government, is served by doing this great harm to the Telugu literature? Why is it, Sir, that Telugu literature is singled out for this special and humiliating treatment? Is this extended to the other vernaculars? Is it the opinion of the Government that we, Andhras, are more liable to be led astray by these books than other people in the Presidency? If that is so, I pity them from the bottom of my heart. It is an unwarranted wrong and insult. To think like that about the Andhras of all people is something which is beyond my comprehension. Now, take the English literature; take Shakespeare who is considered to be one of the greatest poets that the world has ever produced. How many pieces do you not come across in his works, be it in the sonnets, or in the dramas, which according to this rule are indecent? Have the Government ever asked for the expurgation of those passages? Now, there are many other books. Take Decameron, Heptameron, 'Perfumed Garden' and the complete edition of the Arabian nights. Have the Government prohibited their publication? These works which are thousand times worse than the Telugu books, whose publication has been objected to, are allowed to be published *in extenso*. Sir, take Francis Thompson who is admitted to be a great religious poet. There are, I am sure, some passages which are indecent. Why should this misfortune fall only on our literature, one of the finest literatures not only in India but in the whole world as is admitted by foreigners even? My request is that the Government may be pleased to allow the publication of unexpurgated editions of these books, compelling the publishers to fix high prices if Government do not want these books to be within the reach of the ordinary run of men and women, and allow the publishers to publish in the usual manner expurgated editions of these books.

11-45 a.m. "But to prohibit outright the publication of these classics, some of which are really masterpieces and works of art, would be doing a great injustice to the people of the Andhradesa; it would be a great loss to the Telugu literature. By prohibiting the publication of these classical works the Government would be placing themselves in a position which would not at all be enviable.

"I would ask another question, Sir. Now there are paintings and statues publicly exhibited on the ground that they are works of art. You have got them in civilized countries. They have not been destroyed or demolished although they are indecent according to this standard. Are you going to remove any parts of those paintings or statues? I suppose not. Then why not apply the same rule or standard to these Telugu books? Really obscene and nasty books like Chandrarekha Vilapam, I am sure, nobody would like to

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publish. Sir, it is laid down as one of the rules regarding the writing of a Prabandham that the description of women and something more should be given. Therefore according to these rules, a description has got to be given. These rules and other things with regard to such works did not originate with the Andhras. The Andhras have simply copied the example of the Sanskrit authors. Even Kalidasa one of the greatest of the world's poets, is not an exception to this. The words and expressions used in several places in these works are veiled, chaste and elegant. For instance, when they had to give a description of the breasts of women, at times they called them 'Palindlu' or the abode of milk. Is there anything wrong in that? In one instance, Sir, a certain word was used which was usually considered to apply to a certain part of a woman's body, but it was interpreted as meaning the face. Can there be anything more safe than that? Translations are unsatisfactory and misleading. Therefore the question of deciding whether a certain book contains obscene passages or not should be left in the hands of authoritative bodies like the Telugu Academy. They are not safe in the hands of the translators. Most sincerely and in all humility do I beg of the Government to condescend to reconsider the question and help the Telugu literature and the Telugu people."

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"Sir, there has been a lot said about this subject and I do not think I will be justified in taking more time of the House on a subject like this."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I will put the demand to the vote of the House at 12-30 p.m."

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"I have had the advantage of knowing something of the prosecutions which were launched against the editor of these books and also the various stages through which they passed and the undertakings given by the publisher from time to time to the Government and the ultimate orders of Government to expunge certain stanzas and to substitute certain others. Sir, the complaint really is this: Messrs. Ramaswami Sastrulu and Sons have been printers and publishers of Telugu literature for a very long time and have done valuable service in bringing to light Telugu books dealing with various subjects. These books have been in current use, as my hon. Friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti said, for more than 25 or 30 years and various other publishers have published practically word for word the same books and have been selling them to the public. Objection is taken to the publications of this particular firm on the ground that certain stanzas are obscene. A prosecution was started, but the publishers pleaded that there were no obscene expressions and finally agreed to expunge certain portions objected to by the Government. The matter was referred to the Telugu Translator to Government and on his suggestion certain alterations were made in the material portions of the book. The publishers have now been asked not to publish any edition other than the one expunging the obscene portions. The complaint in the first instance in regard to this is that no portion of the book contains obscene literature, that the book is a work of art and classic, that it is not right to condemn books which had been written probably two or three centuries ago and which have been in current use among the Andhras and that they should not be condemned by the present standards of what is obscene and what is not obscene.

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"The second complaint is that the task of finding out whether it is obscene or not should really be left to scholars well versed in Andhra language and literature and to no others. On this point, I think, the opinion of eminent scholars like Jayanti Ramayya Pantulu and Vedam Venkatarayulu Sastrulu, etc., were obtained and forwarded to the Government. Their opinion and the opinion of other men versed in Andhra literature is that these works are not obscene. In spite of these opinions, the Government proceeded with the prosecution and the publisher in his own interest agreed to expunge the objected portions. But, Sir, we the Telugu section think that what was done in the matter is not right or just to the Telugu literature. We feel that the matter ought to have been referred to a committee of scholars and their opinion obtained. We have got the Andhra University and there is a separate academic body and certainly the matter could have been referred to them to say to what extent consistently with modern ideas of rectitude and morals, a book of the kind could be published with or without the portions expunged.

"The second point is that even supposing that for the ordinary populace who read these books some portions are objectionable, whether, after all, as a work of art or classic, these books could not be made available to scholars in an unexpurgated form? That is a question which the Government have to consider carefully.

"Then there is another question to be considered and that is whether these obscene portions come under what may be called suggestive of obscenity or descriptive of obscenity. If certain portions are in the nature of passages suggestive of obscenity, they may be said to possess the power of corrupting men's minds and morals and something may be said in favour of the objections to them. But, if they are merely descriptive obscenity and are incapable of corrupting the morals of those who read them, certainly the opinion of the scholars should prevail. Instead of dealing with it in this manner, if the Government prohibit the publication of a work which is considered to be a work of art and allow cheap literature to flourish, they would be placing this particular firm at a disadvantage. For these reasons while agreeing with my hon. Friends who spoke on this motion, I suggest to the Government that they should consider the matter very carefully. Apart from the undertaking given by the publisher himself, the question as to who are the proper persons qualified to give an opinion on the nature of this publication from the point of view of classics and arts should also be considered. If the scholars are of opinion that there is nothing wrong in the publication as a work of art, it ought to be available to bona fide scholars."

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"Mr. President, I have given notice of a motion to speak under this demand. Sir, there are on the Statute Book a number of laws for the protection of women and children. Sir, there is the Madras Children Act. I feel that the help and co-operation of women should be secured for working this and the other Acts in a humane spirit by employing women in the Police department. This idea of having women in the police force may be a novel one to many of us in this country. When women entered the professions such as medical, nursing, legal, etc., they were not at first welcomed, but now when they have made themselves useful, their help is sought after by the public in all these directions. Sir, it is necessary that we should have women employed in the Police department to deal with

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women criminals and juvenile offenders. I would go further and say that if justice is to be done to the poor, helpless and friendless women accused of crimes, the co-operation of members of their own sex should be secured. Sir, in countries like Great Britain, Germany and Austria, as the reports in my hands show, women police are functioning. In Austria they are called police assistants and their duties are to deal with juvenile offenders, to take evidence from the women criminals, to accompany them to the police station, to prevent begging by children, to help the police in the investigation of brothels and the examination of women who are accused of crimes and sexual offences.

"In England the public are strongly in favour of increasing the women police. There are already about 150 police-women in Great Britain. In Austria the police officer is in favour of increasing the number. This is what the report says:—'There are no women police in Austria. About 27 women known as assistants are employed in Police Welfare Departments. Police President Schober intends to add 13 qualified women to their number in January 1928 and is in favour of women police. Some of the assistants are employed in combating the activities of those who traffic in women and in connexion with venereal diseases. Besides this their duties include welfare work in connexion with beggars, women and children whose morals are in danger and juveniles who are morally and physically neglected. They accompany women and children to police courts and institutions, are present at the taking of depositions from them in cases of sex crimes and misdemeanours, endeavour to reclaim women who drink and protect those whose husbands drink. They act as wardresses in prisons and take charge of a Police Juvenile Home and Hostel for Women and Girls.' 12 noon.

"Lately in Liverpool a motion to employ women police was passed. Those that were in favour of the resolution advocated that if members and other citizens of both the sexes ought to be protected the presence of women on the police is very necessary. Now we have an Act for the suppression of immoral traffic and that Act gives power to the police not below the rank of Sub-Inspectors to enter the brothels. Now if we have women trained in welfare work they would be of great help to this sort of work. We do not want women of the constable grade but we want women of higher educational standard who have had training in welfare work, namely, experienced nurses who are now doing the duties of health visitors. Women doctors will be very necessary. We will have to examine the ages of girls. Especially when the Sarda Act is enforced, the age of women, children will have to be detected and that can be done only by women doctors. Any law that has to be administered will have to be administered in such a way as it will not adversely affect the poor and the weak. The arm of law does not affect the rich. They do not need protection. It is only the depressed and the down trodden that need our help. Very often we know and we realize that in administering laws of this kind it is only the poor that are oppressed and molested. The other day we had a case of a poor Adi-Dravida woman for the small theft of an umbrella being taken to the police station. By quoting such cases I do not mean to cast any reflection on the action of the police. For protection of law and order we are greatly indebted to the police. Even in Great Britain the Women's Association has advanced the necessity for the presence of women in the police force. For discipline and preservation of law and order British police has been famed all over the world.

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In the particular case I have quoted above, the poor Adi-Dravida woman was molested for the theft of an umbrella. She was really innocent. Her guilt was not even proved. She was taken to the police station at about 8 o'clock and she was kept in a room and she was deprived of her cloth and was beaten. Cases of this sort should be dealt with by women workers. Women are helping the judges as jurors. In Madras itself and other district centres they serve as honorary magistrates. Crimes are committed both by men and women. If we want the law to be just and to be equitably administered without prejudice to either parties of both sexes, both men and women should co-operate with each other in the administration of that law. That is my submission, Sir.

"Again the other day the wife of a poor oil-monger was seduced by a brothel-keeper and her husband came to me and asked me to help him in the matter. I tried my very best and sent my nurse who was clever enough to bring away that oil-monger's wife from the brothel. But the brothel-keeper again by some influence or other succeeded in seducing her and taking her away from her husband. In this incident I could not get the help of the police in getting the woman back from the brothel. We all know how the police deal with the vegetable women sellers. With regard to these women, vegetable sellers, we had interpellations in this Council the other day about the way in which they were molested by the police. After all these poor women may be innocent. So what I submit is that the law should protect the innocents. We want trained women; let us not call them police women, but let us call them police assistants, or police welfare workers. Necessarily we need women doctors. The Commissioner of Police in the examination of women criminals and the determination of the age of girls may need the help of women. Even criminals may not like examination by men. They have also a certain amount of self-respect and may refuse to be examined by men doctors. Why should we do things which may be revolting to them? Even in Austria the association of women went on deputation to the Police Commissioner and urged that it was necessary to have women on the police force and the Commissioner of Police listened to them very carefully and gave a sympathetic reply. In this country where there is so much of seclusion of women and where women do not move freely with men, unfortunately when the former become victims for crimes, why should we make their position still more unbearable and miserable? I appeal to this hon. House and also the hon. the Home Member to look into this matter and remedy the existing state of affairs. I am very glad that the term of the hon. the Home Member has been extended by one year. He has been with us for the last three years and his experience and knowledge must go a great way in the administration of law. Now we have had his assistance in the passing of the Bill for the suppression of brothels and immoral traffic. The hon. the Home Member has had experience of the working of the Madras Children Act. Even that Act needs many amendments to enable us to bring it in a line with similar legislations that exist in other countries of the world. I hope before he retires from his office he will see that suitable machinery is created to work these Acts in a just and humane spirit."

*Mr. A. T. LUKER:—"On behalf of the Europeans here may I congratulate the hon. the Home Member on the extension of the term of his office. I see a reference has been made to motor traffic in some of the various bills that have

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been tabled under this demand. I should like at this stage to just bring forward a little constructive thought and criticism which may help in some way the work of the police. First of all on behalf of my association and other associations I should like to pay a tribute to the work of the police in South India. Their zeal and patience under difficult circumstances should be recorded and I should like to pay a special tribute to our Commissioner of Police in Madras. His handling especially with regard to motor traffic has been very good. He has tackled this work with great courage and I am sure Madras is better and safer for his work. I should like to see the same state prevailing in the whole of South India. Unfortunately the same happy state of affairs does not exist in all the districts. Some districts are better than others so far as motor traffic is concerned. At the present time there seems to be no uniformity in the granting of licences by the police officials. In the certificates and in the various licences to be issued there is evidently no uniformity. This coupled with the variation in taxes by the different municipal and district boards, has led to a state of chaos, with the result that in many districts all sorts of vehicles good, bad and indifferent are running while they are not fit and should be taken off the roads. The traffic itself is unsafe. Consequently many people who have money to invest do not invest their money in the purchase of better buses with the result that we have accidents, congestion and so on. I do not like to make any criticism without putting forward a constructive proposal. I should like to suggest that the entire licensing of motor vehicles should be taken out of the hands of the police. To me it appears the police should maintain law and order and see that the respective Acts are carried out properly. To me and to my association it seems that to ask them to do executive work is to ask them to do a work for which they may not have the necessary training. I would propose that in this Presidency we must have a special transport department with men in each district under the respective Collectors. These men should be men of character, integrity and absolute impartiality. One must pay them sufficiently if he wants to get proper men; and I would suggest that these should be responsible to the Collectors themselves.

"Each will have his own area and work his own area and will be responsible for the traffic and licensing in that area. These men would have to be trained and members of my association will gladly co-operate with the Government and the police in getting such men trained. If this can be done and a revision of general taxation which, I believe, is under the consideration of the Government or will be considered soon, we may, before long, have a better state of affairs in South India. One has only to go back a few years, say, ten years, and think what South India was like without practically any buses and any means of communication of modern type. Think of the progress in ten years and realize what it will be in another ten or twenty years. I think the time is come when this problem should be grappled by one body and brought under one control and strongly backed up by the Government. Only by adopting such means, we can have uniform control, uniform system and a small measure of prosperity to the owners, better revenue for the councils and municipalities and greater comfort for those who travel."

*The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:— 12-15
"Mr. President, Sir, it was with very great pleasure that I listened to the various suggestions that have been made with regard to the work of the Police department. I am extremely thankful to my hon. Friends Messrs. Shetty and

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Ramachandra Reddi for raising important points in their speeches. I may at once say that some of these points are under the consideration of the Police department. I may assure my hon. Friends that their remarks will receive my earnest attention. My hon. Friend Mr. Shetty wanted to have detailed information with regard to the recruitment and training of the police. He wanted to know to what posts direct recruitment is made. I may say at once that Assistant Superintendents of Police, some of the Deputy Superintendents of Police and all the Sub-Inspectors are recruited directly. As regards Inspectors of Police, I understand that out of ten vacancies, nine vacancies are filled by promotion and one by direct recruitment. All police officers from Sub-Inspectors upwards undergo a course of training in the Police Training School at Vellore. The period which each Assistant Superintendent of Police spends in the school is one year but it may be increased at the discretion of the Inspector-General. The subjects taught are riding, drill, plan-drawing, the taking of finger-prints, Indian Penal Code, special and local criminal laws, Police Act, Indian Evidence Act, Medical Jurisprudence, departmental orders and vernacular languages. Deputy Superintendents also undergo training there for a minimum period of one year; they also receive the same training as Assistant Superintendents of Police. Inspectors of Police appointed directly undergo a probation of two years out of which one year is spent in the Police Training School, Vellore. Sub-Inspectors who are appointed directly are under probation for two years; they spend one year out of these two years, in that school. Head constables who are promoted as Sub-Inspectors undergo training for a minimum period of one year in the Police Training School. They are asked to undergo practical training for one year more. They have to undergo an oral examination, during this period of practical training held by the District Superintendent of Police concerned. As for sergeants it is now proposed to give them a preliminary training for four months in the Police Training School. Head constables who are recruited directly are on probation for two years which may be extended to the maximum period of three years. They will be trained in the Central Recruits' School in a special theoretical course for six months and will afterwards be given practical training in the district which may last for a year. Constables are trained for six months and will be on probation for one year; their period of probation may be extended to two years, if necessary.

"Hon. Members will see that police officers are given practical training and made fit for the performance of duties entrusted to them after the training. My hon. Friend, Mr. Shetty, said that the main reason for the existence of the Police department should be the detection of crime. I entirely agree in that view. He wanted to know whether there was any progress in this direction. I dealt with this point in my reply during the general discussion on the budget. It is stated in the Administration Report for the year 1928 that the number of crimes during that year, since the introduction of the Reforms, was very small. The Inspector-General has since intimated to Government that the figures for 1929 show a decrease of 2 per cent on those of 1928. The House will therefore see that, as a result of the various reorganization schemes adopted last year, there has been a definite decrease in the number of crimes.

"Reference was made to the Intelligence Department. I may say that provision has been made in the budget for the reorganization of the Intelligence staff in districts. It is proposed to add 7 Sub-Inspectors, 58 head

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constables and 2 constables to the present strength of 2 Sub-Inspectors, 29 head constables and 164 constables. It is proposed to abolish 118 constables as vacancies occur. It is expected that there will be greater co-ordination of work between the different sections of the department and that there will be greater improvement in the detection of crime.

"A great deal has been said with regard to motor vehicles traffic. Sir, I am glad to inform the House that the Government are taking steps to effectively control motor traffic in the mufassal. A beginning in this direction was made last year in the Chingleput district where an additional temporary staff of 4 head constables and 25 constables was sanctioned for this purpose for three years in the first instance. The Government have also sanctioned additional Police staff for controlling traffic and motor vehicles in Madura town. The Inspector-General has been empowered to depute mufassal men to the city for training and receiving instructions in traffic regulation. The Inspector-General of Police has since submitted proposals (which have been accepted by Government) for the employment of additional staff for controlling traffic in Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Rajahmundry where it is heavy. The Government have, before them, schemes for gradually extending this system to other districts as finances permit. In reviewing the Police Administration Report for the year 1928 the Government have informed the Inspector-General of Police that in devising measures of traffic control, the selection of intelligent men for this duty is of greater importance than a mere increase in the number of constables so employed and that they should receive a thorough preliminary training in traffic control. I am sure that my hon. Friend, Mr. Shetty, will be satisfied with the action the Government have taken in this matter. Hon. Members will see from the Police Administration Report for the year 1928 that great improvement has been effected by Mr. Cunningham in traffic control in the city. I am glad that my hon. Friend, Mr. Luker, referred to this point. There has been marked decrease in the number of accidents; from 434 in the year 1927 it came to 269 in the year 1928 despite the increase in the number of vehicles licensed. The traffic staff of the City Police was thoroughly overhauled last year in connexion with the reorganization of the City Police. The staff now employed on traffic duty is 1 Inspector, 12 Sergeants, 4 Sub-Inspectors, 18 head constables and 129 constables. Better results may be expected as a result of the reorganization of this branch. The various suggestions made by hon. Members in connexion with motor vehicle traffic will be investigated and wherever possible effect will be given to them.

"In this connexion I may say that the Government have appointed recently two committees, one to go into the question of the weight carrying and the seating accommodation and another to consider the question of the revision of Motor Vehicle Rules. I am glad to say that a representative of Messrs. Addison & Co. is on one of these committees. I am sure that the views expressed by the hon. Member, Mr. Luker, will be considered by the committee. After these committees were appointed, I learnt that an expert committee in Bombay was tackling these two questions and that it had almost completed its labours; I am waiting to get the report of this committee. I also understand that the Government of India are considering these two questions. As soon as we know the decisions of the Bombay Committee and the views of Government of India, our committee will begin to function.

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"My hon. Friend, Mr. Ramachandra Reddi, said that the travelling allowance and horse allowance given to Sub-Inspectors are not enough to enable them to discharge their duties efficiently and satisfactorily. I intend to draw the attention of the head of the department to this matter and see what could be done."

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Gnanavaram Pillai, raised the question of the representation of the Indian Christian community in the Police Services. I find that there are 13 Indians in the Indian Police Service of whom two are Indian Christians. The sanctioned strength of Police Superintendents is 46 and out of them there are at present 4 permanent and 2 officiating appointments held by Indian Christians. I have got figures with regard to other grades of service; I have no time to refer to them now. I do not think there is any room for complaint in the matter of the representation of the Indian Christian community in the Police department."

"Then a very important question was raised by my hon. Friends, Messrs. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Muniswami Nayudu and the Maharaja of Pithapuram. I may say, Sir, at once, that I entirely agree with the views expressed by them. In the year 1927 it was brought to my notice that there was a prosecution connected with this subject. It was I that ordered its withdrawal. I may also say that the views expressed by hon. Members on this subject will be sympathetically considered by the Government. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition and the Maharaja of Pithapuram stated that there may be a popular edition from which the passages referred to may be expunged and another edition in which these passages may appear for the benefit of Telugu scholars. This seems to be a reasonable proposition and I shall bestow my earnest attention upon it."

"With regard to the suggestion of Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi, I may say that the question of appointing women police was investigated. The Inspector-General informed us that it was still premature to appoint women police in this Presidency; secondly he expressed doubts whether it would be possible to get women who would take up these duties. He also doubted whether women police would be more successful with the peculiar circumstances of this country than males in obtaining information to enable police action to be taken. The decision of the Government was that it was neither desirable nor possible to employ women police at present. In view of the fact that Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi, the Deputy President of this Council, has put forward these suggestions, I shall go into the question again."

The motion was by leave of the House withdrawn.

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

12-30 P.M. "The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,61,96,600 under Demand XVI—Police."

The demand was carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XVII—PORTS AND PILOTAGE.

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

"that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,800 under Demand XVII—Ports and Pilotage."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I consider motion No. 479* is not admissible. Can the hon. Member explain how it is admissible? Madras Port is under the Imperial Government and if the motion has anything to do with the amendment of the Act, the discussion on the budget is not the proper occasion for suggesting such amendment."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"The Government issued notifications in respect of the rates recommended by the port."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"As you submitted, it is a major port and as such is included in Central subjects."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The Local Government issued certain notifications as to the rates levied in the port."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I am not aware of it, Sir."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"He may ask his Secretary, who is behind the hon. Member."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I understand that, as agents of the Government of India, we issued these notifications."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"So, you function as Government in regard to the levy of port dues."

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

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Who fixes the rates, is it the Local Government or the Government of India?"

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"It is the Port authorities."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"And you issue the notification?"

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

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is your notification binding on the public?"

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Yes, we approve of them."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is requested to confine his remarks only to the levy of port dues. The Port Services are not under the Local Government."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"As the hon. Member is not quite prepared with the subject, I should like to have a private talk with him about this and I therefore do not wish to move it."

* Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR:—"I move, Sir—"

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 27,800 for office of the Agent, Government Consignments, by Rs. 100.'

"My object in moving this motion is to find out the nature and value of these consignments and how much of it is shipping and how much landing."

* 479. Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 27,800 for Ports and Pilotage by Rs. 100 (To discuss the affairs of the Madras Port Trust in special reference to their methods of recruitment to their services, award of contracts and levy of port dues, etc.)

[Mr. M. Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar] [25th March 1930]

Sir, in the budget estimates I find that there is a fairly big establishment maintained. There is an Agent appointed by the Local Government; there is an overseer and 12 clerks and the expenditure on the whole establishment comes to Rs. 27,800. If one looks into the budget estimates, it will be understood that the establishment is intended for work connected with exporting rather than importing. Therefore, I was curious to find out from the Government in what commodities Government are interested in exporting from the Madras shores. I should therefore like to know from the hon. Member, how much of these consignments is exported and how much represents imports and what the nature and value of these consignments is. I should like to know whether any portion of these consignments represents machinery and if so, how much of the machinery is imported from England and how much from other countries. If it consists of stationery, I want to know how much is got from England and how much from other countries. If it is stationery, I want to know whether it is not possible to purchase all stationery requirements within India and whether Government will not be well advised in confining the purchase of all stationery to Indian-made articles only."

The motion was duly seconded.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member only wants information."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"The information that my hon. Friend wants is this. As this is only confined to the work of the Agent for Government Consignments, all the imported consignments are intended for all departments of Government. The principal items are these: distribution of drugs and chemicals, etc., for the Medical department; hardware and machinery for the Public Works Department and generally for the Engineering department; apparel and textiles for the clothing departments; fire-arms, ammunitions, etc., for the Arsenal; telegraph stones for the Telegraph department and rice for the officer in charge of supplies. These are the main items under imported consignments. The consignments under exports are for various Government departments at Calcutta, Burma, Andaman Islands and a small lot to Europe. With reference to the value of these, information is this: in the year 1928-29, 86,106 packages weighing approximately 9,566 tons were landed, their total value being Rs. 35,14,128. During the same period 9,414 packages weighing 1,124 tons and of a total value of Rs. 8,28,950 were shipped. This is the information that my hon. Friend wants and the Agent for Government Consignments has nothing to do with stationery."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

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

"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,800 under Demand XVII—Ports and Pilotage."

The demand was carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XVIII—SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS (OTHER THAN HYDRO-ELECTRIC SURVEYS).

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

that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 75,800 under Demand XVIII—Scientific Departments (other than Hydro-Electric Surveys)."

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member Mr. Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar may move his two motions together."

* Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, I move the two motions standing in my name, namely—

(1) *To reduce the allotment of Rs. 38,200 for Pay of Establishments by Rs. 100.*

To discuss the necessity for the free distribution of vernacular pamphlets to the visitors to the Museum explaining the historical and scientific value of at least a dozen important articles exhibited in the Museum.

(2) *To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,300 for Donations to scientific societies by Rs. 100.*

To discuss the necessity to help vernacular societies which come forward to compile dictionaries of suitable vernacular scientific terms for use in text-books on elementary science in secondary schools."

"My object in making this motion is to find out exactly how the Museum is serving the population of this Presidency, to what extent the exhibits there are ante-dated and what are the various improvements that are eminently desirable to be carried out in the institution. Sir, the Museum as the word indicates should afford instruction to the visitors, but unfortunately, what we find there is plenty of stuffed carcasses, stones, minerals and various other things. Sir, I know from time to time various people who visit the Presidency town, go round the city and one of the chief objects of their visit is the Museum. But what they look at in the Museum is the carcasses and other stuff and a general look at the Connemara Public Library. Nobody knows what there is of educative value in the museum. Therefore, I propose to invite the attention of the hon. the Chief Minister to this state of affairs and suggest to him that if it is not too much for him whether he would consider the proposal of having vernacular pamphlets published in order to explain to the visitors the historical and scientific value of some of the important articles kept there."

"Sir, while I am on this subject, I must invite the attention of the hon. Minister to one other matter and that is this. In the Museum we find, in one particular place, several articles in the nature of weapons, armoury, armaments spears and shields, which are supposed to be the trophies of the British conquest of Southern India. I must say that these articles are not fit to be placed there, but would much better adorn the lumber rooms in the arsenal. We do not want to be reminded of these trophies of British conquest any longer. We have had enough of it all in British Indian history during the past two or three centuries. Therefore, I would call the attention of the hon. Minister to this aspect of the matter and to suggest seriously to him that these things should be immediately removed and sent to the lumber room in the Fort arsenal."

"Now coming to donations to scientific societies, I find there is a proposal to give in the coming financial year a sum of Rs. 1,000 to the Madras Fine Arts Society. I do not know how many people in the Presidency know anything about the activities of this Fine Arts Society. Coming to the society itself, I do not know whether this society can ever be called a scientific society. We have learnt at school and college that the great distinction that exists between fine arts and scientific societies is this, viz., one appeals to the æsthetic

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sense and the other to the intellectual sense and the first is directly opposed to the other. Therefore, under no stretch of interpretation of English language, can fine arts societies be included under scientific societies. I would therefore invite the serious attention of the hon. Minister to this aspect of the matter and the way in which this grant is proposed to be given. Unless the Fine Arts Society is going to open a scientific section there is no use in giving such a grant which may as well be given to some other society working in the scientific field.

"While I am on this subject, I may point out to the hon. Minister the necessity for helping financially various societies which are interested in compiling dictionaries for suitable vernacular terms for use in text-books on elementary science in secondary schools. It was only the other day that the hon. the Minister was pleased to give an answer to a question put in the Legislative Council that out of about a total of 200 to 300 schools only about 50 or 55 schools in the Presidency have adopted the vernacular as the medium of instruction. The difficulty is this, that there is no organized agency which would sufficiently tackle the problem of providing suitable vernacular scientific terms for use in text-books. That is the great outstanding difficulty which stands in the way of introducing the vernacular as the medium of instruction in this Presidency. Various devices are adopted in which scientific terms are transliterated into the vernacular and nobody understands anything about them and that is how the thing is going on in the schools in which vernacular is introduced as the medium of instruction. It would, therefore, be far more satisfactory if the Government would come forward with large donations to help scientific societies, the various Tamil and Telugu societies which are holding annual meetings and doing nothing for want of necessary funds to enable them to focus their attention on this question and to come forward with very useful dictionaries of scientific terms in the vernacular. I once again request the Government to bestow their earnest attention, so that something may be done in this important and useful direction."

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I second the motion. The time has come when there is an urgent need for some definite organization which can frame a set of words for scientific terms used in different languages, particularly in English, which will be made the standard for all the vernacular languages in this Presidency and probably the whole country.

"Sir, it is the wish of this Council and the country that the vernacular should be made the medium of instruction both in the primary and secondary stages of education, if not at the university stage. Whatever difference of opinion may exist with regard to that in the university stage, with regard to the secondary and primary stages of education there is no difference of opinion whatsoever and I think the time will come when the whole education of this Presidency will be imparted through the medium of vernacular. And now the want of suitable vernacular scientific terms, which by the way are common to all languages, is very keenly felt and I would request the Government to set up an organization financed by them to find out suitable scientific terms. They may choose these several terms from the Latin or preferably from the Sanskrit tongue, or Greek and other tongues. So in seconding this motion I would urge upon Government the necessity for an organization financed by them charged with the task of framing some uniform scientific terms to be used in the primary and secondary stages of education."

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* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"Sir, I may inform the members of this House that there is a committee now making a compilation of suitable vernacular scientific terms for use in text-books in our secondary schools. This committee was formed three years ago, and Mr. Krishna Rao Bhonsle, the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations is doing the secretary's work, and there are several pandits and others well versed in the different languages serving on that committee. Certain portion of the work, namely, that of finding suitable words with regard to commercial terms in Malayalam is allotted to me; and I am the chairman of that committee but the progress is rather slow on account of the difficulty of finding out suitable vernacular terms, and therefore correspondence has to be carried on with distinguished pandits and others who have an intimate knowledge of this sort of work. This fact I merely bring to the notice of the House to let the members know of the existence of such a committee; and if the hon. the Chief Minister will help the committee to carry on its work expeditiously by placing at their disposal funds, the work will have great stimulus."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Sir, I shall deal with the question raised by Mr. Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar, Mr. Koti Reddi and Mr. Gopala Menon, namely, the problem of suitable aid being given to societies who are at work in finding out vernacular scientific terms so that education, at least up to the secondary stage, as Mr. Koti Reddi suggested, may be imparted in the mother tongue. I knew of the existence of the society that Mr. Gopala Menon talked of because the secretary Mr. Krishna Rao Bhonsle, who happens to be a friend of mine, has been telling me all about it; and if this organization will come up for help to Government we will consider their claims, especially in view of the important and valuable work they are doing."

"The other question raised was about the use of the Museum. I think every one present here will agree with me in the view that the Museum serves a very useful purpose, for it preserves most of the valuable articles of historical importance and a visit to that place is surely an instructive one, in spite of Mr. Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar's assertion to the contrary, for there are various historical articles, viz., old coins belonging to the time of ancient South Indian kings, and old statues and idols depicting the civilization of South India at that time. Now in the Museum premises there is also the Connemara Public Library, the scope of the use of which has now been extended by the introduction of the lending system, provided the would-be subscribers satisfy the librarian of their bona fides and deposit a sum as caution money. There is also a catalogue placed in the Museum by consulting which the visitors who are interested in the articles there may gain much knowledge. The other charge levelled against the Museum was that the trophies exhibited there are placed there as an example of the British conquest of South India. I do not think that is the implication of these articles. They are kept there as articles used by South Indians in old days, so that these could be viewed from the point of advance of civilization. I do not think they are considered as trophies. Regarding the question of having small pamphlets explaining the various articles contained in the Museum, I will consider this by asking the Director of Museum what should be done in regard to the needs of people who visit it so that the information needed by them may be readily accessible to them."

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The motions were by leave of the House withdrawn.

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

DEMAND XIX—EDUCATION (RESERVED).

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move—
'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,63,900 under Education (Reserved)'."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Mr. Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar has given notice of a motion which raises, I think, the constitutional question whether European education shall be a Reserved subject or not."

Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR :—" I am not concerned with that at all, Sir. Under this motion my intention is to show to Government why they should not put forward a scheme for the gradual absorption of the scholars in the various European schools into the ordinary aided schools. And another object is to point out to Government that the standard of education as it is given in the several European schools is not as high as that which obtains in the ordinary aided secondary schools. That is my real object."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Then the hon. Member may move his motion."

* Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

'that the allotment of Rs. 19,000 for Education—Reserved—Government Secondary Schools be reduced by Rs. 100'.

" My object in moving this motion is simply to discuss the policy of Government in having separate schools maintained for particular races or communities, and not at all to raise racial questions which would give rise to much recrimination and rancorous discussion. What I wish to point out is that the education that is imparted in the Government Secondary Schools reserved for Europeans and Anglo-Indians is not of that standard which you ordinarily find in the ordinary institutions in the country. Sir, so far as the number of students in these schools is concerned from the latest report of the Education department, I find that there are 10,500 students only including both males and females; and when we come to the number that go up to the college classes we find that only one per cent of this number enter on collegiate life. This shows that there is something radically wrong. When I was a student in the Presidency College I had with me some half a dozen Anglo-Indians as my class mates; and so far as their English was concerned it was all right. But with regard to other subjects like science, mathematics, etc., they found it very difficult to follow the class. They were far below the standard that was expected of an ordinary Secondary School-Leaving Certificate student and bitterly complained. Further my information from the parents of some children who are now sent to these Anglo-Indian institutions, more out of fashion, is that though the teaching of English is all right, yet in all other subjects these schools are far below in standard to the other ordinary aided secondary schools. And this shows that the state of things has not improved even to-day. As regards the cost of education we find that the

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average cost per head in the ordinary aided institution is only Rs. 48; whereas in the case of European institutions it is something like Rs. 250. The total cost of European education comes to 25.38 lakhs of which 34.9 per cent comes from the coffers of the Government. So I would invite the attention of the hon. the Home Member to consider this question, and I would also invite him to consider the suggestion of mine whether it is not feasible to devise a system by which these Anglo-Indian and European pupils can be absorbed into the ordinary aided secondary schools within a prescribed time. Sir, we are striving to attain complete prohibition within 20 years; and I ask why not we start a scheme under which all the Anglo-Indian and European pupils can be absorbed by the ordinary secondary schools within a prescribed time. Once more I wish to make myself clear that it is far from my intention on this motion to rake up any racial questions."

The motion was duly seconded.

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The point raised by the hon. the Mover is that the Anglo-Indian and European pupils should be absorbed in the Indian schools. In the first place there is the language difficulty. It is not possible for the ordinary schools to cater to the tastes of the Anglo-Indian and European communities. Further we must note also that all the European schools are under private management.

" As to the other two questions raised by Mr. Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar, the average cost of expenditure and the lower standard of education that prevails in these schools, I am prepared to investigate them."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I wish to know from the hon. the Home Member whether the Grant-in-Aid Code for European schools has been revised and brought in a line with the Code applicable to the other schools. I would also like to impress upon the hon. the Home Member this aspect of the question, namely, that these private schools do not depend altogether on their own funds. They come to Government for help and so long as they accept Government grant, which money again is not paid by one community but by all the people, it stands to reason that all those who contribute this money should be entitled to share the benefit. I do not think it is a sound proposition to lay down that simply because these institutions are under private management—however they do not scruple to accept our money through Government grants—they could be allowed to refuse admission to other pupils. Take Ootacamund for example. There is a serious grievance in regard to the treatment meted out to the pupils of non-European classes who might like to receive instruction in these European-managed schools."

Mr. F. E. JAMES :—" I should like to mention two points which the hon. the Home Member did not mention. The first is this: these schools are not simply separate schools where European or Anglo-Indian pupils get their education but they are schools which are based upon a particular system of education, which, in this country, is known as European education and these have also a cultural bias which is not found in the Indian schools. That is why these schools are maintained for them. It is never to be forgotten that the schools to which these students go after their studies here are schools which have educational and cultural bias which are different from those of the ordinary schools and to which the students of European and domiciled communities are accustomed."

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"The second point is this, that while there is a great deal of force in the argument that inasmuch as the Government supports these schools through general taxation all the communities should be allowed to enter the school, I must say that I have never found any unwillingness on the part of the European schools to admit students of other classes, but it is a question of accommodation. After all it is a school existing primarily to give a certain kind of instruction to which students of a particular community are accustomed and that school is not at all enough to admit even the students belonging to that community. It will therefore be difficult for the managers of that school to admit students of other communities also. They naturally feel that the students who are accustomed to that kind of education should have their demands and needs satisfied first. Until we can say that there are sufficient schools to accommodate all the students of the Anglo-Indian and European communities, it is a matter of purely practical difficulty to throw open these schools to the students of other communities however much those communities might desire to enter these schools.

"I wanted to mention these two points by way of supplementing what the hon. the Home Member has said."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am afraid that the issue raised by my hon. Friend the Mover has not been correctly appreciated. The hon. Member Mr. James said that these schools were based upon a cultural bias quite distinct from the other schools. I am prepared to admit it, but I would like to ask him and also impress upon the Government whether it is not time that the cultural gulf between these schools and the ordinary schools in this country is bridged. The world is moving very fast and it is time we forgot those differences so that we might come together and evolve a culture of a new type for the world. It is a great experiment that we are making in this country and towards that experiment my hon. Friend the Mover wanted that the Government should help. I know, Sir, that these institutions are admitting Indians too and it is therefore essential that the Indian and European or the domiciled communities should come together in their cultural bias as far as it is possible. Sir, the ordinary education that is imparted to the domiciled community as well as the Indian community in this country is not very distinct. I know that the European domiciled community after all come to our institutions when they have reached a particular stage of education. They come to our colleges for studying with us so that they might become graduates with us and compete with us in the ordinary walks of life in this country. Therefore, Sir, it is time that the Government realized that the policy of education in this country, in the Transferred as well as in the Reserved department, should be such that it will bring us closely together so that we may go on in peace and amity for the sake of the world and not merely for our sake or for the sake of the European or Anglo-Indian community. My Friend the Mover suggested that there was a distinct fall in the standard of education in the European schools except in the matter of the English language. I feel that there is some truth in it. I know that the Indian students sent to these institutions—I have a relation of mine in one of those schools—pick up English very quickly. They get a training in English which is marvellous. I do not deny that. If the be-all and end-all of existence is to master the English language, education is not worth having even for the domiciled community or the European community—more especially the domiciled community because the European community has other channels of

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developing their children, to wit by sending them out to Europe for they are rich and could well afford. The Anglo-Indian community suffers more on account of this tyranny. Though English may be the medium of education, it should not be the be-all and end-all of existence. Therefore I feel that the hon. the Home Member was perfectly correct when he said that he would go into the matter of the standard of education in these institutions and when he said that he would enquire into the cost of these institutions. I want to say only a word about the cost of these institutions. I do not see, Sir, why there should be such a big difference between the cost of a student who studies in the ordinary schools and the cost of a student who studies in the separate institution. I cannot understand why this difference should be there at all. I know, Sir, that while the European is perfectly superior with regard to the English language and can compete with the Indian intellect, in the teaching of other subjects he is at a disadvantage in this country. The Indian intellect is very much superior and if these schools would only employ all the teachers from the ordinary market their education will be cheaper but instead of that they are following a policy which is not progressive in making education cheaper in these institutions. We were told that these institutions were aided institutions and that they were mostly run by private individuals. It is the greater reason, Sir, why Government should examine the cost which falls on the people. . . ."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I knew it."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"I am only supporting what you said. All the steps should be taken to see that the State does not bear any disproportionate charge on account of these separate institutions. By all means let there be separate institutions if the communities desire. I wish to recommend to the community that they should not desire these separate institutions. But if they want separate institutions, they should not claim the superior advantage of having larger grants put at their disposal because they consider that there is something culturally different and distinct in their education. The world is going very fast and Mahatmaji has raised the Indian national cause into a universal cause. In the great struggle which Mahatmaji is leading there is not so much of cultural difference. I therefore feel that the hon. the Home Member will do well to examine the two issues he has raised to himself and not be led away by the siren voice of those who feel that their self-interest is at stake, though really if they reflect they will find that there is no self-interest involved in the matter."

The motion was by leave of the House withdrawn.

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

DEMAND XX—EDUCATION (TRANSFERRED)

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move—

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,47,40,600 under Demand XX—Education—Transferred.'

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Mr. F. E. JAMES :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move—

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 37,54,000 for grants to Universities by Rs. 100

to call attention to the need for increased provision for the instruction in schools and colleges in the work and aims of the League of Nations.'

"Sir, last year, I asked a question of the hon. the Minister in regard to the instruction in schools and colleges in the work and aims of the League of Nations. The answer was given on the 24th November 1929. The answer practically stated that while lectures have been arranged and books have been circulated, there is no indication that this subject occupied any definite place in the curriculum for secondary schools, colleges and training colleges. The reason why I have raised this question is to ask the Government whether they could not consider the advisability of instructing schools and colleges and training colleges that are receiving grants from the Government to include in the curriculum some definite teaching in regard to the work and aims of the League of Nations. When this question of the League of Nations was brought forward, various questions were raised. But, I suggest that whatever people may think of the League as an instrument of peace whatever they may think of India's participation in its work, the fact remains that the League is an important factor in moulding the history of the world. I think, Sir, that the really sound method of bringing about world peace is to educate our young pupils as to the aims and work of the League of Nations. This can be brought about by definitely placing it in the curriculum of our schools and colleges. We find that the other provinces in India are far ahead of us. Take the case of the Bengal Government. This subject is included in the curriculum of schools and colleges and two books dealing with the work of the Labour organizations and of the work of the League have been officially prescribed for being taught in the schools. It is a step of this kind that I ask the hon. the Minister to take and I would urge on him the importance of introducing in the curriculum of the colleges, schools and training colleges at least some definite teaching with regard to the activities of such an important institution."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I have a great sympathy for the motion of my friend, Mr. James. I may even go farther than my friend in saying that in addition to impressing upon the minds of young men the ideals placed before the world by the League of Nations, they may emphasise and elaborate at some length on the humanitarian side of the activities of the League of Nations. But, Sir, we must remember that already the curriculum of our secondary schools is overloaded and unless a subject like this is prescribed as an integral part of the curriculum for the examination, I do not think there is any very great chance of its being studied very carefully by the students. As a matter of fact, I know that this subject is at present taught and rendered very interesting by means of popular lectures. It is not that every teacher in the school is fitted for teaching this subject. But the schools are ready to have certain lectures, inter-school lectures, sometimes illustrated with diagrams and magic lantern slides."

"I speak of two kinds of work by the League of Nations. The ideal is being held before the young that great efforts are being made towards world peace by the nations which have been hitherto described as being ready to

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rush to war with one another and for that purpose have been going on increasing their armaments. One of the results of the activities of the League of Nations has been that this lust for armaments is sought to be ended and the great republican State—the United States of America—has taken the lead in this matter. And should this movement go on for four years longer, I can say, that the peace of the world will be an established fact. India stands to gain by everything directed towards the extirpation of this terrible demon of war. And again with regard to social activities, especially greater care should be taken of children and women labourers and more attention paid to other similar things on the humanitarian side of the activities of the League. Lectures have been arranged between different schools. I think that by the starting of lectures between schools there is greater chance of these things being better listened to and assimilated by pupils than by text-books being prescribed and the students being required to cram pages out of them for the sake of passing examinations. I think, that in view of all this, the hon. Member will do well not to press this motion but leave it to the good sense of the authorities of the schools and colleges who, I know, have not neglected this subject."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, while I stand just like Mr. James for peace and good-will, not only among the communities and classes in this country but among the nations of the world, I am inclined to think that the proposal made by him will not achieve the object he has in view, for if some such work is to be carried on at all in our country, it can only be done, with some measure of success, by the non-official agency. If the Government should take up this work, that, I think, Sir, would be the surest way of discrediting the whole of the movement. Sir, the loyalty or good-will to a particular nation cannot be forced down the pupils' throats. It is to grow, not merely by the preachings of other people belonging to that particular nation, but by the knowledge of the experience of the helpful conduct of those concerned. Suppose, Sir, a book is prescribed, who is to teach it? It must be either a European or an Indian. If it is a European, no amount of his assertion would carry conviction to the people because the people are bound to look upon whatever he says with suspicion. If he is an Indian, Sir, I doubt very much whether he would be able to teach it in the spirit in which my friend wants it to be taught. There is no disguising the fact that every Indian, be he a non-official or even an official, is bitter in his heart about the condition of his country and the people who are responsible for it. If you give an Indian this particular text-book, he will only say that it contains only what other countries are not rather than what they are. I am afraid that this is a proposal which I hope the hon. the Minister will have to think twice before he accepts."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"Mr. President, Sir, the object of the motion is limited, I believe, to imparting knowledge to the students of schools and colleges of the educational work that is being carried on by the League of Nations. What are its objects and aims? There is no doubt that the League of Nations is doing a great deal of work to suit the student population, say for instance, work carried on in the different universities and secondary schools in the different parts of the world. The League of Nations are issuing books and pamphlets on such topics as health and social questions and international law, and the economic reconstruction and transit conditions of

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the different countries. The question is whether the students in the universities should not have an all round knowledge of what is taking place in different parts of the world on the above subjects and whether such information should not be disseminated to them. The secondary schools and the university classes are the institutions which my friend Mr. James evidently has in view for the teaching of the League's activities and for this purpose he raised the question of what the Education Minister has done to achieve this object.

"As was pointed out, the chief purpose of the League is the preservation of peace. The League came into existence some ten years ago and it now consists of about 43 States of the world, and all the representatives including the one representing this country meet every year at Geneva. We receive information as to the decisions arrived at by the League regarding social conditions, international law, and so on; and I think that it is such knowledge that helps students. Further one of the objects of the League is the reduction of armaments and thereby bringing about world peace. That is a great object and the work of the League towards the restoration of world peace should be made known to our younger generation. Sir, this aspect of the League's work is very valuable and deserves to be taken note of by the rising generation."

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

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

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to oppose this motion.

"My hon. Friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar has just touched the point which I wish to elaborate a little. It is true that India forms one of the component parts of the League of Nations. It has to stand on a par with the other British Dominions. But there is a great difference. Whereas the representatives of Ireland and other Dominions are persons selected by their Cabinets, the representative of our country is selected by the Secretary of State. That is a very important distinction we have to bear in mind. Therefore there can be no doubt that our representative is looked down upon as a representative of the subject race. Our representative in the League of Nations feels the consciousness that he is selected by the Secretary of State for India and that he is not elected by a Cabinet responsible to the people of India. When there is that feeling I do not understand why we should teach our children as to what the League of Nations is doing. The voice is that of the Secretary of State and not of India. What are we to teach our children? We have to teach that India is shown to the other nations as a subject nation. If I were to teach I would rouse our boys to a sense of their dependence. We do not care what the League of Nations is doing. India is worth nothing in the deliberations of the League of Nations. I appeal therefore to this House to oppose this motion."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, after the answers to the questions put forward by Mr. James in this House in November last I wrote to the Director of Public Instruction and asked what should be done in order to bring the work of the League of Nations more in relief into the schools. The School Final Board discussed the matter and decided that it will not be possible to include this in the new syllabus because they thought that such a step would overburden the curriculum. At the same time he has said

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he will see how he can give relief in the teaching of history, geography and other subjects. I shall bear in mind and see whether we could not have textbooks as it has been done in Bengal and Burma and see whether this cannot be introduced in forms IV, V and VI and especially the work that the Labour Department of the League of Nations is doing. That is the only course I can see at present. I do not know why Mr. Saldanha and Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar oppose this very modest proposal. I do not think that the question of inferiority or racial prejudice is raised in the cut motion of Mr. James. He only wants that the work of the League of Nations should be better known so that the cause of peace may be better advanced."

Mr. F. E. JAMES :—"I beg to withdraw the motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR :—"I move—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 37,54,000 for grants to universities by Rs. 100.

To discuss the financial policy of the Government with respect to universities, and to discuss the necessity for constituting an Employment Board as auxiliary to each university to solve the problem of unemployment of its own alumni."

"My object in making this motion is to draw the attention of Government to the immediate necessity to control and revise the programme of the educational policy of the various universities that have been set up in this Presidency. We are told, Sir, that one university after another is being set up in this province, first as an experimental measure and later on to remain for all time either as residential universities or as teaching universities or as examining universities. Sir, in the last decade two new universities have sprung up. Where is the limit to the creation of new universities. Sir, we have been asking for several years past for the establishment of a Tamil University which will devote its special attention to the propagation of Tamilian culture to the exclusion of the various other systems of culture. But, Sir, there was a committee appointed; there was an elaborate enquiry and an elaborate report. But unfortunately owing to the establishment of a university at Chidambaram it is not yet an accomplished fact. I know the hon. Minister will confront me with the reply that the Annamalai University itself is a Tamilian University. It was only yesterday that we read in the papers loud proclamations to consider it as being the Tamil University. I am going to examine the arguments pros and cons of the various contentions to this being regarded as a Tamil University. The university which has not got a chair for Tamil, a university which has not got adequate staff for the propagation of Tamil culture, a university which does not devote any attention to provide for study and research with sufficient funds, a university which has got only at the tail of its administration a Tamil department, a university which devotes its attention to the ordinary instruction that is provided in English and humanities and other sciences such as other universities, such a university, I submit, cannot be a Tamil University. It must in the very nature of things devote special attention to Tamil to the exclusion of other subjects of study. Sir, I would therefore humbly invite the attention of the hon. Minister to these facts and request him to see if not the Annamalai University at least the Madras University does something in the direction of satisfying the needs of the Tamilian population of this Presidency for a good Tamilian University."

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"Mr. President, Sir, then I come to the question of adequacy of the grants to the various universities. Sir, we are providing Rs. 1½ lakhs to each of the two universities, namely the Andhra University and the Annamalai University. I do not know whether the Government is quite right in having a non-academic gentleman like the Finance Secretary to be on the Senate, the Syndicate and the other university bodies. I am not going to discuss that because they are all with reference to the statute, and I may not be in order in referring to them. But I would invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the immediate necessity of undertaking necessary legislation for revising the rules or of having a policy which will give sufficient freedom to these universities that is necessary for the propagation of the proper culture for which these universities have been established. They should not be pulled up from time to time, in season and out of season, by the financial expert or any other expert, who may be continued there only to watch the financial position of the university. Their functions must stop with the rigorous watch over the finances of the university, and they must have absolutely no voice in the academical and various other matters connected with the administration of the university."

"Then, coming to the Madras University itself, Sir, I do not know how to call that university, a teaching university, or an examining university. Several attempts have been made in the past several years to convert it into something like a teaching university. Several chairs have been appointed, and we have the Professor of Economics, the Professor of History and so many other Professors and Readers. But, I seriously ask, Sir, whether the Syndicate, the Senate and the various other responsible bodies of the university."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Order, order. The criticism of the work of the Madras University which is an autonomous body is not at all relevant to the Budget debate. If he has anything to say with regard to the policy of the Government in administering the Act, the hon. Member may refer to it."

* Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR :—"What I am concerned with, Sir, is to point out that so long as Government is providing the necessary money it must take particular care to see that the various university bodies like the Senate, the Syndicate, the Academic Council and the Boards of Studies are doing their functions according to the provisions of the Act, not merely confining themselves to the literal interpretation of the Act but to act in accordance with the spirit of the Act. I ask, Sir, whether the experiment to convert the University of Madras into anything like a teaching university is a success or a failure. Personally, I should think it has so far been a tremendous failure. Sir, I know that university lectures have been delivered from time to time . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am not able to follow how the responsibility of the Government comes in in all those matters."

Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, I would suggest this : the university, I dare say, is sending its administration report and various other reports to the Government, and I would expect, the Government to take proper steps to see that the university develops itself gradually into a teaching university . . ."

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will kindly notice that I have purposely used the expression 'autonomous body' with regard to the university."

* Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, I humbly suggest the hon. Minister to see that the university soon gets itself converted into an efficient teaching university."

"Then, Sir, coming to the second object of my cut motion, I would say this. We find that whether it is a residential university, or a teaching university, whether it is a Tamil University or an Andhra University, all the universities in this country are no more than so many factories which are producing so many hundreds or thousands of graduates per annum who are let loose upon the country to find some kind of employment or other. We have had an Unemployment Committee. We have had various investigations into the question of unemployment. We have had reports. But I would humbly invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the immediate necessity of setting up what are called 'Employment Boards' to see that the graduates who are turned out year after year by these universities are given a decent footing in life. We are having communal Government Orders and various other artificial methods by which they are being provided with some work. But I seriously ask whether there is any comprehensive policy on the part of the Government to see that the problem of unemployment among the educated classes is satisfactorily solved. I therefore humbly request the hon. Minister to devote his Earnest attention to these points and to compel every university to have as part of its organization, or if necessary as a separate statutory body, an Employment Board functioning efficiently which will collect statistics and provide necessary employment to these graduates by communal rotation or any other system of rotation, so that they may not be let loose upon the country. They must be saved from wasting their lives after getting all their education. Sir, this problem is a very serious one. It is not so much the problem of the unemployment of the agricultural classes that is going to be solved in this Council. That is rather too hopeless to expect from our work here. But it is within the limits of practical possibility for this Government to tackle this problem of unemployment among the educated portion of the community and to solve it satisfactorily. Sir, it is necessary to take into consideration the various methods adopted in advanced countries for the solution of this problem. There you have what is known as an unemployment insurance, and there are so many other ways. I wish that the systems which are obtaining in the western universities and western countries may be copied here. Therefore, I would invite the attention of the hon. Minister to these crying needs in the administration of the universities and to see that some immediate action is taken."

Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"I second it."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The one subject that my hon. Friend Mr. Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar referred to was the question of the institution of an employment bureau. If he had read the Acts of the Madras and the Andhra Universities, he would have found that in section 4-A, sub-section (17) of the Madras University Act and the Andhra University Act, these universities are empowered to have an employment bureau of their own. This is a matter entirely for the two universities concerned. The

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Andhra University, I believe, have such a bureau at present, and the Madras University have only been empowered to do so by the amendment of the Act in 1929, and I have no doubt they will also have a bureau of their own soon. The same thing applies also to the Annamalai University, but it is now in its infancy, and I am sure in regard to this university also, when it begins to function, it will have an employment bureau of its own.

"I am sorry that my hon. Friend referred in such terms to the Annamalai University and suggested that they have relegated their Tamil to their back bench. I do not think that it is the intention either of the Founder or of the Act. I know from the Founder himself that he is very keen on the spread of Tamil culture and he has already appointed a reader to work out a programme with regard to having a real school of Tamil culture at Chidambaram itself. I am sure in course of time, when the University begins to function in the manner in which we all hope it would do, Tamil will be put in the forefront of their programme of teaching, and I am also sure that Chidambaram is going to become a great home for the propagation of Tamil culture."

* Mr. S. N. DORAI RAJA :—"Mr. President, Sir, after hearing my hon. Friend, Mr. Mudaliyar and his curious definition of the teaching university and the Tamil University, it seems to me, I should say a few words, though I think it is impossible for any one to answer him satisfactorily. As for the Madras University, the splendid results they produce every year and its high reputation will be a sufficient answer. To make it responsible for unemployment is absurd. As for the Annamalai University, only yesterday, Sir, I was present as a member of the Senate, when the opening of the Senate was inaugurated by His Excellency the Governor. In His Excellency's address and in the addresses of the Pro-Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor, if you only carefully read through them, you will find that their anxiety is to make Tamil as the medium of instruction in the university and that Tamil culture should receive their immediate attention. As a matter of fact, when the Senate proceeded to do work, we discussed and passed a resolution advocating the constitution of a committee to find out how far it is possible to make Tamil as the medium of instruction. I oppose the motion."

Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR :—"I beg to withdraw the motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The next motion is that of Mr. R. Srinivasan, and it is to elicit information as to the number of depressed class students in (1) Madras, (2) Andhra and (3) Annamalai Universities taking University course. Will the hon. Minister for Education give the information wanted by Mr. Srinivasan? He need not move the motion."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The Annamalai University Act came into force only in January 1929, and the courses of studies in that university began only in July 1929. Unless the number of students now receiving instruction is ascertained by a reference to that University, it is not possible to give any information. But the following information is available with regard to the Madras and Andhra Universities. The latest figure is for the year ending with 31st March 1929. The number of Adi-Dravida

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and Adi-Andhra students in the Madras University in the various colleges concerned is 55, and 9 in the Andhra University. The percentage according to the calculation is about 15 in the Madras University and about 25 in the Andhra University."

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"Sir I move—

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,30,700 for Arts Colleges—Men, by Rs. 100.'

"I want by this taken out to ask for information with regard to the future of the Government Arts College at Rajahmundry. In view of the change of the headquarters of the Andhra University to Vizagapatam, I should like to know what the intentions of the Government are with regard to the first-grade college in Rajahmundry, whether there is any idea of transferring the provision of the present first-grade college at Rajahmundry to a first-grade college that may be opened under the auspices of the Andhra University at Vizagapatam, or whether the Government are for the continuance of the first grade college at Rajahmundry as an institution which has been there for long. Secondly, also, I want information as to whether the Government propose to take up the question of constructing suitable buildings for that college as early as possible, as regards which the plans, estimates and other things are said to be ready. To elicit information on these two points, I tabled my motion."

* Rao Bahadur P. GOVINDA RAO NAYUDU :—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to second the motion moved by my hon. Friend, Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. There have been rumours afloat that the money that was budgeted for the construction of the Arts College at Rajahmundry about three years ago, was going to be diverted to the construction of some university buildings at Waltair. Memorials have already been submitted to His Excellency the Governor and the hon. the Chief Minister and the authorities concerned on this subject. But unfortunately, no reply has yet been received. The people of the East Godavari district are considerably agitated over the question. The Arts College at Rajahmundry, it will be remembered, is one of the oldest institutions in the Andhradesa.

"The college itself was established in the year 1871 and for a long time it was the only Arts College in the Northern Circars. The accommodation in that college has been found to be quite insufficient for the growing needs of the college and hundreds of students have been refused admission year after year for want of accommodation. Not only that, the college buildings have been most ill-equipped and it is for that reason it was considered quite necessary that a large amount ought to be spent upon the reconstruction of the buildings. But when the vexed question of the centre of the Andhra University was considered, unfortunately Rajahmundry was lost sight of and there has been recently a move even to remove the Arts College from Rajahmundry. Therefore, Sir, the people are considerably agitated and wish to know whether really the Arts College is going to be reconstructed or not. Speaking on this subject, I would also like to say a few words about elementary education and other kindred subjects as I may not be allowed to speak on this subject again. But as you, Sir, would not allow me to speak about elementary education now, I will resume my seat."

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* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, there was a proposal to reconstruct the building for the Government College at Rajahmundry. The Government wanted to raise that college to the status of the first-grade college teaching Honours for the Andhra University; but that proposal had to be dropped on account of the decision of the Legislative Council to make Vizagapatam the only centre of the new Andhra University. This decision meant that only at Vizagapatam Honours courses could be opened. Therefore the question of having such a building as was planned at first had to be reconsidered. The Government have the intention of carrying on their plan of having B.A. pass course there affiliated to the Andhra University. The building for that purpose will be constructed on the jail site. We have abandoned the idea of having a building on the Sappers Hill site. As the site plan was not given to the consulting architect in time, it was not possible for him to provide the plan. It has been now given to him and he is busily engaged in preparing the plans for the college and the Government hope to put forward proposals for the construction of a college at Rajahmundry in connection with the budget for 1931-32."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—" Sir, I beg to move—
that the allotment of Rs. 8,30,700 for Arts Colleges—Men, be reduced by Rs. 100."

" It will be remembered that the question of raising the Coimbatore College to the first grade was raised by my hon. Friend Mr. Ratnasabhapat Mudaliyar during the general discussion on the budget, but unfortunately, the hon. Minister did not understand what exactly my hon. Friend wanted. It was not the idea of Mr. Ratnasabhapat Mudaliyar that there should be two fully equipped institutions—one at Palghat and another at Coimbatore—and that these two institutions should provide for all suburbs separately. What was intended was that the two together should form one complete institution, one complimenting the other. That was the idea proposed not only now but several years ago. The idea is this: for the West Coast districts including Salem there was no decent Government institution. It was requested that the Government might take steps to have a first-grade college which will serve the purpose of all the five West Coast districts. When we pressed this question, the question of the location of the college came under consideration. It was thought at that time that as Palghat had a building which could accommodate such an institution, it may be chosen as the place for the location of the first-grade college. Even then I suggested that the Palghat College might be raised to a first-grade college for the purpose of providing instruction in arts, while for science Coimbatore would probably be a better place. Sir, Coimbatore has the advantage of having the Agricultural College with a large number of professors in science. The idea was that if science classes were opened at Coimbatore, certainly there would be a better chance for the college to develop as the professors would be in a better atmosphere so far as research, etc., were concerned. There are already a number of laboratories in existence there and if professors are appointed for science in Coimbatore, they could take advantage to a certain extent of the laboratories already in existence. And, after all, the distance between Coimbatore and Palghat is only thirty miles. Within such short distance if there are two institutions, one specialising in science and the other giving instruction in arts, these might compliment each other and make a complete whole."

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" Sir, there is another advantage in selecting Coimbatore for the location of a science college. The Forest College in Coimbatore is probably going to be abolished and that building would be available for the purpose of the first-grade college in science. The present college at Coimbatore is located in a very busy quarter and further I am sure in the next two or three years, the building itself will have to be handed over to the high school, and some other place will have to be found for the second-grade college. If, as I expect, the Forest College is abolished, it can very well accommodate the second-grade college and even a fully equipped first-grade college. There are already laboratories in the Forest College which can be utilized for the purpose of the science courses in the first-grade college. In that way a great saving can also be effected. Attached to the Forest College, Sir, we have got buildings for the hostel and quarters for professors. In every way it is suitable and therefore the moment the Forest College is abolished, the whole building and the materials therein can be utilized for the first-grade college. My hon. Friends from Malabar will have very little objection to a course like that, because, after all there is not much difference between Coimbatore and Palghat. As I said, the distance between these two places is only 30 miles and the climate of Coimbatore is certainly better than that of Palghat. Also with the extensive grounds and buildings we have got at Coimbatore, certainly Coimbatore has an advantage over Palghat."

" The Tamil districts of Coimbatore, Salem and the Nilgiris have to be provided with a college. Whether it is at Palghat or at Coimbatore, provision has to be made for both Tamil and Malayalam. We have already made provision for Malayalam in Palghat. So, as I said, if we make provision for Tamil in Coimbatore, one will compliment the other and the two institutions will work satisfactorily."

" I may also say, Sir, that there is a strong feeling in Coimbatore in favour of the establishment of a first-grade college. The people themselves were prepared to pay substantial sums for raising the college to the first grade. They actually got promises for nearly two lakhs and if I remember right, they collected a considerable sum. It was at that time that the Government intervened and, though they did not make a definite promise, they made us believe in a way that the Coimbatore College would be taken over by the Government and raised in the near future to a first-grade college. Sir, Coimbatore and Salem form two big districts contributing a very large number to the student population in the different colleges such as Trichinopoly, Madras and Chidambaram. We have a large number of the best students in our three districts and if we take into consideration the large number of students from the two districts of South Kanara and Malabar which are probably the most advanced districts so far as higher education is concerned in the presidency, our first-grade college would not be found lacking in strength. With all these conditions in our favour, I submit, Sir, it is high time that Government raise the second-grade college in Coimbatore into a first-grade college."

" I will only refer to one other matter. The Coimbatore District Board recently considered the matter and came forward with a liberal donation to the Government for raising the second-grade college into a first-grade college. Sir, this resolution of the district board is not to be treated lightly like the resolutions passed at public meetings. This is an offer of a district board, a responsible body, to make a substantial contribution to the resources available

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for university education and I do not think the Government can ignore a demand coming in that fashion. I hope, Sir, the hon. Minister for Education will consider these things and have the college at Coimbatore raised to the first-grade as early as possible. Sir, I may tell the hon. Minister in conclusion that it is not our desire that our college should take the place of Palghat. Our only desire is that Palghat and Coimbatore should develop side by side one complimenting the other. I hope putting it that way, the hon. Minister will have no objection to accede to our request."

* Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I second the motion proposed by my hon. Friend Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar. Sir, in replying to the budget discussion, the hon. the Chief Minister said that the University Commission was not for increasing the number of first-grade colleges firstly on the ground of finance and secondly on the ground of want of academic atmosphere in every place where a college was proposed to be opened.

"As regards finance, I may say, as my hon. Friend has rightly pointed out, that the Coimbatore District Board has come forward with a liberal donation of a lakh of rupees towards the capital expenditure required for accommodation and equipment. The hon. the Chief Minister then remarked that in the adjoining district of Malabar there were four first-grade colleges and hence there was no need to have another first-grade college in the district of Coimbatore. I may say that in spite of the existence of these four colleges in the neighbouring district, the students from Coimbatore go to distant Madras seeking admission. The reason for this is not far to seek. The climatic conditions of Palghat and Ernakulam are different from those of Coimbatore and further there is the language difficulty. The Director of Public Instruction once remarked that the language difficulty could be overcome if a sufficient number of students from Coimbatore seek admission in to the Palghat College. In spite of this, the students of Coimbatore do not seek admission to any one of the colleges in Malabar and that itself proves the necessity for having the second-grade college at Coimbatore raised into a first-grade one.

"Sir, as every one in the House knows, Coimbatore is a very large and important district being an industrial area. It is also the gateway to Ootacamund. The raising of the Coimbatore College into a first-grade college will also be advantageous to the students coming from the Nilgiris and parts of Salem."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"There is a demand for a Salem College. Shall we have a separate vote upon that?"

* Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"Yes, Sir, taking all the southern districts together, you have two colleges in Trichinopoly, one in Tanjore, two in Madura, and two in Tinnevely. Of course, as far as the West Coast is concerned, you have got four colleges in Malabar and that is the very reason why we want that the second-grade college in Coimbatore should be raised to a first-grade college."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I wish to know from Mr. Nanjappah whether he wants to move his motion separately for Salem."

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* Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPAN Bahadur :—"I beg to move—

'that the allotment of Rs. 8,30,700 for Government Arts Colleges be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"My object in moving this cut is to elicit information from the hon. the Chief Minister whether he has any proposal to convert the second-grade college at Salem into a first-grade one and also to ascertain what became of the proposal of the Government to raise a building for the second-grade college, which has been pending for the last three years. I hope the Government will consider the question of having a first-grade college at Salem favourably. As it is, the students of Salem have got to go to far away places such as Madras and Trichinopoly. Salem is a poor district and there is no water-supply. People there have to spend a lot of money for their water-supply. That being so, it is much more difficult for them to send their boys to other places which means they have to spend more money than they would otherwise be required to spend if there were a first-grade college in Salem itself."

* Rao Bahadur S. ELLAPPA CHETTIYAR :—"I beg to second the motion. I want to say one or two words. The people of Salem district find it very difficult to send their boys to Madras and Trichinopoly for further studies after they have passed their intermediate examination. So it is quite necessary that the second-grade college there should be raised into a first-grade one."

* Rao Bahadur V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—"Since I come from the Nilgiris I think I should say a few words on this motion. My hon. Friend Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar said that Coimbatore enjoys a milder climate than Palghat. If that is so, for students coming from the Nilgiris, Coimbatore is far better than Palghat, Salem having its own disadvantages regarding water-supply and so on and Palghat having a more trying climate. Secondly the Nilgiris is a poor district and the hill tribes who want to have higher education will naturally prefer to go to Coimbatore than going to a distant place. Considering all these points I think Coimbatore will be far better for the establishment of a first-grade college. I therefore hope that the hon. the Minister will see his way to establish a first-grade college at Coimbatore in case he would not see his way to give a college for the Nilgiris."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Sir, I think I have said, during the general discussion of the budget, what the intentions of the Government are with regard to this matter. I would reiterate them here. It is not the intention of the Government to start a first-grade college in every district, because if we propose to do that we shall perhaps be utilizing the whole grant in the Education budget on Government colleges. It is the intention of Government to establish colleges in Malayalam, Telugu and Tamil areas and it has been done. Now we have a Government college at Rajahmundry, another at Kumbakonam, which is a Tamil area. The Ceded districts people said they were left in the cold and we have started a college in Anantapur. For the West Coast we have got a college at Palghat. These are the only colleges which Government propose to run for the present. As far as I know, the intention of the Government which has also been agreed to by the University is that we should have concentration of students in particular areas and I do not think that object will be carried out if my hon. Friend

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Mr. Ramalinga Chettiar's motion is to be given effect to, that is to say by having two colleges, one for arts located at Palghat and the other for sciences located at Coimbatore. I can understand his arguments about the Agricultural College, but here I am not concerned with the Agricultural College at all. But if in course of time we find we have facilities for teaching Physics and Chemistry in the Agricultural College then the Government will consider his suggestion of having a first-grade college for Science in Coimbatore. But at present we are dealing only with arts colleges and I am sorry I cannot advance a step further than what I have said during the discussion of the budget. The Government do not propose to have any more first-grade colleges, the first reason being that it will throw a heavy burden on the provincial budget and the second reason, which I think is more strong than the first, is that the students should be concentrated in particular localities if really education is to mean anything and is going to bring about the liberalization of the mind which I understand is the aim of higher education. I think it is much better to have these colleges concentrated. Then we shall have accomplished the objects which the Sarada Act and other similar acts have in view, viz., that people will understand each other and give up their ascerbities of caste, religion and superstition. If a limited number of students go to a college in a small area these objects cannot be achieved, the end and aim of such colleges being the passing of University examinations. I do not think that is the idea of higher education. I hope we at least in Madras will try to go away from that position and treat higher education in a more liberal spirit than merely in a parochial spirit which seems to pervade the mind of my hon. Friend from Coimbatore. I would say the same thing to my hon. Friends from Salem, that, though I come from Salem, Salem is not far away from Madras. It is only a night's journey and if you are really anxious it is far better for you to go to Madras, mix with other students from all other parts of the Province and get to know each other's feeling than merely staying at your place and passing examinations and thereby getting a passport to some service or other. I am sure the people of my own district will agree that it is much better to mix with other people in big centres like Madras rather than have their college at their own place.

"The question of a new building was raised by my hon. Friend Mr. Nanjappah which is still under the consideration of the Government. Government gave a big grant towards the purchase of a site and it would not be possible to erect a building unless the municipal council agrees to certain improvements suggested to them. The matter is still before the municipal Council. The University Commission which has examined this question have stated that unless the Municipal Council is prepared to make certain improvements the University will seriously consider the question of disaffiliating the institution. The second-grade college may stand at Salem and I hope it will be possible for the municipal council to go forward with the scheme and to satisfy the University authorities and retain their college at Salem, because I think there is no objection to the continuance of the second-grade college. So far as the first-grade college is concerned, I am afraid it is impossible."

The motions were put and negatived.

* Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—" I beg to move—

that the allotment of Rs. 9,29,700 for Government Arts Colleges be reduced by Rs. 100.

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[Mr. K. Uppi Sahib]

"Sir, this token motion is to urge on the Government the necessity for opening an Arabic college in Malabar. Mappilla education has been a problem before the Government for the last several decades. It has been proclaimed from house tops that Mappillas rebel because they have no education. As a matter of fact it cannot be denied that Mappillas have no education. For they have been all along taking to Arabic education. The Mappillas occupy a peculiar position in India. They have been shut out from the rest of India by the Western Ghats. For centuries their connexion with Arabs and Asia Minor in their trade is well known. They have developed a civilization and culture which is more Arabic than Indian. If you only look at the net-work of Arabic schools that exists in the country now it will substantiate my statement. Government have got their statistics to prove their statement. Out of 20,000 and odd Arabic schools in the Presidency it appears that 90 per cent of them are in Malabar. Government have been trying to find out ways and means for giving Mappillas the modern system of education. The Mappillas of Malabar, who had taken till now very little interest in modern education, are also trying to induce the Mappilla youths to take to modern education. It was expressed in this Council by Muslim Members from the West Coast and also by educational authorities that the only means of giving them modern education is by giving them Arabic education side by side with secular education. I do not mean religious education when I say Arabic education. Government may stand up and say 'we are keeping our neutrality in these matters'. Even if it be so, I say that Government must go a little outside their beaten track in order to bring Mappillas also in line with modern progress. If even the Mappillas are not prepared to start an Arabic college, the Government can give them some help to perpetuate their old order of things or to support a culture which has been existing for centuries among them. For this purpose we Members of this Council and also some leaders of Malabar approached the Director of Public Instruction with a memorial and he gave a sympathetic reply and said that he would approach the Government for this purpose. The Government approved our scheme but nothing has come out till now. Now I have to approach the hon. the Minister through this hon. House and I hope everybody in this House, be he a Hindu or a Mussalman who knows the conditions of Malabar will support me in this matter."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member may refer to Motion No. 569 which deals with superintendence of Arabic schools."

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—"Yes. Then I think I will not be allowed to speak on any other motion that I have given notice of."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That is the reason why I say he may refer to that motion in this speech itself."

* Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—"In this Presidency there are about 20,000 Arabic schools, Muttas and Mullah schools as the Government term them. I do not know what the financial conditions of these schools are. Government have so far spent Rs. 4,000 on these schools."

"The cost of the upkeep of this institution according to the calculation of the Government comes to Rs. 1 lakh. About Rs. 96,000 came from private sources. The Government are very unsympathetic in their attitude towards Arabic education. I do not for a moment grudge spending money on

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Sanskrit education. That is our language. I wish that Government spent more money on Sanskrit education also. My claim is that Government should spend more money on Arabic education also, by having a separate Superintendent or Inspector to inspect Arabic schools and by giving more aid to these schools. The attitude of the Government seems to be against us. I am told that recently the Director of Public Instruction informed local bodies that they would be surcharged if they spend any money for Arabic education. I hope the hon. Minister will look into this matter.

"Sir, Mussalmans as a community are apathetic towards modern education and they are more so with regard to girl's education; there are many difficulties in their way, such as gosha, etc. But recently Sir, female education is progressing in Malabar also. Some of the presidents of local boards were telling me that there is the difficulty of getting Mappilla mistresses, to teach the girls. There are girls fit to teach girls of primary classes; but there are no facilities in Malabar to train Mappilla mistresses. There are 3 or 4 schools in Malabar but there are no facilities, such as, gosha hostels, etc. Mappilla girls find it difficult to leave their villages and go to distant places like Cannanore, Tellicherry or Calicut to get themselves trained. I wish to inform the Government that sufficient Mussalman girls are available for being trained. There are girls who have studied up to the 6th or the 7th standard; they are prepared to go to a gosha training school; they have very great scruples to go to a non-gosha training school. I hope the hon. Minister for Education will consider that matter also. With these words I put all my suggestions before the House."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Am I to traverse the whole ground of Muslim education?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"This motion covers the whole ground of Muhammadan education."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Sir, I have great pleasure in seconding this motion of my hon. Friend, Mr. Uppi Sahib. I may, at the very outset, say that attempts have been made by the hon. the Chief Minister and the Director of Public Instruction to afford some facilities for Muhammadan education. When these facilities are given for the development of Muslim education, the advanced views of the hon. the Chief Minister are obstacles in the way of advancement of Muslim education. Of course we must admit that the hon. the Chief Minister holds very advanced views with regard to education in this Presidency. Those views will be very useful and appropriate if we live in a modern country altogether. We have to take into consideration things as they are and the peculiar conditions of the various communities. There are certain communities which are governed by their laws of religion as well as by social laws. We cannot, all of a sudden, destroy all those traditions and social laws, in order to adopt ourselves to the new system of education. I appreciate the advanced views of the hon. Minister. I have no doubt that the time will come when these views can be put into practice. But we cannot expect the Muslim girls of all ages to cast off, all on a sudden on one fine morning, purdah. It has been the policy of the Government all these years to afford such facilities as would enable the various communities to advance themselves in education within their limitations. The

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Muslims have been given certain facilities all these years to enable them to advance educationally. They were asked to pay half the usual fees. Then Muslim girls were provided with conveyances to go to school. Most of these girls belong to poorer classes; then there was no limitation with regard to age of the pupils who can undergo education. We find to-day that the Principal of the Muhammadan College is very rigorously enforcing this rule about limitation of age. After a certain age they are not allowed to continue their studies; the result is they have to discontinue their studies. If the pupils fail once, they are called upon to quit the school. These are all of course very good maxims which should be put into practice in an ideal state. In this country which has not come to that level in the matter of education, I say it is rather too much to expect the Muslim community to conform to those high views. It is the duty of the Government to give facilities for Muslim education and not put obstacles. We are told that asking for such concessions is a mark of inferiority. It is not at all so. It is the duty of the Government to consider the circumstances in which certain communities are placed. A certain community may be more advanced. It is the duty of the Government to afford facilities to communities which are backward in education. The Mussalman community is even to-day in that stage. This community deserves encouragement at the hands of the Government. For higher education of the Muslims the Government have established a separate college. But with regard to elementary education, not only the Government but also local bodies are standing in the way of the Muslims. Local bodies do not open separate schools in places where there is a large number of Muslim population. Even if a school is opened, they employ only one teacher to conduct the whole school. I know of places in the Chingleput district where nominal schools exist with one teacher who is not qualified. He is expected to run the school with 100 or 200 boys and girls of the locality. If compulsory education is introduced for Muslim boys and girls, then the local bodies have to make provision for giving religious instruction. On that plea education is not given to Muslim boys.

"I know of one municipality—the Dindigul Municipality—where compulsory system of education was established; all boys except Muslim boys, were given free education. But it was not prepared to make provision for religious instruction to Muslim boys. It is the duty of the Government to draw the attention of such bodies and inform them the grants given to them will be withheld if they do not take necessary action in the matter.

"With regard to the education of Muslim girls, we have only one high school in the city and that too in one part of it. I have been trying to induce the hon. the Minister for Education to open another high school in North Madras. It is nearly three or four years since I have been endeavouring towards the attainment of this object. I am told by the hon. Minister that sufficient funds are not forthcoming for the purpose of opening a school in North Madras. I do not know how the Government were able to find lakhs of rupees for starting new universities. For opening a high school for Muslim girls, funds are not forthcoming.

"Sir, a resolution was passed by this Council requesting the Government to give concession to Muslim boys and girls in the matter of school fees and to provide conveyances for Muslim girls, of whatever age, going to school. The Government have given effect to the resolution partially. Girls of lower

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classes are not given conveyance facilities. The half-hearted way in which the Government are giving facilities to this particular community is not very encouraging and satisfactory.

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"The only way by which encouragement may be given to the spread of Muslim culture is for the Government to establish an Arabic College in Malabar, and another Arabic College in Madras. There will be a large number of pupils going to schools if they are given some religious instruction also.

"Sir, in these days when the State has to look after the advancement and education of the community it is not possible to do so unless there is an organized institution like the Arabic College in Malabar, which has got a population of over a million Mussalmans, in order that the Mussalmans may be given an opportunity to advance their culture. Therefore, Government should come to the rescue of the Mussalmans by establishing an Arabic College in Malabar and another in Madras.

"I believe that this very complicated problem of Muslim education can be solved only by creating a separate department for the inspection as well as supervision of Muslim education in this Province. At least, there must be an Inspector who will look after the whole education of the Mussalmans in this province. Even in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, there is hardly anybody who will understand the difficulties of the Mussalmans and will understand the problems facing them, so far as their education is concerned. There must be at least somebody in the Director's Office who will give the ideas to the authorities there and put them in the right way, so that the Government can give a proper direction to Muslim education in this province. I therefore suggest that in regard to the question of inspection as well as direction, there must be some such institution brought into existence."

* Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, in speaking on this subject, I shall first deal with motion No. 496 which deals with the necessity for opening an Arabic College in Malabar. Sir, there are several Arabic schools and colleges in Malabar as well as in other districts of the Presidency. These are also indigenous schools, many of them without any system whatever and do not get any help from the Government. This question was brought by me before this Council and before the Government by interpellations as well as by other means several times before. As a matter of fact, there are several Sanskrit Schools and Colleges, which receive aid from the Government while the Arabic schools do not receive a single pie as aid from Government. There is only one Arabic College at Kurnool which receives some help from the Government, but none of the other schools or colleges receive any help at all. Last year, some of us waited on deputation on the Director of Public Instruction and requested him to recognize these schools and to give them grants. We also requested him to start a Government Arabic college in Malabar and to appoint a Superintendent for all the Arabic schools; because when there are Arabic schools, it is quite necessary if Government were to give grants that there should be somebody to examine these schools. Unless there is an officer to inspect these schools, no aid at all could be given by Government. The Arabic College at Kurnool, for which some aid is given by Government is not inspected by anybody who knows Arabic; in fact the aid is not given after an examination of the work done by the institution. But, something is given blindly without knowing what is going on there. Therefore, it is quite necessary to have a Superintendent to examine all

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the Arabic schools and recommend aid to the deserving schools. Our deputation therefore also urged the appointment of a Superintendent for these schools and the Director promised to appoint a committee to consider these questions and to report. So a committee was appointed and the question of classifying these Madrasas or schools, the question of fixing a curriculum for them and the question of the appointment of the Superintendent, were referred to that committee. It was only yesterday that I received a letter from the Director stating that the committee submitted its report a few days ago and so he had not sufficient time to go through the report and pass orders thereon. It may be that the Government may not be willing to take upon themselves the task of starting an Arabic college of their own, but that they may be prepared to give grants as in the case of Sanskrit schools and colleges. That was one of the objections advanced by the Director against the starting of an Arabic college of their own, but I hope and believe that the committee appointed by the Director will be satisfied about the necessity of starting a college by the Government itself.

"Sir, in Malabar there are several Mappilla schools and they require trained teachers for teaching Arabic and so if a college is started by Government it will serve as a training college for teachers in Arabic. The Director promised to consider that question also.

"We also suggested an alternative, namely, the starting of a regular high school in which Arabic may be taught as one of the compulsory languages. If the Government want to do justice to Arabic education, they must at once give grants to the existing Arabic schools, just as they are giving grants to Sanskrit schools. The first step in giving grants will be the appointing of an inspecting officer. I hope the Government will not treat the Muslim community, so far as the teaching of Arabic is concerned, differently from the other communities, the teaching of whose language and culture is aided by Government and leave an impression that they are partial to other languages.

"Another point which I want to mention is the inadequacy of grants to Mappilla education. Sir, this question of grants to Mappilla education has been before the Government for a long time and there has yet been no satisfactory solution. In order to encourage Mappilla education, there must be a special officer for that purpose. Until recently there was a special officer for Mappilla education and he was working for about three years in Malabar. After that the Government is said to have considered that if they appointed two Muhammadan District Educational Officers for Malabar the requirements of Mappilla education would be met. So they appointed another Muhammadan as District Educational Officer for Malabar along with the Special Officer and divided Malabar into two districts. But now they have not only abolished that post of Special Officer, but have transferred one of the two officers from Malabar. However, even the appointment of two Muhammadan District Educational Officers will not help in any way and the post of Special Officer must be continued for some time more. That is exactly the way how this question of Mappilla education can be tackled. As my hon. Friend Mr. Hameed Khan pointed out, it will be better to have a Special Inspector for Muhammadan education as a whole.

"Then there is the question of elementary training schools for Mappillas. Though there is one such school now in Malappuram in South Malabar yet it is in such an out-of-the-way place that it cannot adequately meet the demands of all Malabar. So representations were made by me and some

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others to the Director of Public Instruction to open another training school in North Malabar or in South Kanara and he asked the District Educational Officers of South Kanara and North Malabar to report upon the matter. I understand the Government have decided to open one at Paiyanur. I hope, that if a separate training school for Mappillas may not be possible to be opened in the near future, at least special arrangements may be made in the school to be opened at Paiyanur for training Mappilla teachers in teaching Arabic and other subjects. I therefore request the Government to recognize the Arabic schools already existing and to give them aid and to appoint a Superintendent for supervising these schools. I also request the Government to continue the post of Special Officer for Mappilla education in Malabar. With these words I support the motion."

4 p.m.

* Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President Sir, it is the proud privilege of Great Britain to count amongst its citizens by far the larger number of Muslims than any other Government in the whole world. And by far the largest number of them are found concentrated in India; and the history of India tells us that it was from the Great Moghul that Britain conquered India. History also tells us that the Muslims were the most cultured community in the whole of India. And yet, Sir, what is the position of Muslims to-day? Year after year we have been complaining that the Muslims form one of the most backward communities in India. Year after year we have been complaining of the great needs of our community. Sir, education is one of the fundamental requirements of any community and much more so it should be in the case of a backward community like ours. And yet what do we see? We continue, or rather we are allowed to continue, in the same unenviable position of backward communities. It is only this morning that this House was discussing the question of special treatment that is being meted out to the Europeans in the matter of education and my hon. Friend Mr. James was vehemently arguing that cause and was pointing out why European education should be so treated. I ask if special facilities are so essential to a small community like the handful of Europeans how much more should it be for a vast population like Muslims? Sir, the demand of the Muslims is a modest and reasonable demand, and it is a demand which ought to be given the first and foremost preference to that of any other community. After all what is our complaint? We say that we stand on a low level in the matter of education, and that no facilities have been provided for the improvement thereof. My hon. Friend Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan drew the attention of the House to the standing grievances of our community. I do not intend to traverse that ground once over but I shall only mention a few other things. It was only last year on a similar occasion the hon. the Chief Minister was kindly pleased to say that with regard to the provision of conveyance to Muslim girls he was making arrangements, and yet a year has almost passed by and may I ask him what provision he has made for the conveyance of the gosha girls in the Trichinopoly Training School. Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan pointed out also that it was exactly in the places where the school-going girls are not concentrated that provision has not been made and it is particularly true of Trichinopoly. The school is situated in an insanitary locality far away from the areas where the girls themselves come from. Hence I say Government would be doing the barest justice if they order for the provision of bullock-carts in such places without any more delay."

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[Mr. P. Khalif-ul-lah]

"With regard to the school itself generally it is located in an insanitary building and amidst insanitary surroundings. The building is in a very dilapidated condition and no thought is bestowed in repairing it or putting up a decent building. In this connexion I am forced to draw the attention of the Government to the state of the Muslim High School in Trichinopoly. The educational authorities and the Public Works Department reported to Government the very dangerous condition of the existing building and the imminent danger to which the pupils are exposed every minute of their life. Government came forward with a proposal on this behalf and allotted some money for this building. It was I think in the time of Lord Goschen, when he visited Trichinopoly last year an arrangement was made to lay the foundation stone of the school building in question; but somehow the foundation stone was not laid, and for the last two years the money is there allotted for that purpose, but not utilized. May I know what step Government has taken to see that the building becomes a realized fact."

"Coming now to the subject of Arabic education I say that the teaching of Arabic should be encouraged. Arabic is a living and classic language and it is the State language of Egypt. Further it is the language in which the holy book is written, and I may say for the information of this hon. House 99 per cent of the population, if not more, know the language. That being so, it is but just and proper that an Arabic college be established in this province. I know there are several colleges in this Presidency solely intended for Muslims; I know there is one at Vellore, the biggest of all the institutions in the south; and I know they are all serving a very useful purpose for the whole of India, and not merely for this side of the peninsula. There is also one college at Madras and one or two similar institutions in other places. But then as was pointed out already these are run from private charities and they cannot be expected to do steady and useful work. Therefore it stands to reason that Government should come forward and establish an institution for the propagation of this language and the inculcation of Arabic culture in the Muslims. Therefore I join with my other friends in pressing upon Government the need for the establishment of an Arabic college. Certainly more than one college is necessary, but I would be content if Government start at least one in Malabar where Arabic is fairly well known. Coming to the question of Mappilla education among the backward Muslims the Mappillas are the most backward, and this has been engaging the attention of the public for the last so many years and yet nothing material seems to have been done. For this and other reasons I request Government to take immediate steps to do something real, useful and material for the upliftment of the Muslims in this Presidency."

Khan Sahib K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, I gladly associate myself with the sentiments expressed by my hon. Friends. Sir, it has been rightly pointed out that at present Muslim education is very very poor. Sometimes it is very painful to note that money is simply being wasted in the name of Muslim education. Recently two training schools for Muhammadan mistresses had been opened, one at Bellary and another at Kurnool. May I ask where is the necessity for these two institutions at these two centres which are not even 100 miles apart from each other? I submit this money could be better spent in other directions. When they started this institution in Bellary I protested that it can be housed in a better building and in a better and sanitary locality. It appears a rent of Rs. 75 is being paid for the present

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building when for Rs. 10 a good and decent building can be got. I drew the attention of the Director of Public Instruction and the local authorities to this, but all in vain. It seems the institution is housed there on the recommendation of the local inspectress of schools, and it is perhaps prompted by the desire to help the landlord of that building the institution is still continued there. I only appeal to the hon. the Chief Minister to investigate into the matter and see whether a decent building cannot be got in that locality on a rent of Rs. 10 a month.

"In Cuddapah the Muslim public requested on more than one occasion the Government and they waited on deputation on the Director of Public Instruction to give them one school for Muslim girls, but nothing came of it. At present nominally the municipal council is maintaining a school for girls which is entirely inadequate for the purpose. We asked for a good school in a good building by way of memorials and no action was taken on them. As has been pointed out unless and until Government take up Muslim education in their own hands on the analogy of European education I am afraid Muslim education will suffer. With these remarks I second the motion."

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Khan Sahib T. M. MOIDU SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, I wish to associate myself with the previous speakers in what they have said on the subject. Coming as I do from Malabar I find it absolutely necessary that we should have Arabic teachers even in the district board and taluk board schools. There are two or three high schools there, and there was a great demand for more Arabic munshis, but we could not get trained hands for appointment. The reason is that in Malabar we have no school for training these Arabic moulvis. Government have prescribed certain qualifications for these teachers. But it is very difficult to get people who possess those qualifications. In these circumstances I request the Government to have also a college for training moulvis in Malabar.

"Another thing is that there should be special Muhammadan high schools. We have got so many high schools in Malabar but the Mappillas who have got some religious convictions think that until they have a college where Arabic is taught there is no use of attending high schools. They find it somewhat difficult to take to other schools where Arabic is not taught.

"I request the Government to take immediate steps to open at least four middle schools for Muhammadans. Malabar is a place where you will find more than one-third of the Muhammadan population of this Presidency. We have now come to the conclusion that by education alone these Mappillas can be converted into loyal subjects. I have on more than one occasion drawn the attention of this House to Mappilla education. We had till recently a Mappilla special officer but that post has been abolished. We have no special officer at present. I do not press on the Government the necessity for a special officer but I draw the attention of the Government to the fact that unless and until Mappilla education is provided for there is no use spending money on Muhammadan education in Malabar. I beg to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that the only Muhammadan school in Calicut, is now in a very precarious condition on account of lack of money. If Government had come forward and taken up that institution, it would have been one of the best high schools in Malabar. I request the Government to render every possible help to that institution and make it a model high school for Mappillas.

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"With these few words, I support the motion."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"As Mr. Uppi Sahib mentioned, there are a number of Sanskrit schools and colleges scattered all over the province. Not one of them is managed or run by the Government. They are all aided institutions. But on the other hand we are giving them grants. Sanskrit schools have come up for affiliation and the Sanskrit colleges have managed to get affiliated to the University of Madras with regard to oriental diplomas and the various oriental titles that are conferred by the Madras University. There is only one Arabic College aided in the whole of the province and that is the one at Kurnool. It is affiliated to the Andhra University. Mr. Uppi Sahib is naturally interested in Malabar. I entirely sympathize with the feeling that there should be an Arabic College somewhere in Malabar and the Government will be prepared to aid such an institution if the people of that locality are keen on such an institution and would start an institution of that kind."

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—"How much would the Government pay?"

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The grant will depend on the rules under the Grants-in-Aid Code. They would be quite prepared to aid such an institution.

"The question of training these Moulvis has exercised the mind of the Government a great deal and Mr. Schamnad has pointed out in his speech that Government are considering the question of having these Moulvis trained in the training school at Malappuram. But as long as the rule with regard to the strict religious neutrality remains, it is rather difficult for Government to bring in this idea of employing teachers to impart religious instruction, but we are trying to see in what way the Elementary Education Act could be amended as to bring in this question of religious teachers at least for Muhammadan schools.

"As Mr. Hameed Khan said the question of introduction of compulsion is also connected with the question of religious instruction. I know in the particular case of Dindigul we had to give up compulsion to Muslims because we found difficulty under the Elementary Education Act as at present framed. So we are taking up the question of amending the Act suitably so that this difficulty of religious instruction with regard to Muslim children could be got over.

"The question of conveyance presents a great deal of difficulty but as I have said once before on a motion moved, I think, by my hon. Friend Mr. Hameed Khan, we are going to supply conveyances to girls over a certain age in the various schools. Proposals are under consideration and I hope that at least during this financial year something could be done in that matter. (Mr. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib shook his head.) I see Mr. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib shakes his head, but so far as I know that is what is being done. Perhaps it has not been possible to provide conveyances in Trichinopoly as yet and that is the reason for the shaking of his head.

"I think it was Mr. Hameed Khan who stated that with the high ideals I possessed I am treating the Muhammadan community with scant courtesy. I think he has forgotten the fact because it has become established now that it was through my efforts that we were able to make the Muhammadan College at Madras a permanent institution and we have also sent three Muhammadans who were teachers there to England on study leave so that,

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when they come back, they could take their place in this Muhammadan College as Lecturers. The Government, although they feel that it is perhaps not necessary to have separate institutions at least in the higher university stage have given in to the demand of the Muslim community by having this College made permanent and I hope in course of time when the new buildings come up it will be possible for the Muhammadans to run this college on proper lines.

"He also raised the question of pupils over a certain age not being admitted into the Muhammadan High School. When accommodation is limited I am sure—he will himself agree—that the best students should be catered for. If there are two pupils seeking admission and if one of them had already remained in the institution for one or two years and had not succeeded in getting his promotion to a higher class, I am sure that the hon. members of this House will admit that the new pupil who is seeking admission and who is of an age to take advantage of the instruction that is being given in the institution should be preferred to one who had already been tried and found wanting. The fact that this particular pupil was not able to get beyond a certain stage in two years shows that he is not going to benefit any further by the education in that institution."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"That is not the way of giving secondary education."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I do not think that anybody wants universal secondary education. Universal education as far as I can understand applies really to primary education and to standards where compulsion is introduced. But with regard to secondary education, the use of it comes when the person attending an institution is able to benefit by the instruction that is given, and the fact that a pupil has not been able to get beyond a certain stage in so many years is ample proof that he has not really derived the benefit that he has to derive and it is but right that heads of institutions should have discretion in the matter of admitting pupils."

"The question of over-age was also raised by my friend Mr. Hameed Khan. There again the difficulty comes in, in this way. When there are pupils belonging to a certain age in a particular class, I think it really goes to retard the progress of other pupils if pupils over the school-going age are brought into the school. The whole question of discipline suffers and teaching also suffers to that extent and that is the reason I think why the Principal and Headmaster have wisely refrained from taking in pupils of a certain age especially when they are so much pressed for accommodation."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"It is all utopian."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"It is not utopian, it is practical education. Whatever my hon. Friend may think, I do not think he still thinks of going to school in spite of having reached a certain age. I won't certainly think of going to a school and disturbing the discipline of a particular institution for that is what will happen if persons over a certain age go to school. That is the reason why the Principal has wisely refrained from taking such pupils."

"I think it was my friend Mr. Uppi Sahib who raised the question of Superintendent of Arabic schools and I think it was Mr. Schamnad who raised the question as to how aid is given to the Arabic College at Kurnool."

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In the case of Sanskrit schools of course there is a Superintendent and that is due to the fact that there are a number of Sanskrit schools getting aid from the Government. The only Arabic college that is getting aid is the one at Kurnool and that is being superintended by a Muhammadan Deputy Inspector. When the number of Arabic schools increase and the Government see the necessity for the employment of a Superintendent for Arabic schools, the question of appointing an officer of that kind will be considered."

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—"Why do you not recognize these schools?"

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I am sorry I did not deal with the question of recognition of the Arabic schools that are in existence in the province. These schools are imparting only education in the Koran. If they begin to impart secular education these schools will be brought into recognition. So long as there is the question of religious neutrality it is rather difficult for the Government to recognize and aid institutions which are merely teaching Koran. If it is brought to the notice of Government that these schools are going further and are not merely confining themselves to the teaching of Koran and that on the other hand are going to produce Arabic teachers and those who are going to appear for the Madras or Andhra University Oriental Titles examination, then I am sure the question of grant in aid will be considered."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"May I know what is taught in the Sanskrit schools?"

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Sanskrit literature is taught and not merely religion."

"The question of schools for Muslim girls has been under consideration for a long time; but no decision has yet been arrived at. But I think the Hobart School for Girls does fulfil the wants of the Mussalman girls in the City of Madras, and that is being maintained as a separate institution for girls. As I have said in localities where the language of the Mussalman and the Hindu is the same, as it happens to be in Malabar and Tanjore and other parts, it is but right that these girls should go to the same schools as their Hindu sisters. I can quite understand the Mussalman wanting a separate institution for his girl when the language difficulty exists as in Madras and Kurnool but in localities like Malabar and Tanjore where the language is common to both Mussalmans and Hindus, I think the Mussalmans themselves will gain a great deal if their children attend the same school as the Hindu girls. If the language difficulty does not arise there is no need for a separate institution except in the case of religious instruction which, I say, is difficult at present; but the matter is under consideration with regard to the amendment of the Elementary Education Act. It may be possible when the Act is amended to have a teacher to impart religious instruction in the common school itself at a particular period."

"With regard to the District Educational Officer, Malabar, I think Mr. Schamnad referred to it, we found that the Special Mappilla Education Officer was not a necessity. We thought the needs of the district would be better served if there were two District Educational Officers—one for North Malabar and the other for South Malabar. An experienced Muslim officer has been placed as District Educational Officer in South Malabar and I am sure he

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

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is paying his best attention to Mappilla education and from what I have heard from gentlemen coming from there, I gather that matters have improved since he took charge. I hope therefore that my friend, Mr. Uppi Shih, will not press this motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar cannot move the motion No. 497 standing in his name."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I want the Government not to contribute anything for schools or colleges in which physiology is not taught. Sir, in the Christian College, they teach Scripture."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"But the point is this. It is the function of the University to fix the courses of study. The Government, I fear, have nothing to do with them."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"Beyond the curriculum, they can compel these colleges to teach physiology. In the colleges I have mentioned they are teaching Scripture outside the curricula; why should not physiology be taught? Scripture refers to the soul and physiology to the body. Unless the Government want to separate the soul from the body why should not they allow physiology to be taught?" (Laughter).

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I cannot allow the motion because the University fixes the courses of study, and the Government have nothing to do with them. What has the hon. Member to say regarding the point of order?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Personally, I think that this is not in order. The University are responsible for the fixing of the courses of study in the colleges; it is not the concern of the Government."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am not convinced as to the admissibility of this motion. The House will pass on to motion No. 498."

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move..."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is it the intention of the hon. Member to confine herself to the scope of this motion or to cover the other motions also? If the hon. Member wants to have a separate vote of the House on all her motions, I have no objection. But if she covers all the motions she has given notice of, there will be one disposal of them all and it will be to the convenience of the House."

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move—
"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,29,700 for Government Arts Colleges by Rs. 100."

- (1) To discuss the establishment of a regular school medical service;
- (2) the institution of special subjects in high schools and colleges for women; and
- (3) encouragement of higher education amongst girls of backward communities by instituting special scholarships in the Arts Colleges."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will not be justified in discussing the institution of special subjects in colleges for women, for the fixing of the syllabus for the colleges rests with the university and the Government have nothing to do with it."

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"Yes, Sir. Mr. President, Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Minister for Education for having made a provision in the budget for the introduction of alternative courses of study in the Queen Mary's College, Madras. I should only point out that the alternative courses should be suitable to our Indian conditions. Now we need not go far for an example. We have got Professor Karve's Indian University and the syllabus is framed to satisfy our needs. They are not only practical but they have an economic value. Under Professor Karve's scheme prominence is given to the vernaculars. Vernacular languages are very easy to master in a few years and the knowledge would be readily assimilated. The need for the imparting of instruction in the vernacular language is paramount. Sir, Macaulay's filtration theory has been a failure. Sir, Professor Karve's University follows the Japan University model. Japan is a free nation and they are getting the western system of knowledge imparted through their vernaculars. But, Sir, in our high schools English claims the primary attention instead of it occupying a secondary place. No doubt we do want a knowledge of English to be in touch with the modern sciences and with the world conditions. The education which we give to our girls should be such as to render them efficient householders, and intelligent mothers and good citizens. I have known educated young women who are not able to feed their children. This is because they do not receive any instruction in their high school careers, in hygiene, biology and physiology. Under the old school final curriculum, physiology was one of the subjects that was taught and the pupils were the better for it. Physiology, as every hon. Member is aware, deals with the functions of the human body. It is much more essential for our boys and girls to know the functions of their body than to learn everything about geography or history of the other parts of the world. In Professor Karve's scheme, anatomy is also taught and also a little of Bacteriology and composition of food stuffs, needle-work, music, painting and drawing which will make a woman accomplished in the real sense of the word. And these subjects should be included in the curriculum of our schools. (I am glad that there is a provision in the budget for music in the B.A. class.) I should like that all the above subjects should be taught in the high school classes themselves; for it is seldom that our girls are sent to schools after their 15th or 16th year and therefore it is necessary that their education should be finished before that time."

"Sir, the Bombay University has recognized the Entrance Examination of the Karve's High School for students who want to take up medicine. They have also recognized the training school for teachers. Many of the graduates of that university are Principals and Headmistresses and they have been found to be capable, efficient and good administrators and they have not been found wanting in culture or enlightenment. The object of education is not only to give the pupils cultural enlightenment but also to make them useful and in Professor Karve's experience the women who had passed out of this university have been found to be public-spirited and self-sacrificing. That is what education should aim at. But on the contrary, Sir, we find that young women who have spent so many years in our schools are not even able to feed their children nor able to keep their homes clean and sanitary."

[Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi] [25th March 1930]

4-45 p.m. "These are special subjects which could be taught only by special teachers. Now everyone teaches hygiene or domestic science. We want teachers who are specialized in these subjects."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is it not more the province of the university?"

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"This is a question for the Academic Council."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have been repeatedly telling the hon. Member not to refer to the course of studies."

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"I am referring to the high school curriculum, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will be in order only with reference to the high school department."

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"School medical service is a very important branch of preventive medicine. The value of school medical service has not been sufficiently understood in this country. In the high schools they have made it compulsory for boys but not for girls. In the case of primary school pupils it is compulsory only where compulsion is already in existence. The Principal of the Lady Willingdon College has reported that she finds it very necessary that the girls undergoing training as teachers should have the benefit of medical inspection. The school medical service should be organized as maternity services. The physical education committee has also made certain recommendations. There was also a women's committee which made similar recommendations. Government must see that these recommendations are carried out as early as possible. The aim of school medical service is very well brought out in the report of the school medical officer in England, Sir George Newman. He says the object of education is not only to develop the mind of children but also to make them alert, active and healthy citizens. We will have healthy intellect only in a healthy body. If the body is neglected, whatever knowledge the individual might possess and however intelligent he may be, he may not be able when he comes out of the school to use that knowledge for the benefit of himself and the community. The school medical inspection is not done here by special officers. It is very often done by inexperienced officers who have not had any training. This should be done by those medical officers who have had a course in the eye hospital, the ear hospital, the nose and throat hospital. Children suffer from ailments of ear, nose, etc., and if they are neglected they may end in serious complications, and incapacitate and invalidate them for life. These should be attended to by trained medical men. It will be only then that the children will be rendered healthy and the money spent on them will be remunerative. When medical inspection is done in the primary schools and the high schools, it is left to the parents of the children to attend to them or not. The authorities should see that the instructions are fully carried out. It has also an educative value; when the pupil is taught hygiene and the principles of health, the parents are also indirectly influenced. The Public Health department is spending much on teaching principles of hygiene and sanitation. If medical inspection is introduced into all schools and if care is taken to have it efficiently done, children will be taught the principles of health at an impressionable age. From the report of the other countries we know that such teaching has produced good results. Further medical inspection will be one of the best methods of introducing rural medical relief and I hope therefore that

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those hon. Members who are for the development of rural medical relief will support my motion. If medical inspection is done regularly and proper instruction is given on the principles of health it will benefit the poor children as well as the rich, the illiterate as well as the ignorant in the country. The other item I should like to speak about is girls' education."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"There is a distinct motion on that."

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"I shall speak on girls' secondary education. The secondary education for girls is in a backward condition, and particularly that of the Muslim girls."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question of Muslim girls was referred to in the previous debate."

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"There are many mission aided secondary schools for girls. Our girls do not attend mission schools because many of them are boarding schools and are away from the crowded localities of the city. Unless the secondary education of girls is provincialized there is no chance of a very large number of girls having the benefit of secondary education. Secondary education is in the hands of three agencies—the district boards, the local boards and the municipalities—and also Local Government. The district boards and the local bodies have not taken any initiative in respect of secondary education for girls because they are already engaged with elementary education. Now we find that the Government have not opened any school in the course of last year. As there are very few secondary schools for girls in the mufassal, the mufassal girls come to Madras and, not finding accommodation here, have to return home without education. Unless we have a sufficient number of girls who have had secondary education, we will not have enough number of women teachers for elementary schools. Again we want them to be trained as nurses, as health visitors and as midwives. Therefore, a sufficient number of secondary schools have to be opened. Again, the scholarships are available only for a few. The rest are handicapped for want of a sufficient number of scholarships. Among the backward communities very few women reach the stage of intermediate education, for example, the Oriya girls do not get any scholarships and they have to be going about asking individuals for financial help. If the backward people are to come on a par with the other communities in respect of education unless sufficient encouragement is given by the institution of special scholarships in the high school and collegiate department, it is not possible for these communities to make any progress."

* Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"I second the cut motion which has been so exhaustively moved by Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi. Sir, I propose confining my remarks to the high schools. The hon. Mover was speaking of special subjects in the high schools. There were many special subjects taught in the high schools and the students that went out of the schools went out with a certain amount of all-round general knowledge into the world. They knew something of history, something of geography and something of mathematics and so on. Now, Sir, the school final students that go out are not taught grammar yet they are called upon to write compositions. They are not taught geography so much so that they do not know the relationship between Delhi and India, Paris and France, and Berlin and Germany. I have actually put the question to some students as to where Berlin is situated

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and they have not been able to answer. Such is the state of affairs. Then about Indian history they do not know anything about the various periods, the Hindu period, the Mubammadan period and so on. The reason for all these is that they begin to specialize in the fourth form. The university does not teach physiology. It is better that it is taught in the high schools. There are many students who do not know where the heart is and whether it is circular or quadrangular. They speak of pulse. They do not know how the beating of the pulse is caused. They breathe but they do not know anything about the inhaling and exhaling of air, i.e., they do not know why we breathe in and breathe out. They eat but they do not know how the food is digested. They think the whole abdomen is one big cavity. They think all that they eat and drink go into that cavity. If I may say so some think that child is delivered from the stomach. Sir, many students pass their M.A. and M.L. without knowing where their brain is situated. That is the worst condition in which our children are placed to-day. It is better that they know the various organs of the body and their functions. The question of medical inspection was referred to. If you tell a student 'your heart is weak, your tonsils are enlarged' what are they to understand? What is the use of the medical inspection when the pupils know nothing of the various organs and their functions."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Will the hon. Member take much time?"

* Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"One thing more, Sir, and that is about the hopeless condition of the boarders in the various Government hostels. Sir, there is not sufficient accommodation for girls of all communities in the various hostels. They want only poor girls of only some communities for scholarships to be awarded, and what about the poor girls of all other communities? Nothing is being done for them. There are girls of backward communities, to whom scholarships should be more liberally given. Another thing is that in the widows' home only widows are allowed. What about the other children and girls who want to live in the hostel? Are they to become widows before they can get admission into that hostel? (Laughter.) I see, Sir, that the hon. Minister is otherwise engaged, and I hope, Sir, he will try to satisfy the needs of the children of all communities."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The Council will now adjourn, and re-assemble to-morrow at 11 a.m."

III

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

* List of institutions included in the Budget figure of Rs. 54,100 for 1930-31 under "47. R. a. Miscellaneous—Donations for charitable purposes."

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

[25th March 1930]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1643 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th March 1930, page 495 supra.]

The Hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR,
Minister to the Government of Madras.

Sir,

The deputation on behalf of the District Advancement Association, South Kanara, places before you the following matters for your kind and favourable consideration.

2. We know that the 'Temperance movement' is near and dear to you and to the present Ministry and we take hold of this opportunity to suggest to you, that the possibilities of manufacturing 'Power alcohol' may be thoroughly examined and if the Government should only succeed in this matter, there will no longer be any room for entertaining a fear of loss of Excise revenue to Government, as a result of the spread of the temperance movement. Dr. Fowler demonstrated at the British Exhibition the possibilities of the manufacture of industrial alcohol as a substitute for petrol, and his experiments are embodied in the Report of the Exhibition. We make bold to say that the cashew tree which grows wild in this district, yields of its fruit a very valuable form of alcohol, which is reported to have highly medicinal properties, particularly as a cure for cholera and diarrhoea. If only experiments are conducted to convert this cashew alcohol into 'Power or Industrial alcohol' as a substitute for petrol, it will become a very fruitful source of revenue to Government, and equally beneficial to the people, as all the waste lands in this district could be planted with cashew, which grows wild in these parts. We had urged this matter before the Hon. Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, when he visited this district during his tenure of office, and he had in a way, promised to enquire into this matter. We press the matter once again before you, Sir, and we hope, Government will yield to our request, and have some experiments carried out in the Tata's Research Institute, Bangalore, or elsewhere.

3. The next subject we wish to place before you is the opening of additional registration offices in this district, where we learn, no new registration offices have been opened since the year 1914. We wish to bring to your notice that the opening of new registration offices at Kadaba in Puttur taluk, at Badiadka and Nileshwar in Kasaragod taluk and at Shirva in Udipi taluk are felt to be an imminent necessity.

4. A registration office at Kadaba will serve 24 villages, which are at a distance of 12 to 36 miles from Puttur, and on an average about 256 registrations may be expected here, but if 10 villages of Beltangady sub-district and 14 of Sullia which can be conveniently added to it, are included the average registrations will rise to 460.

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5. As regards Badiadka, there has been an agitation for it from 1918, and if opened it will relieve the offices at Kasaragod, Vittal, Manjeshwar and Puttur. In all 19 villages of Kasaragod, 3 of Puttur, 1 of Manjeshwar, and 2 of Vittal will go to form this new office with about eight to nine hundred registrations. At present Kasaragod alone has 2,402 registrations which is too heavy. We learn Government intends to have one here, but only in 1931-32 but it may be expedited.

6. An office at Nileshwar will relieve Hosdrug and also Trikarpur, where the present registrations are about 2,600 and odd, at each office. Nileshwar has a population of 10,712. Nileshwar and 3 villages adjacent to it, belonging now to Hosdrug sub-district will, give more than 600 registrations. If we can add to this 4 villages of Trikarpur sub-district which give about 550 registrations, the total will aggregate to 1,150 registrations. Pepper cultivation is extending rapidly in these parts and is swelling the number of registrations in these parts.

7. To constitute the office at Shirva, 11 villages of Udipi Registration office, 7 of Mulki, 9 of Karkal, can be put together and will yield 600 to 700 registrations in a year.

8. We have only one word to say about the itinerant system, that Government seems to have in contemplation to meet with our demand, and that is, that the distribution of houses in the villages along the West Coast, is quite different from what it is elsewhere. This fact has been taken note of by the Agricultural and other departments, in bringing in new changes intended to benefit the villagers. The itinerant system therefore will not be successful here.

9. The health of the City of Mangalore requires urgent and prompt attention, and the Health department will confirm what we urge. The town is growing northwards and on account of its peculiar topographical features, it has already become a city of distances, dislocating the old business centres, unless facilities are afforded to allow the people to colonise southwards, many inconveniences to the people are bound to result. We urged this matter before His Excellency the Governor of Madras when he came here, and through his kind intervention, the South Indian Railway has promised to run motor coaches between the Mangalore and Ullal railway stations at a very early date. Ullal is the village on the other bank of the Nethravathi river, and has a population of over 5,000. It has picturesque scenery, and stands at sea level, with extensive stretches of vacant land. In short it is in every way suited for the location of a garden suburb of Mangalore. We request you, Sir, to send us the Town-planning expert and have the possibilities of converting Ullal into a garden suburb of Mangalore considered and worked out in detail, so that the people can set to work on the scheme at a very early date.

10. Lastly, we desire to bring to your notice the existence of leprosy in this town to a degree that would justify the extension of the Leper Act into this town provided of course, that adequate provision is made beforehand, by opening suitable leper asylums and homes, to receive the lepers.

11. In conclusion, we hope that your visit will be a fruitful source of good to the people of these parts, and we hope also that you will carry home some kind thoughts for the people and always have a warm corner for them in your heart. May God grant you long life, health and prosperity.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide Item III—Paper laid on the table of the House, page 542 supra.]

DONATIONS FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

List of institutions included in the Budget figure of Rs. 54,100 for 1930-31 under "47. R. a. Miscellaneous—Donations for Charitable purposes" [Page 390 of the Civil Budget Estimates.]

	Amount. RS.	Total. RS.
(i) Orphanages—		
1. Civil Orphan Asylums, Madras	1,200	1,200
(ii) Charitable institutions—		
Monegar Choultry—		
2. Indian Poor Asylum or Monegar Choultry ..	7,000	
3. Municipal assessment	150	
4. Indian Infirmary (Nabob's donation)	1,050	
		8,200
Other items—		
5. Friend-in-Need Society, Madras	15,000	
6. Do. Ootacamund	1,500	
7. Grant to Salvation Army towards the extension and maintenance of the Rescue Home for Women, Madras	1,200	
		17,700
(iii) Langarkhanas—		
8. Triplicane Poor House	4,800	4,800
Other Langarkhanas—		
9. Kurnool langarkhana	360	
10. Nellore do.	2,940	
11. Vellore do.	4,176	
12. Arcot do.	1,200	
		8,700
(iv) Indian choultries—		
13. Anantapur Munro's choultry	2,050	
14. South Arcot Sadasiva Rao Reddi choultry, Tirupapuliyur	679	
15. The Nilgiris choultries—		
(a) Agraharam chatram at Ootacamund (Rs. 120)		
(b) Choultries maintained by District Board (Rs. 460)		580
16. Sholinghur Annadhana chatram	1,281	
		4,600

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	Amount. RS.	Total. RS.
(v) Miscellaneous—		
17. Madras Society for the Protection of Children.	3,000	3,000
18. Allowances to Carnatic stipendiaries and others.	100	100
19. Muhammadan Gosha Women's Aid Society ..	800	800
20. Other items—		
(a) Burial charges of paupers		
(b) Relief to British subjects in Pondicherry.		
(c) Charges on account of marine crews of vessels sailing under British colours shipwrecked	5,000	5,000
(d) Charges on account of repatriation of Indians		
(e) Allowances for services in durghas for teaching Koran and for maintenance of a mutt in North Arcot		
Total		54,100

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Wednesday, the 26th 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, Kt., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.	Leach, I.C.S., Mr. A. G.
Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.	Leech, Mr. A. J.
Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.	Luker, Mr. A. T.
Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. H. G.	Maharaja of Jeypore.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.	Maharaja of Pithapuram.
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.	Mahmud Schammad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Setaratnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.	Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib K.	Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S.
Abdul Razaak Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	Muhammad.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.	Muniswami Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur B.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara alias Kumaran Raman.
Arundaswami Udayar, Mr. S.	Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) S.
Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar, Mr. M.	Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Bhanoji, Rao, Mr. A. V.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.	Narasimha Rao, Mr. M.
Bhooshayya, Mr. P.	Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.	Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.	Raja of Kallikota.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.	Ramalinga Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Rao Sahib P. J.	Ramamurti, I.C.S., Mr. S. V.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.	Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.	Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Govinda Rao Nayudu, Rao Bahadur P.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Gray, C.S.I., I.C.S., Mr. J.	Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.	Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Harischandrudu Nayudu, Mr. A.	Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.	Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Hilton Brown, I.C.S., Mr.	Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
James, Mr. F. E.	Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
John, Mr. V. Ch.	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.	Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.
Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.	Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	Siva Rao, Mr. P.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Srinivasa Rao, Mr. Nagar.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.	Srinivasan, Rao Sahib B.
Krishnan, Mr. K.	Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.	Suryanarayana Ayyar, Mr. K. V.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.	Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib Syed.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
Lakshmana Reddi, Mr. G.	Vanavudaiya Goundar, Mr. S. V.
	Venkataramayya Nayudu, Rao Sahib Badeti.
	Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
	Wood, Mr. C. E.
	Zamindar of Singampatti.

[26th March 1930]

I
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
STARRED QUESTIONS

Industries

Retrenchment in the crafts section of the School of Arts, Madras.

* 1644 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Director of Industries has submitted proposals for retrenchment in the paid establishment of maistris, skilled workmen, etc., of the crafts section of the School of Arts, Madras; and

(b) if so, what those proposals are and the orders, if any, of the Government passed thereon?

A.—(a) & (b) The Director of Industries has proposed the abolition of two permanent posts on Rs. 30—1—40 and the reduction of a portion of the temporary staff of skilled workmen, resulting in all in an annual saving of Rs. 4,580. The Government have not yet passed orders on the Director's proposals.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know the reason, Sir, that led the Director of Industries to propose the abolition of those posts?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Because the Superintendent thought that the institution did not require them and they could be abolished without loss of efficiency."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"What is the work that these maistris were doing?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"They are assisting the students in preparing their work and in supervising them."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know if that is now considered unnecessary, or if that work has now ceased to exist?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"The work still continues, but we find that a few appointments could be done away with."

Cost of the carpet weaving section.

* 1645 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state the net cost of the carpet weaving section to the Government during each of the last three years as compared with the annual cost of a teacher and two maistris, if they are transferred to any other local institution where similar instruction is now being imparted?

A.—The Government have called for the information.

Appointment of the Assistant Superintendent of the School of Arts.

* 1646 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the Madras Public Services Commission has been approached to invite applications and submit proposals for filling the post of Assistant Superintendent of the School of Arts and, if not, why not?

A.—The Madras Services Commission have been addressed in the matter.

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Is it the same system that is followed in the other departments, for example the Education Department? I mean the system of referring matters to the Madras Services Commission."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"I am not concerned with that, Sir."

Scholarships to mufassal students in the Madras Trades School.

* 1647 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of scholarships given to students coming from the mufassal to the Trades School in Madras and the amount of each scholarship;

(b) whether the wages earned by the scholarship-holder at the factory or workshop where he works as an apprentice, are deducted from the scholarship amount to be given to him and, if so, why; and

(c) what amount is actually given to the scholarship-holder after making such deduction?

A.—(a) Twelve scholarships of the value of Rs. 20 per mensem.

(b) The scholarship was introduced mainly to help mufassal youths who happen to get admitted into workshops which are either unable to pay anything at all or pay merely a nominal wage and if, in any case, the apprentices earn a reasonable wage in the firms the raison d'être for the grant of the full amount disappears.

(c) It depends upon the individual earnings.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"When were these scholarships awarded, Sir?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Last year."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"What month was it, July?"

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

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Were the students who were awarded scholarships notified?"

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

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Was the fact that these people were employed in other workshops known to the Government when the scholarships were awarded to them?"

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

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Were the scholarships made available to them in spite of the knowledge on the part of the Government that these people were getting varying sums from other employers?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"This was allowed only in the case of mufassal students who came all the way here to this school."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Were these conditions notified at the time the scholarships were awarded to these students?"

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

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Can he find it out, Sir?"

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

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Medical*Alleged improper compounding of mixtures in some hospitals.*

* 1648 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that the mixtures given to poor patients in some of the Government hospitals are not properly compounded; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Surgeon-General, Major-General Megaw, found that some of the stock mixtures made and kept in big hospitals did not contain all the ingredients they were said to be composed of?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government are aware that in the course of his inspections Major-General Megaw found that the stock mixtures kept in medical institutions were very much below the stated strength in many cases and that he has issued the necessary instructions to ensure a close supervision of the stock mixtures.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“May I know, Sir, whether the deficiency in the ingredients was due to the underhand dealings on the part of the compounders and whether the ingredients that were not used were sold away by them?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“I do not think it can be anything else.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“What steps have the Government taken to put an end to this pernicious system?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“Greater check.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“What are the District Medical Officers doing in the district hospitals? Are they not supposed to be supervising the stock as well as the preparation of the medicines?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“They are supervising.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“When in spite of the supervision the deficiency was detected by the Surgeon-General on his inspection, does the hon. Minister still maintain that the District Medical Officers are doing their duty?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“That is why in the case of those who were not doing their duty they have been warned to be more careful.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“May I know, Sir, whether in all the institutions the Surgeon-General found the deficiency?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“Certain institutions were examined, and in some the deficiency was found.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“How long was this unsatisfactory system in vogue?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“It was not supposed to be in vogue till it was found out in some institutions, and it is not known when it was started.”

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Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“Is it true that this deficiency is due to the fact that good medicines are not really supplied to the mufassal dispensaries and the officers in charge of these institutions have to make up by adding aqua?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“The information given by the hon. Member is quite wrong.”

Mr. K. V. SURYANARAYANA AYYAR:—“May I know whether anybody in the department has been punished with regard to this matter?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“My recollection is that some compounders were punished.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“Only compounders or any other officers?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“Only compounders.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“Why have the higher officers who have been careless in supervision not been brought to book and punished in the same way?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“It was more the guilt of the compounders, though the officers might not have supervised carefully.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“May I enquire what steps were taken in order to check this and to find out whether the medical officers were incompetent or indifferent with regard to this matter?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“The officers are quite competent to do it, and they have been asked to be more careful.”

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

* 1649 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to the answer given to my question No. 1030 on 20th January 1930, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have issued, and if not, when they are going to issue, new rules under the Motor Vehicles Act fixing the speed limit of motor vehicles and regulating traffic so as to prevent accidents; and

(b) whether Government have taken action to keep themselves regularly informed of serious accidents especially those resulting in grievous hurt and death?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (a) of question No. 1488 given at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 24th February 1930. The question will be considered by a committee appointed to revise the Motor Vehicles Rules.

(b) No. The matter will be considered.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“May I enquire who the members of this committee are, when this committee was appointed and when this committee is expected to furnish its report?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“As I said yesterday, this committee was appointed two or three months ago, and it did not proceed with its work because we understand that

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there is a committee appointed by the Bombay Government which is considering this matter. We want to proceed after we see what action it proposes."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire why this Government should wait for the experience of the Bombay Committee, when they have got their own experience here in regard to the matter ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member's first supplementary question has not yet been fully answered. "

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

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Why should they wait for the Bombay Committee's report ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Because, what is good for Bombay is good for Madras. "

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Does the hon. the Home Member really mean that this matter will be considered only after he receives that report ? "

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" What does he mean ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I have answered it, Sir. "

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know if the matter is being continually considered or is kept pending ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" It is obvious that we should wait for the report. "

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know whether the Government considered the question of getting occasional reports of accidents in the mufassal and publishing them ? "

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

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire why the Government is not giving orders that as soon as accidents occur they should at least be reported to the Government ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I know the hon. Member has been very keen on this matter and has been urging on the Government to collect this information. I may say for the satisfaction of the hon. Member that I am prepared to take action in the direction required. "

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—" Will the Government be pleased to publish the terms of reference and the personnel of the committee, so that representations may be made to them ? "

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

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—" And also ask the committee to take evidence and receive representations ? "

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

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Police

Law lecturers in the Police Training School at Vellore.

* 1650 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many Law lecturers there are in the Police Training School at Vellore;

(b) how many of them are graduates;

(c) how many of the lecturers are Brahmans and how many of them are non-Brahmans;

(d) what are their academic qualifications;

(e) whether there are not enough non-Brahman officers in the Presidency who are qualified for those posts;

(f) if so, what are the special circumstances which led to the appointment of these Brahmans; and

(g) whether it is a fact that all these lecturers are southerners?

A.—(a) Five.

(b) One.

(c) Four are Brahmans and one a Christian.

(d) One B.A., one F.A., and three matriculates.

(e) & (f) The Government have no information.

(g) Yes.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Arising out of the answer to clause (d), may I know whether the Christian gentleman is a B.A., F.A., or a matriculate ? "

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

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know, with reference to the answer to clause (g) that all the lecturers are southerners, whether the hon. the Home Member will take into consideration the advisability of appointing men from different parts of the Presidency ? "

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

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Is it the case that at present all the students are from the south only ? "

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" With reference to clause (d), may I know what is their qualification to teach law ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" They have learnt law sufficient to teach in the Police Training School. "

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Are they graduates of the Law College ? "

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

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

II

MOTIONS ON THE BUDGET—*cont.*DEMAND XX—EDUCATION (TRANSFERRED)—*cont.*

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The Council will now resume the debate on Motion moved by Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi. I think this will be the last motion to discuss on this Demand, because the Demand will be put to the vote at 12-25."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—"Mr. President, I rise to support the cut motion moved by the Deputy President yesterday. In so doing, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister the poor facilities afforded to the depressed classes for getting higher education. Yesterday, in reply to a question with regard to the depressed classes, the hon. Minister said that in the Madras and the Andhra Universities the depressed class boys that were studying there were so few. So, if we turn to the question of girls that are now in the Arts colleges, it will be practically nil.

"Coming to the figures in the budget itself, at page 223, the only increase appears to be under the item of scholarships and stipends. Working roughly, I think it will be able to give facilities only to 15 or 20 students, and of these if the depressed classes and the backward communities are considered, it will be practically nil or perhaps one or two. So, Sir, the facilities afforded for the higher education of the depressed class girls is not what we all expect it to be.

"Now, coming to the token cut of which I have given notice, in order to increase the hostel accommodation of girls coming from the mufassal, I have to bring to the notice of Government that at present the depressed class students are admitted in the Christian hostel attached to the Lady Willingdon College. I find from the budget, Sir, that there is no provision at all for increasing the hostel accommodation available for girls coming from the mufassal. Sir, there are many districts in the Presidency which have no training schools for girls, and such girls have to go either to Madras or to some other centre where there are facilities. Yesterday, the hon. Minister himself suggested that he would like students from the mufassal districts to choose either Trichinopoly or Madras, so that they may come in contact with others. Now, Sir, recently, the authorities connected with the Lady Willingdon College put up a notice regarding the admission of students to the hostel. One of the difficulties that I find here is that the students seeking admission for this hostel must sit for a selection examination on the 5th of April. Taking the economic condition of the depressed classes into consideration, I do not think any student will be able to bear this charge. Secondly, Sir, they have fixed the date for receiving applications as 25th March and this debars a student passing in the current year from seeking admission this year to the college or the hostel attached thereto. On making a representation to the Principal herself, I received a reply to the effect that the accommodation for higher elementary training students was limited, that applicants from the city had to be given preference in the matter of admission and that it would be

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necessary for the candidates to appear for the selection examination. Hostel accommodation is not provided for pupils in the Christian hostel unless they are in receipt of Government or Labour Department scholarships. This is proof of the fact that there is restriction as regards the admission of students from the mufassal. Although the selection examination for admission is not confined to the mufassal students only, this is also a hardship. Again, Sir, there is another difficulty. The students who gain admission to the Lady Willingdon Training College have to seek the help of the Labour department. I do not think the policy pursued is liberal enough to give advanced education to the depressed classes. Last year I moved a token cut to point out the difficulties undergone by the girls studying in the Lady Willingdon Training College in having to walk to the college. The hon. Minister told me on that occasion that he would look into the matter. But so far I find that nothing has been done. I suggest that the Government should now at least assist some aided agency either in South Arcot or Tanjore to bring a hostel into existence to afford facilities for girls in those areas. There are no facilities now for female students at all.

"Sir, coming now to the question of the facilities afforded for the education of the depressed classes boys, I submit that the recent move of the Government to transfer the management of schools from the Labour department to the Education Department is not appreciated by the community in the districts. Sir, the cry of the representatives of the depressed classes has been that the management of the schools meant for the depressed classes should not be left in the hands of the local bodies. We know only too well the treatment meted out to us by the members of the caste Hindu communities. They will not allow the depressed classes to come up. The recent move of the Government to have the management of schools transferred to the Education Department is not therefore sound at all. I happen to be one of the members of the Committee constituted by the Government to consider this question and I strongly opposed such a move along with some other members. But with all that, the Education Department has been put in charge of the supervision of the depressed classes schools. Sir, I recently happened to travel in the district of South Arcot. Many members of the depressed classes came to see me and represented their grievances. They complained that the taluk board and district board members had already begun to ill-treat and oppress them. I know that the hon. the Chief Minister has in his heart the uplift of the depressed classes; but the recent move of the Government, I again submit, is not sound at all. I would request the hon. the Minister to consider this question and see that the schools which were managed and supervised by the Labour department are left in their hands only and not allowed to be interfered with by the Education Department.

"Sir, I have given notice of another cut motion under this Demand to draw attention to the delay in the Educational Councils getting their grants and the consequent inconvenience to the correspondents of schools. I know of a case where correspondents of schools were given cheques for the grants due to them by the President of the District Educational Council and they had to return empty-handed from the bank on account of the fact that there were no funds for the purpose lying with the bank. This shows the difficulties experienced by the correspondents, by the Government not putting in the hands of the District Educational Councils, the money granted to them, in time.

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"Sir, there is another cut motion of mine coming up later on. Under that motion I wish to draw the attention of the Government to make proper rules as to the inspection notes and recommendation for merit grants made by Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors. I do not think there is any definite rule now with regard to this. During the past few years there have been a lot of recommendations made by Deputy Inspectors and several night schools were opened in the Nilgiris. One Deputy Inspector found the need for a number of night schools and actually opened about 30 of them. Some time later another Deputy Inspector came and said that there was no necessity for night schools at all and the result is that to-day there are no night schools in the Nilgiris. As regards the question of recommendations for merit grants, as I submitted, there are no fixed rules. I think it is high time that the Government made some rules to be followed by the educational authorities in making recommendations for merit grants."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Mr. President, may I move my cut motion at this stage?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member may speak on it now."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Mr. President, I shall confine my remarks to one aspect of education. I think in a discussion like this it is necessary that we should take a broader view of the educational policy. My object therefore in raising this question of the educational policy of the Government is not to criticize the action of the hon. Minister, but to strengthen his hands and to request him to take courage in both hands and chalk out an original policy which will make higher education in this presidency a real blessing."

"Sir, the Director of Public Instruction in his report says that education is top-heavy and that there is very great danger of the coach of education being laden at the top without a corresponding strengthening of the elementary structure below. He very clearly says that elementary education must be so improved as to bring into existence an enlightened electorate. That is a matter, he goes on to say, of infinitely greater importance, mark the words, *infinitely greater importance* than the multiplicity of schools and colleges. This remark coming, as it does, with all the weight of the authority of the Director of Public Instruction is of very great importance in connexion with the demand of hon. Members for starting more colleges in their own districts at their own doors. I would ask the hon. the Minister not to yield to pressure in a matter of this kind and not to give effect to the recommendation to sanction for the Government college professors the higher pay fixed, as has been said, in accordance with the recommendations of the Lee Commission. He may think that the enhancement in the pay suggested by the Lee Commission report is absolutely necessary to attract the best kind of professors. I gather that this is his idea from the fact that he is keeping vacant, as seen in the latest quarterly list, 31 to 53 of these posts to be filled by professors recruited on this revised scale. I have taken objection already to class I scale. I do not think these scales have any proportion to existing economic conditions. The conditions are now normal and are even more favourable than pre-war conditions. So some kind of retrenchment is necessary, and there is no justification for the increase."

"Sir, it is a tragic sight to see so many colleges existing like so many standardized manufactories turning out one kind of product with only one

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definite goal, namely, service. It is this goal of service that attracts so many pupils to these colleges. Knowing the terrible unemployment problem facing us all, it is most deplorable that parents should still send their young ones to these institutions to swell later on the number of the unemployed. People who send their sons to England and other western countries for higher academic qualifications have also in view this definite goal of service."

"Sir, the policy of Government in working from the top downwards was the conviction that higher education would, from the top, penetrate downwards and permeate the masses. But unfortunately we see that higher education has had the opposite effect of depleting villages of the people who can command the confidence of the villagers and interest the latter in the principles of co-operation, sanitation, etc., which are of very great importance to villages. All these educated men leave the villages and go to the cities in search of employment. How many graduates are available to go to the villages and interest themselves heartily in the schemes for rural development which are of absolute necessity and infinitely far more important than getting into the charming circle of government servants?"

"As regards research, I have to say a word. In other countries research work has some kind of direct relation to the economic prosperity of the people, whereas in this country even people with high educational qualifications passing with distinction in Chemistry, Physics and so on are finding their way to the Law College instead of doing some sort of research work for the industrial progress of their land. I cannot understand what connexion there is between Chemistry and Law. How many of these people are making research resulting in tangible benefit to their fellowmen? How many of these men pursue the result of their researches by publishing literature so as to equip their countrymen with greater knowledge of the industrial possibilities of the country? Industrial prosperity and progress connote economic prosperity. But these do not appeal to the products of our colleges. To all of them the goal is service. When this is the case any number of committees enquiring into the unemployment problem cannot solve the question. This is a psychological question and it requires a change in the angle of vision. And so long as that change does not take place, it is useless for us to make any re-adjustment or alteration in our programme of education, without overhauling it completely. I know, Sir, that on the motion of one of my hon. Friends (Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar) a committee was constituted in order to overhaul education and the committee thought that secondary schools should give the bulk of the people a very good preparation for life. Although nearly seven or eight years have passed since the committee made this suggestion, I do not know whether the question has been decided by the Government in the way it was thought to be decided. Subsequent committees have been grinding and grinding at it, grinding it out of shape."

"Sir, I hope the hon. the Minister will not yield to pressure and start more colleges. He has been very liberal to the Government colleges. But has he been bold enough to assert his individuality and devise a machinery whereby professors in aided colleges might have security of tenure. The only result of the enquiry made by him in this connexion, as seen from a Government Order is that the professors have to be given three months' notice and that the management likewise has to be given three months' notice. Is that an adequate safeguard, Sir?"

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11-30
a.m.

"Do we not hear that in this Province persons who have been in the service of private institutions for 15 years or 20 years have been given, in their 45th or 50th year, three months' notice to quit their service that is, at a time and age when it is impossible for them to enter other walks of life? I can understand a man who after the first year or the second year of his service is sent away because he is unfit for work or of another being sent out at any stage if he becomes an invalid and therefore unable to cope with the heavy work in the college. But I cannot understand people, who have put in several years of service, being sent away at their 45th or 50th year because the management want to appoint certain other classes of men. I would therefore suggest that an Arbitration Board just as they have in Bengal be constituted for this Province also. I would ask the hon. Minister to have some kind of Arbitration Board consisting of both officials as well as heads of these institutions so that some of the grievances of the professors, men who work very hard and as a rule much harder than professors in Government colleges may be redressed and their position bettered. At least they may have the satisfaction of their grievances being considered and better security of tenure being guaranteed. In this connexion I crave your pardon to ask the hon. Minister to be a little more sympathetic towards the community which I represent. Of the 85 per cent of the illiterate people, as it has been shown in the census, belonging to the Indian Christian community most of them belong to that community which I more particularly represent namely the Roman Catholics. I do not want special favours such as those demanded by Muslim friends or others. I can only say that we are far worse than the depressed classes. At least they have a Labour Department, a Labour Officer and Rs. 4 or 5 lakhs are spent for their uplift. I request the hon. Minister to permit us to open training schools for boys and girls in certain localities. It is no argument to say that other schools are existing in the neighbourhood. I would ask the hon. Minister to consider the special grievances and disabilities under which we labour. We are a set of people who have an authority to interpret the gospel and not in our own way and therefore we do not want it to be interpreted to us by others. Therefore there is no use asking us to join institutions where we shall have to submit to attending lectures which we cannot subscribe to and accept. So considering all these special difficulties I would ask the hon. Minister to allow us to have certain training schools at least one or two in the different linguistic areas in this Presidency so that we may have a number of trained mistresses and trained teachers who may co-operate with Government and other communities in this grand work of expansion of elementary education which the Government have so much at heart and which the Director of Public Instruction regards as being infinitely of greater importance than this top-heavy education without a corresponding strengthening of the education at the base. I am also thankful to the hon. the Minister for helping the orphanages that exist for the uplift of children of my community who are practically uncared for. It was due to his initiative that these grants have been increased and I hope he will continue to show the same sympathy to our orphanages which he has been extending till now."

SWAMI A. S. SAHAJANANDAM:—"மூலாதாரப் படிப்பு.—தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள் மக்களிடையே இன்னும் மூலாதாரப் படிப்பு சரியாகப் பரவாத போதிலும் முயற்சிகள் அரசாங்கத்தாரால் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பட

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வில்லை. அரசாங்கத்தார் நேராக இன்னும் எலிமெண்டரி பாடசாலைகளை நிறுத்தவில்லை. தாலுக் போர்டார், முனிசிபாலிட்டியார்கள் மூலமாக ஏற்படுத்தி வந்தார்கள். தாலுக் போர்டு, முனிசிபாலிட்டி முதலானவைகளில் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்குப் போதிய பிரதிநிதித்துவங்களில்லாதபடியால் போதிய பாடசாலைகள் ஏற்படுத்த முடியவில்லை. நாட்டில் மூடப்பழக்க வழக்கங்கள் அரசாங்கத்தாரது தோன்றாத்தனையால் நிலைபெற்றுள்ளமட்டும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு கல்வி வசதிகளை ஏற்படுத்த முடியாது. உதாரணமாக யானிருக்கும் ஊராகிய சிதம்பரத்தில் ஆதி கிராவிடர்கட்கென முனிசிபாலிட்டியாரால் ஒரு ஸ்கூல்கூட ஏற்படுத்தப்படவில்லை. பரந்த இடத்தையுடைய தாலுகாவில் தாலுக் போர்டில் நூறு கிராமத்திற்குக்கூட ஒரு பாடசாலை ஏற்படுத்தவில்லையென நிச்சயமாகவே சொல்லுகிறேன். உண்மை தெரியவேண்டுமானால் சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவில் எத்தனை கிராமங்களிருக்கின்றன. எத்தனை பாடசாலைகள் தாலுக் போர்டாரால் வைத்து நடத்தப்படுகின்றன. அவற்றில் எத்தனை தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கென வைத்துள்ளார்களென்பதை விசாரித்துப் பார்த்தால் யான் சொல்லியது சரியெனத் தோன்றும்.

"எயிட்டி ஸ்கூல்கள்.—சில மிஷினரிகள் உள்ளவாறே பாடுபட்டு வருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் அவர்கள் நோக்கமெல்லாம் தங்கள் மதத்தில் சேர்க்கவேண்டுமென்றிருப்பதால் அது விஷங்கலந்த அன்னம்போலாகிறது. சாதாரணமாகத் தனிப்பட்ட நபர்கள் வைத்து நடத்தும் பாடசாலைகளுக்கு அரசாங்கத்தார் போதிய கிரான்டு கொடுப்பதில்லை. ஒருவன் போதனா முறை கலாசாலையில் பயிலும் மாணவனுக்கும்கூட அவனுக்கு ஸ்டைபெண்டு மாதம் 10 ரூபாய்கள் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அவனே போதனா முறை பயின்று ஆசிரியனாக வரும்போது மாதம் ஒன்றுக்கு 6 ரூபாய்கள் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அவனே தாலுக் போர்டு முனிசிபல் ஸ்கூல்களுக்கு உபாத்தியாயராகச் சென்றால் 18 ரூபாயில் தொடங்கி ரூ. 25 வரை கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அவனே தனிமையாக வைத்து நடத்தினால் 6 ரூபாய்கள் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். இந்த 6 ரூபாய்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு எப்படி அவன் ஜீவிப்பான். தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மாணவர்களிடமிருந்து ஒன்றும் எதிர்பாரக்கமுடியாது. அதனால் சிலர் வயிற்றைக் கழுவும்பொருட்டு வேறு வேலைகளுள் செய்ய ஆரம்பித்துவிடுகிறார்கள். அதனால் பாடசாலை கெட்டுவிடுகிறது.

"வேலி பயிரை மேய்கிறது.—சில பரிசுநாதிகாரிகள் உண்மையாகவே பாடுபடுகிறார்கள். சிலர் பயன் கருதுபவராயிருந்தால் அவர்கள் செய்யும் அக்கிரமங்களுக்கு அளவே இல்லை. நன்றாக நடத்திவரும் பாடசாலைகளையும் கெடுத்துவிடுகிறார்கள். சந்தோஷம் வந்தால் ஒன்றுமில்லாத பாடசாலைகளுக்கும் நல்ல கிரான்டு வாங்கிக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே எயிட்டி ஸ்கூல்களுக்குப் போதிய உதவியில்லாமையால் பிரைவேட் மாணேஜ்மெண்ட் ஸ்கூல்கள் முன்னேற்றமடையாமலும் பரவாமலும் இருக்கின்றன.

"லேபர் ஸ்கூல்கள்.—ஜில்லா லேபர் ஆபீஸாரால் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டு வரும் பாடசாலைகள் தற்போது பரவி வருகின்றன. இவைகள் முக்கியமாகத் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்காகவே வைத்துவருகிற படியால் சரியா

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னபடி வேலைசெய்துவருகின்றன. ஆனால் லேபர் டிப்பார்ட்மெண்டு வேலை சில ஜில்லாக்களில் அதிகும் சில தாலுக்காக்களிலேயே தொடங்கியுள்ளபடியால் போதுமானவரை கல்வி பரவவில்லை. சில இடங்களில் லேபர் ஸ்கூல் சூப்பிரிண்டெண்டுகள் உபாத்திமார்களைப் படுத்திவரும் பாட்டிற்கு அளவே இல்லை. இவ்விஷயம் முக்கியமாக கவனிக்கவேண்டியது. லேபர் பாடசாலைகளை சில தாலுக்காக்களில் தாலுக்கைபோர்டாரிடம் ஒப்புவிக்க அரசாங்கத்தார் முயல்வதாகத் தெரிகிறது. அப்படி செய்வதனால் அதைவிட பாடசாலைகளை எடுத்துவிடுவதே நல்லது. தாலுக்கைபோர்டாரால் சரியானபடி பாடசாலைகளைப்படுத்த வில்லையென்றே முன்னுள்ள அதிகாரிகள் தீர்க்கமாகச் சிந்தித்து ஸபெஷல் டிப்பார்ட்மெண்டு ஏற்படுத்தி இவ்வளவு தூரம் பரவவைத்தார்கள். அவற்றை மறுபடியும் லோக்கல் போர்டிடம் கொடுத்தல் ஆட்டை வளர்த்து கசாப்பு கடைகாரனிடம் ஒப்புவித்தல்போலாகிறது. தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள் படிக்கக்கூடாதென நினைப்பவர்களிடம் கொடுப்பதால் நாளடைவில் அவற்றை ஒழித்து இமைத்து பாடசாலைகளாகவே முடியும். தாலுக்கைபோர்டாரிடம் எவ்வளவு பணம் கொடுக்கிறார்களோ அந்தப் பணத்தை லேபர் டிப்பார்ட்மெண்டிலேயே வைத்துக்கொண்டு இன்னும் பல சிப்பந்திகள் வைத்துக் கொண்டு நடத்தலாம். லேபர் ஸ்கூல்களை தாலுக்கைபோர்டாரிடம் ஒப்புவிக்க எந்தக் காரணங்களைச் சொல்லுகிறார்களோ அந்தக் காரணங்கள் சரியான காரணங்களல்ல. அவை குருட்டு காரணங்களேயாம். இவ்விஷயம் டிப்பரஸ் கிளாஸ் அட்வைஸரி கமிட்டியின் அபிப்பிராயத்தைக் கேட்டுச் செய்வது நலம்.

“ஹாஸ்டல்கள்—லேபர் டிப்பார்ட்மெண்டாரால் ஆங்காங்கும் பாடசாலைகள் வைத்துவருவதால் வைத்த விடங்களெல்லாம் ஜனங்களுக்குள் படிப்பின் ஆவல் அதிகமாகிவிட்டது. யானிருக்கும் தென்னார்க்காடு ஜில்லாவில் இரண்டு தாலுக்காக்களில் அதாவது சிதம்பரம் விருத்தாஜலம் தாலுக்காக்களில் சுமார் 200-க்கு அதிகமான பாடசாலைகளைப்படுத்தினாள். ஜில்லா முழுமையுமில்லாவிட்டாலும் வேலை நடந்த இரண்டு தாலுக்காவிலுள்ள லேபர் பாடசாலைகளில் ஒரு பாடசாலைக்கு அல்லது ஒரு கிராமத்துக்கு ஒரு பையன் வீதம் வந்தாலும் மிகவும் குறைந்தது 200 பிள்ளைகளுக்கு ஹாஸ்டல் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். அல்லது சாதாரணமாக சிதம்பரம் தாலுக்காவிற்கு 500 கிராமங்களிருக்கின்றன. கிராமத்திற்கு ஒரு பையனுக்கு ஹாஸ்டல் கொடுத்தாலும் தாலுக்கா ஒன்றுக்கு 500 பிள்ளைகளுக்கு ஹாஸ்டல் வைக்கவேண்டும். இவ்விஷயத்தை உடனே கவனிக்கவேண்டும். அரசாங்கத்தார் தாமே வைத்து நடத்தும் ஹாஸ்டல்களுக்கு ஏராளமான பணஞ் செலவழிக்கிறார்கள். மற்றவர்கள் நடத்தும் ஹாஸ்டல்களுக்குப் போதிய பணம் கொடுப்பதில்லை.

“மூலாதாரப்படிப்போடு வியவசாயம், தச்சு, தறி, கொல்லு முதலிய தொழில்களும் கற்றுக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும். வெறும் எலிமெண்டரி படிப்பால் யாதும் பயன் விளையாது. வியவசாய காலேஜ்களையும், டிப்பார்ட்மெண்டையும் அடியோடும் ஒழித்துவிடவேண்டும். இந்த இலாகாவில் படிப்பவர்கள் பயிற்சி பெற்றவர்கள் என்றும் பயிரிடக்காண்கிறோம். அவற்றை யொழித்து ஒவ்வொரு எலிமெண்டரி பாடசாலைகளோடும்

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இரண்டேக்கர் நிலம், ஒரு ஜதை மாடு முதலியன கொடுத்து வியவசாயப் படிப்பைக் கூடவே விருத்தி செய்யவேண்டும்.

“நடுத்தரப் படிப்பு ஆதிதிராவிடர்கட்கு நடுத்தரக் கல்வி வசதிக்கு அரசாங்கத்தார் சிறு உபகாரச் சம்பளங்கள் அளித்து வருவதற்கு நன்றி பாராட்டுகிறேன். அது போதாது. முஸ்லீம்களுக்கும் ஆங்கிலோ இந்தியர்களுக்கும் எவ்வாறு தனிப் பாடசாலைகளைப்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளனவோ அவ்வாறே ஆதி திராவிடர்கட்கும் ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அரசாங்கத்தார் இதுவரைக்கும் ஆதிதிராவிடர்கட்குத் தனிமையாக நடுத்தரக் கல்லூரி ஒன்றும் ஏற்படுத்தவில்லை. மற்றைய கல்லூரிகளில் ஏன் சேர்ந்து படிக்கக்கூடாதென்று கேட்கலாம். மிகவும் ஓடப் பழகியுள்ளவர்களோடு நடந்தறியாதவனை பந்தயம் விடுவது போலாகும். கல்வி வேலையே பல ஜன்மங்களாக ஊரிய இரத்தம் ஓடுகிற பிராமணர், வேளாளர் முதலானவர்களின் பிள்ளைகளோடு அதைக் கனவிலும் அறியாத எங்கள் பிள்ளைகள் போட்டி செய்து படித்து முன்னுக்குவாழுடியாது. ஆதலால் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட சமூக நன்மையைக் கருதி அரசாங்கத்தாரே ஜில்லாவிற்கு ஒரு குருகுல நடுத்தர வித்தியாசாலை ஏற்படுத்துதல் அவசியமாகும். இரக்கமுள்ளவர்கள் தனிப்பட்ட ஓதாவில் நடுத்தரக் கல்லூரி வைத்து நடத்தபோதிய உதவி அரசாங்கத்தார் செய்வதில்லை. மூலாதாரப்படிப்பிற்கு அரசாங்கத்தார் உதவி புரிவதுபோல் நடுத்தரப் படிப்பிற்கு கிராண்டு கொடுப்பதில்லை. அதனால் என்போன்றார் ஏற்படுத்த கொண்டிருக்கும் ஆவலும் பாழ்படுகிறது. தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு மாத்திரம் வைக்கும் நடுத்தரக் கல்லூரிக்கு அரசாங்கத்தார் போதிய கிராண்டு கொடுக்க வேண்டுகிறேன்.

“பெண்கள் படிப்பு மற்றைய வகுப்பினரை நோக்க ஆதிதிராவிட மாணவர்களின் படிப்பு மிகவும் குறைவாகயிருக்கிறது. ஆதிதிராவிட பெண்களின் படிப்பு மிகவும் கேவலமாகயிருக்கிறது. அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய பாடசாலைகளைப்படுத்தவேண்டும். ஹாஸ்டல்கள் மிகவும் முக்கியமாக ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும்.

“ஜில்லாக் கல்விச் சங்கம் 1854-வது வருஷத்திலிருந்து அரசாங்கத்தார்மூலாதாரப் படிப்பை விருத்தி செய்ய ஆனவரைக்கும் முயன்றார்கள்; பயன்படவில்லை. 1920-ம் வருஷம் 8-வது ஆக்டின்படி ஜில்லாக் கல்விச் சங்கத்தை ஏற்படுத்தினார்கள்; அதனாலும் இதுவரையாகும் பயனுண்டாகவில்லை. இவ்விஷயத்தை முன் மந்திரியாயிருந்த ஸர். A. P. பாத்ரோ முதலானவர்களும் ஒத்துக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். தற்போதுள்ள காயம் மந்திரியாவர்களும் அது விஷயமாக சீர்திருத்தஞ் செய்ய கனம் சாத்தம் துரையாங்களை ஒரு ஆராய்ச்சி ரிப்போர்ட் எழுதும்படி செய்தார். ஆனால் இதுவரைக்கும் என்ன திருத்தம் செய்தார்களென்று தெரியவில்லை. இனியேனும் ஆக்ட் மூலமாக கல்வி பரவுவதற்கு அரசாங்கத்தார் வேண்டிய முயற்சி யெடுத்துக் கொள்ளுவார்களாக.”

* Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN :—“Compulsory education for the depressed classes is nothing but cruelty on them. On one side the officers of the Education department compel the depressed classes to send their children to

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schools. On the other side the employers of parents of these children threaten the parents that they would dismiss them from their employ if they sent their children to school in which the caste children are attending. We have been hearing so many reports about burning of school furniture and huts, assaulting teachers, and various kinds of oppressions brought upon these unfortunate depressed classes. An Educational Officer of Chingleput was telling me that wherever depressed classes children went to school the caste people gave lots of trouble, and in a village in Saidapet taluk, a school teacher was severely handled and poor Adi-Dravidas were reduced to hardship. Such is the state of affairs in this province at present. Unless some special arrangements are made by the Government the depressed classes children cannot get the advantage of education to better their position. I hope the hon. Minister will look into these difficulties these classes are labouring under. They prefer separate schools for them to escape molestation and oppression from the caste Hindus. Before the introduction of compulsory education in an area, special aid may be given to the depressed classes children in board elementary schools, private schools, and aided schools. These children should be provided with one meal—midday meal. These children are allowed by their parents to tend cattle to get a midday meal from owners of cattle. We cannot expect a starving child to take its lessons. Teachers in these schools need encouragement by way of increased pay.

“There can be found in aided schools the children who are kept in one and the same class for over four or five years in order to keep up the numerical strength of the school to gain grants. This sort of stagnation should be cleared. To inquire to the cause of various difficulties the depressed classes are put to owing to the apathetic attitude towards the education of these unfortunate classes, it is necessary that a committee should be appointed.”

Mr. S. SUBRAHMANYA MOOPANAR then addressed the Council in Tamil.

* Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“Sir, I rise to support this motion. In doing so, no words of mine are necessary to point out that greater facilities should be given for the education of the backward communities. The hon. members who spoke before me have emphasised the necessity of giving greater facilities to the depressed classes; they also gave expression to the hardships to which the depressed classes are put in the matter of education. So far as compulsory elementary education is concerned, it is not enough if some schools are opened in a few places and if a few boys are asked to attend these schools. India is really a poor country and it is very hard for a poor man to send his young children to school, because they are very often themselves wage-earners. Therefore, it is with the greatest difficulty that parents send their children to school. If the Government are really anxious for the spread of free and compulsory education, they must give greater facilities for these poor children getting their education. I would make one suggestion, viz., giving midday meal to these poor children. I hope this will influence the poor people to send their young children to school. Under the present system, not only has the parent to give up the money earned as wages by his children but he has also to send the midday meal to the children. I therefore suggest that a scheme for giving midday meal to school children of the poorer classes may be considered by the Government.

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“Then Sir, I should like to know what is the forward educational policy that has been adopted by Government in recent years. As in other departments, in this department also it is merely a policy of drift. There is no decided attempt to have a forward programme. One important point which has been emphasized by more than one committee and by more than one educational authority is the spread of adult education. Adult education is a very great factor in the progress of modern India. What has been done by the Madras Government to make provision for adult education in our Presidency? On this subject I find a bare reference in the Administration Report (page 180) that adult education received greater attention during the year. I do not find any tangible proof of the Madras Government adopting means to improve adult education in this province. The Inter University Board made the following recommendation at its Second Conference held at Delhi on the 31st October and 1st November last. The Conference said that universities and colleges should try to encourage social service organizations to forward adult education by general lectures, lantern lectures, films and broadcasting of literature on the subject. Local boards and municipalities should be asked to take more interest in this matter. May I know, Sir, what is the grant that the Government have given to the various schools and colleges for giving facilities for adult education?”

“Even as regards grants given to schools and colleges, may I know what the policy is that is adopted by the Madras Government. How is the poor man benefited by money being doled out to a few colleges and creating more universities. I would like to know if the policy that is adopted by the Madras Government has resulted in the improvement of educational facilities.

“With regard to imparting education on modern lines, I would like to know what the Madras Government has done. When the Madras University asked for block grants for expenditure on subjects, like Research in Physics, Experimental Psychology, Geography and Anthropology, the Government stated that they could not give block grants for these purposes. They said that they would give block grants only for the normal expenditure of the University.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“I presume the hon. Member was not present when the question of grants to the universities was considered. I do not think the hon. Member will be justified in referring to it now.”

* Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“I shall give another instance to show the want of a definite policy on the part of the Madras Government. What is the effect that the Madras Government have given to the recommendations of the Paddison Committee on unemployment? We know that a large number of graduates in this Presidency are not able to find employment. One of the recommendations of the Paddison Committee is that greater facilities should be given for a practical course of instruction and for teaching agriculture. They say that the secondary school course should be re-organized to suit the requirements of the agriculturist and that technical and industrial schools and technological institutes should be opened. I would like to know what the hon. Minister has done to give effect to these recommendations.

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noon.

"It would have been a good thing to have started agricultural schools in districts which are mainly agricultural or to have introduced in the curriculum agriculture as a compulsory subject. I am afraid no attention has been paid to these subjects."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, I am sorry that the hon. the Deputy President is not present in the House this morning, because she was referring to an important subject, the medical inspection of schools and colleges. She also referred to the curriculum being differentiated with regard to girls in our schools and colleges. The Surgeon-General was appointed to report on the medical inspection of the schools in the year 1927 and what he said was that medical inspection should be conducted by a permanent staff of medical officers, assisted by part-time medical practitioners, the former serving as a nucleus for this inspection. The Surgeon-General's recommendation was considered and a scheme was drawn up to introduce it in the districts of Chingleput and Coimbatore but the scheme was found to be costly, and we have again asked the Director of Public Instruction to submit a revised scheme. The scheme will probably be considered in connexion with the budget for the year 1931-32. The scheme which was proposed by the Surgeon-General was so elaborate that we thought it would be inexpedient in the present state of our finances, when money is required more for the spread of elementary education. It would be hard to find the sum necessary for this and if the scheme was introduced into these two districts only, we would have to extend it to other districts as well, because there will be no justification for having medical inspection on elaborate lines only in two particular districts and not for the whole province. That is the reason why we have asked for a scheme which would be less costly, so that the scheme could be tried in one or two districts to begin with and then gradually extended throughout the whole province."

"With regard to the question of curriculum, which the hon. the Deputy President specifically raised, I would point out domestic economy and sewing are taught compulsorily in all the girls' schools and provision has also been made for teaching both music and domestic science in all the girls' schools under the Government. The Secondary-School Leaving Certificate Board have now included both music and domestic science as additional subjects in the secondary school-leaving certificate course, and to that extent, I may say that there has been a revision of the curriculum, which the hon. the Deputy President has been asking for for the last two or three years. In the Queen Mary's College also, provision has been made for teaching music in the Intermediate classes and as will be seen from the supplementary demand for which notice has been given, it is also proposed to teach music in the B. A. classes during the next academic year. (A voice from the Opposition: 'Is it Indian or English music?') It will be both Indian and English music. But, as there is nobody who has taken English music in the Intermediate classes there will not be anyone taking it for the B.A."

"The hon. the Deputy President also raised the question of granting special scholarships for women belonging to the backward classes. In reply to that, I may state that the following scholarships are being awarded to the students in the Queen Mary's College: 16 scholarships in the Intermediate classes of Rs. 9 a month and 16 in the B.A. classes of Rs. 14 a month and

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fee remission up to 20 per cent is given on account of pupils who can show that they belong to any of the backward communities mentioned in the list under the Grant-in-Aid Code and who produce certificates showing that their parents are not in a position to pay their fees in full. With regard to the other colleges also, the women students have a number of general scholarships and half-fee concessions given under the Madras Educational Rules. In a report which the Director of Public Instruction submitted recently, he mentioned that scholarships with regard to all classes were adequate, as far as depressed class pupils were concerned, they were not quite adequate. Since the submission of that report, the Government have now sanctioned the institution of fifteen residential scholarships of the value of Rs. 25 a month tenable for depressed class students, both men and women, in the various colleges concerned. In instituting these scholarships, the needs of the women of the depressed classes have been specifically kept in view and if women come forward and continue their studies to the collegiate standard, the question of giving them some of the scholarships marked out for these classes will be considered.

"I think it was my hon. Friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar who referred to the question of the pay of the re-organized Madras Educational Service being rather high. If he had read the Lee Commission Report, he would have found that this new service is really to replace the old Indian Educational service and if we are to get men of the right standard, well-qualified, we have to give adequate pay for them. I am sure Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar will realize what I mean if I tell him that people belonging to this province who have distinguished themselves in fields of science have had to seek shelter in other provinces, because it is not possible for them to get either facilities for research work or the pay that is needed to keep men of that type in their own province. I think it was a pity that we allowed Prof. C. V. Raman to go out of this province, because, I think he is one of those who had made a name for himself in the world of Physics. I hope, therefore that our pay and prospects will be such that we shall be able at least to get back into service men of learning and standing, who would bring credit not only to the province, but to the whole of India. It is only with this view that we are having these scales fixed and not with the view of attracting foreigners, as is generally understood. We are going to send one of the students in the Presidency College as a scholar to Cambridge. He has already done work of a kind which has attracted the notice of European savants and I hope when he comes back, it will be possible for him to get into our service and to continue the work which he has so well begun."

"Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar also raised the question of the contentment of the services in various aided colleges. The University Inspection Commission which inspected the colleges have stated that the conditions of service in some of the private colleges are not calculated to promote either contentment or efficiency among the members of the staff. There is no uniform scale of pay for lecturers, the tenure of office is uncertain in several cases and there is no provision for a retiring fund. It is needless to point out that the true success of an educational institution depends, more than anything else, on the quality and enthusiasm of its teachers. It would be an extremely unwise policy on the part of the management, if they should, for mere considerations of economy, underpay the members of the staff and change them too frequently. Government have been told by various people, and it has also come to their notice,

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that the services of lecturers in private institutions have been abruptly terminated in the middle of the academic year. Of course, as the rules stand at present, it is competent for a management to dispense at any time with the services of a member of the staff, if he is found to be either hopelessly inefficient or undesirable. The Government have now told the institutions that such a drastic step should be taken only in very exceptional cases. They have also drawn the attention of the aided schools to the fact that as a general rule, a person serving in an aided college should ordinarily be required to leave the college at the end of the academic year and that there must be three months' notice on either side. I think Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar referred to this communication of the Government. As will be understood by hon. Members, it has been the policy of the Government not to interfere with the internal management of these institutions because, especially these mission institutions and some of the older institutions, have done work which would not have been possible for the Government to do except at extraordinary expense. Therefore, they have so far abstained from taking any action with regard to those managements and their services, but if the things which are mentioned in the report of the University Commission continue any longer, then it will be the duty of the Government to interfere and do something to see that these teachers in aided schools get better treatment in the way of security of tenure. But, I hope the new rules that have been published and brought to the notice of these aided institutions, will lead to better results and the complaints of these teachers in aided schools will cease.

"Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar specifically mentioned the question of an Arbitration Board as obtains, I think, in Bengal. If the complaints about which we are told continue and no satisfactory result is arrived at, we shall then certainly think of other methods by which the security of tenure of these teachers in aided schools could be guaranteed."

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"What about Government-employed professors themselves and force them to resign?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"They have got the security of tenure."

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"You shunt them out from one place to another and force them to resign."

*The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I think my hon. Friend does not know what he is talking about and it has become the usual order of the day as far as he is concerned. Sir, I can tell him that so far as Government service is concerned, at least there is security of service. Of course, exigencies of service demand the transfer of certain officers from one college to another, but as far as possible the hon. Member would have noticed that at least in Government colleges we have got the staff who remain there for a long time, so that neither the students nor the teachers suffer from constant change and if my hon. Friend knew that, I am sure he would not have raised that question or interrupted me as he did in the middle of my speech."

"Sir, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar specifically referred to a question put down by Mr. Saldanha, namely, the question of Roman Catholics and separate schools for them. I think Mr. Saldanha is aware that there was a deputation of influential Roman Catholics who waited on me when I last visited

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Mangalore about two years ago and we went through this whole question. I then told them that if there is room for two schools in a particular place, because the number of pupils are such that two schools are necessary, then Government will be willing to advise the educational councils not only to recognize these two schools, but also to aid them. If the Roman Catholic community feel that it is not right for them to attend secular schools run by other communities, as is the case in some places in South Kanara and there is also no need for separate schools because the number of pupils is such that they can all be taken into one school, I told the representatives of the deputation who waited on me that it would not be possible to grant them aid, because then there would not be enough money to go all round for purposes of elementary education. But at the same time I said we will get the district educational councils concerned to grant them recognition so that if the community really felt that they should have separate schools they should continue to have them; and I thought at that time the members of the deputation were satisfied with the solution of this problem. I would like to tell both Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar and Mr. Saldanha that it will not be possible to go beyond the principle laid down then, for the simple reason that the money that is to go all round with regard to elementary education is not sufficient and if we are going to have separate schools for all communities concerned it will be impossible to get all children to school, which is the ultimate ideal not only of Government but also of the local bodies concerned.

"The members representing the Adi-Dravidas also mentioned this question of separate schools for Adi-Dravidas. I think it was Mr. Srinivasan and Swami Sahajanandam who mentioned the fact that they found it impossible to get admission for Adi-dravida children into schools where there are children belonging to other castes. I know this difficulty is being largely felt, and only recently in reply to an enquiry regarding the working of the Saidapet compulsory education scheme, we found a number of children leaving school, because of the admission of Adi-Dravidas. But I think in course of time matters will settle down; because we have found that if the authorities are bold enough and insist that the school ought to be carried on even though the other children have left the school, then they too will naturally come back and the problem of untouchability will thus in a way be solved. Mr. Srinivasan said that some of the people try to bully the depressed class children to go away from the school. Of such things we get information no doubt, and we are trying to see that the district educational officers enforce the rules strictly and see that those teachers who are in favour of admitting depressed class children are not bullied. Of course this is a matter involving time and I hope things will soon settle down in such a way as to make this complaint of the depressed classes representatives a thing of the past."

"Swami Sahajanandam particularly referred to the question of accommodation of Adi-Dravidas in hostels, and I think Mr. Muniswami Pillai also referred to that problem too. There is of course the Paddison Hostel to which Swami Sahajanandam referred, and as he himself said he is getting a grant of Rs. 2,000 in connection with the Nandanar School at Chidambaram, and his complaint seems to be that he is getting less than what is being spent on the Paddison Hostel. The difference is due to the fact that in one case the expenditure is met by the Government, while in his case the sum is only a grant in aid. And if he thinks that sum is inadequate and if he moves the Labour Commissioner his request will be considered."

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"I think it was Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi who raised the question of hostels attached to the Lady Willingdon Training College. There are three hostels now attached to this college, namely, the Ice House Hostel, the Indian Christian Hostel and the Non-Brahman Hindu Hostel. It is the intention of Government to see that these hostels are combined into one but the question now is to find a suitable locality for it. Mr. President, the fishermen village near the Ice House Hostel has been reserved for the building of this hostel, and it is not possible to turn out the fishermen from that place easily; for it is not possible to find proper accommodation for them elsewhere. You know in this country as well as elsewhere it is very hard for a person to leave all on a sudden the habitation that he has been having for well nigh for quarter of a century; and I hope some method will be found by which these fisherfolk could be given better accommodation in other places and then it will be possible to build a hostel for all the three groups that now exist and thereby more accommodation for the pupils reading in the Lady Willingdon Training College.

"In this connexion I must mention that Rao Bahadur Vijayaraghavalu Chettiyar who owns a plot of land by the side of the college has offered to construct a hostel for Non-Brahman girls. The plans and estimates are just ready and have been received and this hostel may be constructed during the year, because it is one of private benefaction, and if that is done the necessary accommodation for girls reading in the Lady Willingdon Training College will be found.

"I think it was Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi who raised the question of medical inspection and asked whether it was enforced. Medical inspection is compulsory in all secondary schools, in all colleges for men and women in the Madras University area and in all elementary schools where compulsory education has been introduced. The scheme has been introduced optionally in the Andhra University area and in secondary schools for girls. The hon. Member, I think, suggested that the scheme should be made compulsory in secondary schools for girls and in elementary schools for boys and girls. As I have said in the beginning of my speech it is impossible to work it out compulsorily for the simple reason that there are other schemes for which money could not be found, if this is adopted.

"Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar said that physiology should be made compulsory in the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate course. As I said the curriculum is already heavy and I think it will be a pity to add on anything to that curriculum, though no doubt it may be an ideal one that everybody should know something about the human body. It is rather a pity if this is to be made compulsory. Physical training and hygiene have been made compulsory in the middle school curriculum and when we watch how this is going to act on the educational progress of the province, we shall then be able to consider whether it will not be possible to make physiology compulsory in the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate course.

"I think Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar referred to the Paddison report on unemployment. This report has caused a great deal of consternation in the country. But it is not possible for Government to do anything especially in the educational field. The committee recommended that an agricultural bias should be given to elementary education after the primary stage from the

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fifth to the eighth standard, and we are trying to give this agricultural bias in some schools by way of experiment. That is all I can say on this subject."

The motion was put to vote and negatived.

The Demand XX was then put to vote and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXI—MEDICAL.

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move

'That Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 89,02,500 under Demand XXI—Medical.'"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"There is one motion of Mr. Siva Rao and after that we shall take up motion No. 585 and make it a comprehensive one."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,43,800 for superintendence by Rs. 100 to discuss the serious situation created by the action of the Executive Committee of the General Medical Council of Great Britain in refusing to continue the recognition of the Indian Medical Degrees including those of the Madras University and to consider the desirability of stopping all recruitment of medical men from Great Britain for service in this Presidency by this Government till the action of the said Committee is withdrawn. Hon. Members of this House will have noticed the recent action of the Executive Committee of the General Medical Council of Great Britain in that they have withdrawn the recognition of the Indian Medical degrees. Last year or so the Medical Council of Great Britain appointed a committee to inspect the medical colleges in India and as a result of it they proposed to the Government of India that an officer of their own choice, should be appointed at the cost of the Government of India for the scrutiny of the medical standards that are enforced in India. After that the Assembly declined to vote the sum for the maintenance of that special officer. Then there was a conference of provincial Ministers to consider that suggestion and the Bombay Government and the Ministers of all provinces, unanimously refused to sanction such an appointment. Then the Medical Council of Great Britain withdrew their recognition of Indian Medical degrees. The effect of this step is three fold. First of all hereafter under the rules made for the recruitment of I.M.S. officers (certain qualifications are fixed for a candidate to appear for the competitive examination to be held in London) a candidate who has passed through a medical college in India will not be eligible to sit for that examination.

"That is the first and the most harmful effect produced by the decision of the British Medical Council. The second effect which the decision has produced is that hereafter no Indian students will be admitted to any of the higher courses of medical study in any of the well known institutions of Great Britain and I very much doubt whether they will be entitled for admission into any of the colleges which have established reciprocity with Great Britain. Then again the course which the Indian student has undergone here will not be recognized and he will have to begin again a five years' course there to get

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the same procedure would have to be followed. Whatever the constitution of the Council may be, the Council as a whole cannot be expected to go to every college or every institution where medical education is given. They will have to employ inspectors for performing such inspection. Then doubts arose to the necessity for an All-India Council. They thought that inspectors may be appointed by the British Medical Council itself, and instead of these being called officers of an All-India Medical Council they may be called the officers of the British Medical Council. There was also another aspect of the question. Each of the provinces was competent to take care of its education in all other branches, for instance, Law, Arts and Science. There is no British University which says that the B.A., or M.L., course of the Madras University should be recognized by an All-India organization and then alone they will be recognized by the Oxford or the Cambridge University. In every other Department of Education there was provincial autonomy. Mr. Siva Rao said that in medical education also there ought to be complete autonomy. That is one of the views which some of the members gathered at the Conference expressed. 'We have autonomy in the medical administration, and why on medical registration alone there ought to be an All-India Council to control the education in the various provinces' was the attitude of some of the members. It has to be considered why the provincial medical councils could not be recognized by the British Medical Council as competent to deal with it. If an All-India Council is established are the provincial councils to continue and if they are to continue, what functions, they are to perform are matters which will have to be settled before an All-India legislation is accepted. It seems there is legislation impending regarding the constitution of an All-India Medical Council. The Secretary of State in his reply to a question in the House of Commons yesterday or the day before has said that it will not be possible to introduce a Bill in the present sittings of the Legislative Assembly. This probably leads one to presume that such a Bill is under the contemplation of the Government of India. If an All-India Medical Council is established, they will be the authority which will correspond with the British Medical Council and they will be in a position to tell the British Medical Council that the various examinations held by the different universities in India are up to the mark. And most probably the British Medical Council may accept what the All-India Council may say; but these are matters for legislation by the Government of India. But before a legislation is brought in, we have to consider the situation created by the attitude of the British Medical Council that they will not any more recognize the medical degrees of any of the Indian Universities. Under the British Medical Act as it is, I do not think it is competent to say that they will not recognize the degrees conferred by our universities for the simple reason that they have not the means of satisfying themselves as to whether the degrees are up to the mark. The British Medical Council was constituted by Acts of Parliament. Under section 3 of the Act, the British Medical Council is under the obligation to appoint Inspectors whose duty it is to visit the various institutions which grant degrees in medicine. It is the duty of the Medical Council to take the necessary steps of seeing whether the medical degrees conferred by the universities are up to the mark—whether instruction given there is good or bad. It is their duty to take the necessary steps and they cannot say that they will act according to their sweet will and pleasure. There is no use of saying 'we are far off; we cannot afford to be sending men

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to your place for the purpose of inspection; therefore you must find out some means whereby we shall be satisfied as to the standard of the degrees that you are giving.' It is open to them to say after inspection that the M.B.B.S. degree given by the Madras University is not up to the mark; it is for them to examine and find out whether the degrees are up to the standard. Of course, it is open to the Government of India to make a representation on the present situation to the Secretary of State who can direct the British Medical Council to do whatever they want in conformity with their legal position. But what action has been taken or what is to be taken, we are not in a position to say now.

"Hon. Members of this House may remember that on the 28th of January Mr. Jayakar brought a resolution in the following terms before the Legislative Assembly:—

'This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that he be pleased to revive the competitive examination for recruitment to the Indian Medical Service which has been held in abeyance for the last fourteen years, and to hold it annually at a convenient centre in India and to make it obligatory for the entrants to the examination to hold a medical qualification registrable in India.'

"This resolution brings out the views which the hon. the Mover of this cut motion has expressed, namely, the non-recognizance of degrees which could not be registered in India. During the course of the debate, there were various amendments and the resolution as finally accepted and passed by the Assembly is as follows:—

'This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that he be pleased to revive the competitive examination for recruitment to the Indian Medical Service, which has been held in abeyance for the last 14 years and to hold it annually and simultaneously in India and in England and to make it obligatory for entrants to the examination in India to hold a medical qualification registrable in India.'

"The result of this amended resolution was that the candidate appearing in England for the competitive examination for the Indian Medical Service need not have a degree registrable in India but that a person appearing in India should have such a one. But the resolution as it was worded before the passing of the amended one sought to exclude altogether holders of other degrees from sitting for the Indian Medical Service competitive examinations. The resolution was accepted by the Assembly on the 28th January, but this action of the British Medical Council was subsequent to the 28th January. If this resolution was tabled now or if on that date the action of the British Medical Council was foreseen, I cannot say what would have been the attitude of the Assembly. The answer given by Sir Frank Noyce the other day is that the Indian Government are contemplating legislation and it may be that we have to retaliate and to refuse to recognize degrees recognized by the British Medical Council. Hon. Members will remember that the All-India Medical Service is controlled by the Government of India; they have as much interest in the medical service as every one of the provincial Governments. Hon. Members will agree with me when I say that the provincial Government ought to fight for less control on the part of the Government of India and greater control by the provincial Governments. At a conference held in Simla with regard to the attitude of the British Medical Council and the action to be taken by the Government of India on that matter I spoke on the following lines:—

'It may be such that the All-India Medical Council will facilitate. . . .'

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Will the hon. Member place it on the table of the House ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Yes, Sir, I have no objection. The proceedings of the Conference are no more confidential. "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I shall have no objection to its being quoted if the hon. Member will undertake to place it on the table of the House. "

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I will place it on the table ; but unfortunately, there is no time for its being printed and distributed to hon. Members ; there are only a few days when we shall be sitting and it may be difficult to have it circulated. "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That is another matter. If he will send the same on to the Secretary, everything towards its early distribution will be done. "

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Yes, Sir. I shall read what I said at that Conference :—

' It may be said that the All-India Medical Council will facilitate the work of the British Medical Council. It may be so. But if the British Medical Council want that the degrees recognized by them should be recognized by India, the British Government is also responsible—holding the reigns of the Government of India and of the various provinces—they should exercise their influence and ask the British Medical Council to deal separately with each province and I think the Secretary of State will not find it too difficult a task to persuade the Medical Council to recognize each of the separate units of India as separate entity to be dealt with especially when the British Medical Council is dealing with much smaller units. That I say is the position which I should like the Government of India to consider on this general question of All-India Medical Council. '

" Sir, this question whether India should recognize the degrees issued by the British Medical Council after their refusal to recognize ours is a thing which has been under the consideration of the Government of India. Sir Frank Noyce in his reply has stated though not in definite terms that the British Medical Council has created a situation in which retaliation may be necessary. (Hear, hear.) I do not think I can add anything more to this. But if the Government of Madras are consulted, they will take care to see that the Madras University degrees are recognized by the British Medical Council by all possible means. If it becomes impossible to get our degrees recognized, Madras must consider and will consider what action they have to take. (Voices : Retaliation, Retaliation.) They should force the British Medical Council to recognize our degrees. I can assure hon. Members that whatever hesitation the Assembly might have felt in adopting the resolution of Mr. Jayakar, the Madras Government and the Government of India will not feel any hesitation in going to the fullest extent Mr. Jayakar wanted. I can say, Sir, that if this resolution is moved to-day the attitude of the Government will exactly be like that of Mr. Jayakar. "

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

' To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,43,800 for Superintendence by Rs. 100. '

The motion was adopted.

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Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Mr. President, Sir, before the general discussion on this grant closes, I would like motion No. 594 to be discussed. "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The difficulty is this. We have already spent more than half an hour on this motion and I do not know whether there will be sufficient time within the period allotted for this demand by which discussions can be over and the hon. Minister can reply. "

* Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON :—" I shall not be long, Sir I move—

1 p.m.

' To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,43,800 for Superintendence by Rs. 100. '

' to elicit information as to the personnel of the Professors of Anatomy and Physiology in the Medical College, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Anæsthetist, etc. '

" I want to know, Sir, from the Government if the idea is to import new men from Europe or to fill the places with Indians here ; if Indians are not available here whether the idea is to send some to Europe and get them trained. I have therefore given notice of this cut motion. I learn that when the Government appointed a specialist in venereal diseases there was an Indian available with ten years experience in the line and that he applied from Bombay. He was not appointed but a brand new gentleman was brought from England. I want to know the attitude of Government in respect of these appointments. "

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" I second the motion of my friend and in doing so I want to state one or two things. There has been a steady increase in the number of professors and along with that there has been a steady increase in the amount of salary paid to these officers. For instance, the Professor of Anatomy in 1928-29 was receiving a salary of Rs. 800 but in the new budget a salary of Rs. 1,100 to Rs. 1,600 is proposed. In 1928-29 there were only three professors but in 1930-31 there are five professors on Rs. 1,100 to Rs. 1,600. Sir, the Professor of Bacteriology was appointed on Rs. 625 to Rs. 1,150 in the year 1928-29. He is now proposed to be appointed on Rs. 1,100 Rs. to 1,600. These posts are now proposed to be given to Europeans. There is a strong rumour that these appointments are not to be advertised in India but only in England and that the appointments are to be made by the Secretary of State. It is also rumoured that the Madras Services Commission would not have anything to do with these matters. These are all non-Indian Medical Service posts and I do not see why the Minister and the Madras Services Commission should not settle these appointments here. "

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" I think these appointments are in accordance with the recommendations of the Medical Education Committee appointed by Government. The report of the committee has not been published and if my information is correct the recommendation to create these posts are not absolute but are qualified by other considerations, viz., that Indians ought to be appointed to these places and persons should be sent to England for being trained and finally appointed. It seems to me to circumvent the recommendations these posts are now being advertised in England and Europeans are got on higher pay. For these reasons the specialist in venereal diseases seems to have been appointed in England. Two gentlemen from the Bombay province applied for these posts and they were asked

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whether they will accept the provincial rates of pay. The gentleman appointed now receives far higher pay. Further in the filling up of these appointments no short-term contracts are made. What is the policy of future recruitment in respect of these posts? Supposing after short-term contracts these gentlemen have to return, is it under contemplation to extend their term by a further period or is it the policy of Government to prepare young men to take their places? If that is the intention, have they made arrangements for training them? Evidently they do not seem to consider the possibility of these posts being given to Indians at all. A regular conspiracy is going on to prevent Indians from getting these posts. In other countries when it was necessary for them to appoint other than their own countrymen they make it a condition when these specialists are entertained that they should train men to take their places or students are sent to foreign countries with scholarships to equip them to those places. In the medical department the hon. the present Minister has inherited a department in which a good deal of improvement has been made by the late Raja of Panagal and if these improvements are given the go-bye the responsibility will rest on the head of the present Minister. I will therefore make a special appeal to the hon. Minister to be careful about these recommendations of these Indian Medical Service officers. There are indications to show that attempts are being made to keep out Indians from these appointments. I particularly request that the report of the committee may be published as early as possible where the question of the Indianization of the services has been fully dealt with. It also makes reference to the treatment which the nurses, Indian as well as Anglo-Indian, receive as against the European nurses. There seem to be three grades of treatment. First is the European nurses, the second is the Anglo-Indians and last come the Indians. As against the Europeans the Anglo-Indians and Indians are treated alike. Between Anglo-Indians and Indians both are treated. . . .

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will do well to wait for the next motion regarding the question of general policy."

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Very well, I have finished."

* The hon. MR. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, Mr. Raman Menon wishes to know what Government proposes to do. It is true that when special appointments are made by the Government of Madras the Government advertise the posts. But it is wrong to say that the advertisements are made only in England. Advertisements are made both in India and England and applications are received by the High Commissioner in England and by the Madras Government or the Surgeon-General in respect of the Indian candidates. All the applications are considered together. (A voice : By whom?) It is wrong to say that the High Commissioner makes these appointments. When he gets the applications he forwards them with his recommendation. The Madras Government or the Surgeon-General receive those applications along with the local applications and come to a final decision. It is wrong to say that the appointment is made by the High Commissioner. As regards the English candidates the Commissioner will say that he would prefer A or B. He does nothing further in the matter. As regards the appointment of Dr. Happer, three applications were received from the High Commissioner and all the three were forwarded to the Government of Madras.

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30 or 35 applications were received from various other persons in India. An applicant with ten years standing in Edinburgh was considered to be the best but before our telegram reached him he had secured another job. Dr. Happer was the next best and he was appointed. It was our choice. The advertisement was made in 1927 and the appointment was made in November 1929. (A Voice : What are his qualifications?) As regards university qualifications he has high qualifications. He has been recommended by the High Commissioner. Whether he is satisfactory to the people is a matter for the medical profession and the patients to say. There has not been any complaint here against him. If there has been anything unsatisfactory about him I dare say Government would have received adverse reports. No gentleman of the private medical profession or any body else has so far addressed any private communication to Government. There is no use of making insinuations against Government officials. If Mr. Venkatachalam Chetti to-day considers that he is not qualified to occupy the place or he is not properly behaving it is perfectly open to him. . . .

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Is he more qualified than the two Bombay gentlemen who applied?"

* The hon. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Government think so. There-1-15 fore, Sir, that is the opinion on which the Government came to a decision. p.m. Then, the hon. Member asked whether the Madras Services Commission will hereafter have anything to do with these appointments. Whether the Madras Services Commission should be asked to recruit men for these appointments or whether the Government acting with the Surgeon-General should continue to make these appointments will be a question which ought to be investigated. The Services Commission has been there only for a short time, and I do not think we can decide at this stage whether they can be entrusted with this work. There are certain appointments which are beyond the control of the Madras Government. (Mr. R. Nagan Gowda : Why not amend the Services Commission Act to include them?) The hon. Member was a Member of the Legislative Council when the Act was passed, and he can find out whether under the Act as it is the Commission can take them up or the Government should do it. Certainly the remarks of Mr. Nagan Gowda to entrust this work to the Services Commission will be taken into consideration. Having been here when the Act was passed, he might have put in an amendment to the Act that these appointments should be made by them.

"As regards the appointments now to be made, advertisements are made both in India and outside and applications received from applicants in India, in England and in other places will be considered and suitable candidates will be appointed.

"As regards another appointment, namely, of the Professor of Physiology in the Medical College, advertisements were made in England, and after we received applications and considered them along with other Indian applicants, one gentleman of the Madras Provincial Service, Mr. K. N. Krishnan was appointed. There is no good saying that advertisements ought not to be made. Advertisements should be made and applications should be received from all quarters, and if the Government sees that our own men are fit for the appointments, they will be appointed. As regards one appointment in the Vizagapatam College, advertisements were made, and a gentleman from the

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Punjab was, I think, appointed. As regards the other appointments, the Surgeon-General and the Government will follow the same procedure.

"As regards the idea of sending our men to England and other countries for training, this thing has been going on for the last four or five years in the past, and yet Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti seems to say that nothing has been done in that direction. I may tell him and this House that during the last four or five years six or seven assistant surgeons, some civil surgeons and three sub-assistant surgeons have been sent out every year so that every year about ten people are sent abroad for training on study leave. All the facilities necessary for their studies abroad are given by the Government, and the High Commissioner reports now and then as to the courses of studies they are undergoing in England, the institutions in which they are trained, and the progress they are making in the British universities. Thus we have men trained in Radiology, in Anatomy, in Physiology, and there are people coming out trained in various other courses. We have also received applications from them, and, if the Government find them fit, they will be appointed. I do not think there is any room for the apprehension that the Madras Government are not inclined to appoint Indians for these posts. Of course, the Madras Government have not said that only Indians will be appointed, and I dare say that no hon. Member will say that Europeans ought to be excluded. What I am saying is that the qualifications we want are high and a high salary is fixed with reference to the efficiency that is necessary for the post. There is no distinction made between Indians and Europeans as regards salaries. My submission to the House is that the Madras Government have not neglected the interests of the people already in the service; they are rather trying to safeguard their interests as much as possible. A great deal of money has been spent in getting these people trained in foreign countries at Government cost in the various technical subjects. I think these remarks of mine ought to satisfy the House."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I am afraid the hon. Minister was not fully aware of the conditions existing in the medical services before he made the speech which we have just now heard. In the explanatory note submitted by the department itself, it is said that a Professor of Anatomy is not available from among the men now in service and that a man from England should be brought. We had a discussion in the Finance Committee about this, and I spoke to the Surgeon-General on the matter, and he said, 'We have not got a man here, we will advertise and get a man from England.' That is the statement he himself made to me, apart from what is said in the explanatory note furnished by the Government. Sir, there are three appointments in question (1) Professor of Anatomy, (2) Professor of Physiology and (3) Professor of Medical Jurisprudence. I will refer to them one by one, and I will take first the Professorship of Anatomy. Sir, the Government after the Lee Commission's report came to the conclusion that certain professorial chairs in the Medical College should be taken away from the Indian Medical Service and made available to the provincial service men, and with that view they introduced a cadre in the service and issued a circular to the men in the provincial service to join this cadre. They are to be in the Anatomy department for life; they are not to have private practice and they will not be reverted to other posts. They are to be in this service and rise from Rs. 200 to Rs. 450 and then from Rs. 500 to Rs. 900. There are 20 or 30 men who have joined the cadre with the belief that they will be given the professorship in course of time.

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They did get it for some time; Dr. Rama Rao was there; he was succeeded by Dr. Sundara Reddi. At Vizagapatam Dr. Swaminathan was the professor who unfortunately died recently and his place is taken up by another who is equally good or is perhaps better qualified, Mr. Krishna Rao, and he is alright there. Now, the Government for no reason want to replace him by another man from England, and retain in Madras the present professor for one year more although he is overaged. The Government can easily find a man if they want. They did send a man Dr. Koshi, as the hon. Minister said, to England, and he underwent training for two years under Sir Arthur Robertson, the greatest Professor of Anatomy going on now in all England, and he came back with the F.R.C.P. degree. The Surgeon-General says he is not quite up to the mark. He who is only a M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P., says that of a man who has been trained under the greatest of the Anatomy Professors going and holding a higher degree than the Surgeon-General himself. But, Sir, the men who joined the cadre were given the hope that they can become Professors of Anatomy in course of time, and in that hope they are looking to the top, and when the chance comes they are told! 'No, you cannot get it, we will get a man from England'."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I am sorry the hon. Member is going into points regarding which I have no opportunity to reply."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"With the special permission of the House the hon. Member will be allowed to make a second speech."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"As I said in the beginning, Sir, the hon. Minister is not aware of the conditions existing in the service. Now he can look into them and find whether or not there are men in the cadre who are fit to rise to the top. Two men already held the post. In every other province and in the whole of India, Indians are holding that post, Professor Nadgiri in Bombay, and then there was a Muhammadan in Calcutta, Mr. Mustapha, who has now retired and whose place is now taken by Dr. Pannalal Sahni. Only in Madras, the Surgeon-General now says that he must get a man from England and that Indians are not competent. He has somehow got that mad idea, and he made the same remarks as Principal of the Medical College and he was asked to withdraw it. Is it doing justice to the Indians? How long are they to rot in the cadre? If you are going to bring a man from England for five years, what is going to happen at the end of five years? It will take sometime before he studies the subject here, and before his experience is going to be of use, he will go away. I know here the Professor of Anatomy has opportunities for dissecting on an average 150 bodies a year. Can you find a man in England who has done a dozen bodies? I know in Madras there are three or four Assistant Professors who have done 10,000 parts. (The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar : 10,000 bodies or dissections :) A body is divided into ten parts for the purpose of anatomical dissection, the Minister must know (laughter). Mr. President, the Minister seemstha t he is not able to follow me. Still I may tell him that these are appointments secured by the Raja of Panagal for the provincial service men; and they are solely reserved for them. But there is an insidious move to exclude Indians from these appointments and bring in men from England. Who is not an F.R.C.S. or M.R.C.S. in these days, who is not fit to take up the teaching of Anatomy in the Medical College? There is now one F.R.C.S. and another M.R.C.P. in the Anatomy cadre. Does the Minister think that these men are not fit to hold the appointment even at the end of 10 year's service in it? There is another man in Coimbatore who

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was my student also and who is a brilliant man in Anatomy, Mr. Subba Rao. He has been teaching for the last fourteen years. You give that man the chance, and he will teach you without books."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I request the hon. Member to address the Chair and not the hon. Minister."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Unfortunately the Minister is not able to follow me. I thought, Mr. President."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It is presumed that if the hon. Member addresses the Chair the hon. Minister will follow his speech."

*Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Similarly, Sir, they created a Physiology cadre and they advertised and they took men from the general department. These men are to teach Physiology for life, and they have got a grade there, and their only hope is to rise to the top as Professor. If that professorship is to be taken away and given to a man brought from England, what chance have they, and are we Indians to have no chance? We are not allowed to teach in England and we are not recognized in South Africa. Even in India if we are told that we are unfit to teach, what chance is there for Indians? Particularly, Sir, medicine is a transferred subject. We have worked it up for the last twenty years. We have after all a few appointments, and for these the Indians are to be deprived of their chance."

"Then, there is a move with regard to the Professorship of Medical Jurisprudence. It is a clean jobbery, Sir. What is there in Medical Jurisprudence. I was an Assistant Professor myself for it, and the Minister must know that Dr. Rangappa was teaching Medical Jurisprudence in the Medical College when I was a student there. He was drawing Rs. 10 for each lecture; there were only 19 or 20 lectures, and the total amount paid to him was Rs. 200 or Rs. 250. Is Medical Jurisprudence a subject to be taught every day for 365 days in the year? The whole course is one of 20 lectures, and a man can do it in one month. The Sub-Assistant Surgeons from the mufassal are brought here and given a grinding in this subject by the Assistant Professor. Formerly, one Professor, Major Niblock, used to teach Medical Jurisprudence, Surgery and Biology. Now Surgery is split up into two. Biology is given to a separate professor. Now, for Medical Jurisprudence they want a special man on Rs. 1,500 a month rising to Rs. 2,000. He is going to teach whom? What is there in Medical Jurisprudence to be taught? There is nothing. Anybody can teach Medical Jurisprudence. It is only to plough through the subjects which they already studied. Toxicology, mineral poisoning, they have already studied. Put them all together and give a little licking with the law (laughter)."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will continue his speech after the luncheon interval. The Council will now adjourn and re-assemble at 2-30 p.m."

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Dr. Mallayya will continue his speech."

*Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Sir, the Professor of Medical Jurisprudence was never a full-time professor. There is not enough work for a professor throughout the year on this scale of Rs. 1,500 to 2,000; Sir, it was stated that a highly qualified medical man on forensic medicine is required for this purpose, but I do not see any reason for such a highly-paid officer at all. Nowhere in the whole of India is so much pay given to a Professor on Medical

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Jurisprudence. In Calcutta there is a Police Surgeon doing also this work of teaching Medical Jurisprudence in the Medical College there. And, after all, this course consists of only 20 lectures. Sir, in Madras they have recently appointed a Police Surgeon. Dr. Rajaratnam, I.M.S., now holds this post. If the Government have any idea of economy at the same time of getting their work done satisfactorily, they can very well ask this gentleman to give lectures on Medical Jurisprudence in the Medical College for a fixed sum. I do not think they are justified at all in creating a new post on a very high salary and wasting the money of the tax-payer. In the explanatory note it is stated that the Government advertised for this post and finding difficulty in getting a suitable man, created a cadre for Anatomy and Physiology. In G.O. No. 645, Public Health, dated 5th April 1926, they fixed the pay of Assistant Professors and Professors at Rs. 350 to 700 and Rs. 700 to 1,200 respectively. Ever since this cadre was created, a certain number of officers in the Civil Medical department were drafted into it. These officers were under the impression that in course of time the professorships would go to them by seniority. And on more than two occasions professorships were filled accordingly with men at the top. Dr. Rama Rao and Dr. Sundara Reddi got these posts and the latter, as his term expired, has been given an extension. The Government have also sent the Assistant of Dr. Sundara Reddi to England to undergo training in Anatomy for two years. He is now undergoing training under a famous Anatomist in Edinburgh. I am given to understand that he has also passed his M.R.C.P. He has for a time already acted as Professor of Anatomy at Vizagapatam and therefore I think it is only natural that the Government should appoint that man or one from the cadre itself to the post of the Professor of Anatomy. They have absolutely no justification to increase the pay on the ground that they do not get suitable men here and recruit men in England giving them Rs. 1,500 per month plus overseas pay and passage money. Sir, it will interest the House to know that all these appointments cost the tax-payer Rs. 51,000 per annum. There is absolutely no justification for Government wasting so much money on these professors when they can get suitable men with equal if not more qualifications than the men recruited in England for a lesser salary. If these local men are appointed, the prestige of the Government involved in going back on their Government Order creating the special cadre will not suffer. I appeal to the hon. Minister to see that the rights of men who are in the service are safeguarded and that justice is done to them especially to those in the Anatomy branch."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Does the hon. Minister propose to give a reply?"

*The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, I wish to say a few words. I do not think it will be necessary for me to deal in full with all that Dr. Mallayya has been saying. It is true that an Anatomy cadre has been created and a number of people have been put in that cadre and it is also true that persons going into that cadre have the prospective claim to be appointed as Professors of Anatomy. So far, their rights have been respected in connexion with the vacancies that have occurred. Dr. Krishna Rao who was Assistant Professor of Anatomy in the Madras Medical College was appointed as Professor of Anatomy in the Vizagapatam Medical College. In the Madras Medical College itself when the Professorship of Anatomy became vacant in June 1929 Dr. Sundara Reddi was appointed to it and when his

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term expired he was given an extension for one year and again another extension from June 1930. Mr. Koshi who was in Edinburgh claimed this post and said that as he was then sitting for the F.R.C.P. examination the Professorship of anatomy might not be filled up till the result of the examination was known. We did not make any advertisement and did not take any steps to fill up the post awaiting the result of the examination, as desired by him. Subsequently we learnt that he failed in the examination and I now understand that he has returned to Madras. There is nothing to prevent these assistant professors and others who are now in the anatomy cadre making their applications and urging their claims. If as a result of the scrutiny of the applications it is found that their qualifications are quite enough, there is nothing to prevent their appointment to this post. The mere fact that applications are called for from outsiders does not mean that people in the service would not receive consideration and are not receiving consideration. Their claims would also be considered along with the other applicants and if their qualifications compare favourably with those of the outsiders, certainly men in the service would get preference. But I do not think I can go to the extent of saying that in no case an outsider will be appointed. All I can say is that except Dr. Happer who was appointed in the middle of 1928 for Venereology, there is no other outsider appointed. The apprehensions of the mover and Dr. Mallayya that the Government are anxious to bring in outsiders to the prejudice of people in the service are therefore absolutely unfounded. I may give this assurance to the House that the Government are anxious to advance the interests of the people in the service and if, as in the case of Dr. Happer, a higher pay had to be given, it is because there were no applications from among the men here which could be considered in connexion with those appointments. It is with the object of giving these posts to our men in the service that we did not make permanent arrangements for filling up the vacancies. Certainly the Government are not anxious to give more pay when they can get people with sufficient qualifications on a smaller pay. The Government found that they were not able to get people of sufficiently high qualifications for filling up the post of Professor of Anatomy and they therefore reluctantly agreed to change the lower grade of pay into a higher grade. And if now it is possible to get people with the necessary qualifications for a lower pay, certainly they would cut down the pay. It is not necessary that they should pay all the money they get sanction for. The claims of people already in the medical service are not ignored and, as I said already, as a matter of fact, a large number of people are sent every year to get trained in every branch of medical science. (Dr. B. S. Mallayya: Professor of Jurisprudence?).

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"In view of the statement made by the hon. Minister, I beg permission to withdraw my motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"I move—

that the allotment of Rs. 1,43,800 for Superintendence be reduced by Rs. 100."

"My object is to discuss the question of extending medical relief.

"Sir, in many of the progressive countries, public health administration is considered to be the chief function of the State, while the work of medical relief is largely left to be attended to by voluntary hospitals manned by honorary physicians and surgeons.

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"Sir, in England, for instance, the State hospitals are maintained chiefly for the police, the navy and the army and for infectious diseases but medical relief for the general public is administered more or less by the independent medical profession. Here the order of things is the other way. The Government give 99 and odd lakhs for medical relief work, while they spend only 39 and odd lakhs for public health work. Some years ago Colonel Russell, the late Director of Public Health in this Presidency, in a paper he read before South Indian Medical Association envisaged the time when the Civil Medical department would be abolished. I do not know when that time will come or if it will come at all. If according to Western standards we are to have six men in rural areas and twelve in urban parts for every 10,000 of the population for administering medical relief. We shall require at least 24,000 doctors in this province but we have only 4,000 medical men now. That is to say we have only one-sixth of the number we require. So in spite of the Government spending a large amount on the Medical department, medical relief has not reached many people in rural areas. It is true that Madras is given the credit for inaugurating a scheme of rural medical relief, and Government have provided for 466 rural medical dispensaries of which 399 have been opened and they propose in the coming year to provide for 87 additional dispensaries. But this rural medical relief scheme has not been as successful as it was anticipated. The rural medical practitioners are discontented. They complain of bad treatment from presidents of taluk boards. It is a matter which deserves to be looked into and Government ought to see that they make the scheme a success. Now the Government have taken over a good many of the taluk headquarter hospitals. But so far they do not seem to have developed these into surgical centres by providing additional staff and equipment. In many of these hospitals they have no trained nurses, no theatre assistants and the surgical work that is done is hardly worth mentioning. In the district headquarter hospitals the out-patients' work is being done by a single Sub-Assistant Surgeon. He has to attend to 300 or 400 patients on an average and so the diagnosis and prescription are hasty and superficial. He could very well be given the assistance of an honorary man for this work. It is very regrettable to note that certain diseases which have become a serious menace to the health of the people such as tuberculosis, leprosy and venereal diseases have not been given the amount of attention which they deserve. Tuberculosis has increased to an alarming extent in this presidency. There is little or no provision for the treatment and accommodation of tuberculosis patients even in the district headquarters hospitals. For the whole province, we have one tuberculosis hospital in the city of Madras and one sanatorium conducted by a missionary agency at Madanapalle where they provide only 192 beds. I submit this is not at all sufficient. Government must start without delay tuberculosis sanatoriums at least in three or four centres in the Presidency, in suitable centres like Coimbatore and Bellary where the climate is favourable. These sanatoriums are necessary for the treatment of early cases and the Government must provide treatment and accommodation for advanced cases at least in district headquarters hospitals. Again in the matter of leprosy it is not enough if the Government provide leprosy clinics in the district headquarters hospitals. Leprosy patients have got to undergo prolonged treatment and so the poor among them cannot be expected to go there as out-patients and remain outside the hospitals. They will come for treatment only if they can remain in an asylum. In view of the fact that

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leprosy is spreading to a disconcerting extent I think the Government should no longer grudge to provide leper colonies or asylums in every district for the use of poor patients. In the matter of venereal diseases, it is necessary that Government should make adequate provision for the treatment of cases both as in-patients and as out-patients. The Indian Delegation of the British Hygienic Medical Council has drawn attention to the high incidence of venereal diseases in this Province. Venereal diseases prevail to a large extent among all classes of people, among men, women and children. And they have proclaimed it to be a great menace to the health of the inhabitants of this Province. Government propose to provide drugs and equipment for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases only in the hospitals in Madras city and in five of the headquarters hospitals in the mufassal. They ought to provide for the accommodation and treatment of venereal patients in all the headquarters hospitals. These are some of the most essential measures which Government have to take up immediately.

"The Government may plead want of funds. But can they not effect retrenchment in several directions and save money? They can economize in the matter of buildings. Hospitals are meant mainly for the poorer classes and it is not necessary to spend lakhs and lakhs of money on costly buildings and equipment. They can Indianize the services and dispense with special posts carrying high salaries for which men are brought from abroad on short time contract and retained permanently later on. They can replace the paid medical officers by honorary men. Government started a scheme of having honorary men in 1923 and I am glad to note that they are extending the same. But so far the honorary system have not been given a full, fair and honest trial. Hitherto no paid medical officer has been replaced by any honorary worker. Wherever honorary men get the necessary experience and training and are found capable of doing efficiently the work of the paid medical officers, the latter ought to be replaced by the former. I understand during the late Panagal Ministry, Government were considering a proposal to place the Rayapuram hospital entirely in the hands of honorary men. Why not try it now and see whether a hospital cannot be run entirely with an honorary staff? At present honorary men only serve to relieve paid officers by taking over a certain portion. The result is these paid men get more time for private practice. Government cannot afford to employ 24,000 men which as I said, is the number required according to Western standard for giving medical relief in this Province. More than half the medical budget is already swallowed up in paying salaries for the establishment. Government can restrict further recruitment and gradually replace paid men by honorary men and in this way they can save expenditure and at the same time give much needed encouragement to the independent medical profession.

"I have already drawn attention more than once in this House to the necessity of debarring medical officers from having private practice or of at least restricting it to consultation practice. By means of interpellations, by correspondence as well as by speeches made during the last two budget debates I have pointed out the evils arising from the abuse of the privilege of private practice allowed to men in Government service. The Surgeon-General, as a result of my correspondence, was pleased to issue a confidential circular to medical men in Government service warning them of the infringement of the rules in this matter which are found in the Civil Medical Code,

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It is regrettable to note that in spite of this warning certain responsible and highly-paid officers in the City of Madras are continuing to transgress the rules. They are running nursing homes, and dispensaries either in their own names or in the names of their relatives or their dependents. This is an open secret and I wish to know what action Government propose to take in this matter. The morale of the profession is lowered. Unfair competition is carried on with private practitioners. Hospital work also suffers to a great extent by allowing men in service to indulge freely in private practice and carry it to objectionable lengths. If the privilege of private practice is restricted to mere consultation practice, the independent medical profession will thrive better and more of our young men will take to this profession. It is only in this way we can in course of time hope to have an increasing number of medical practitioners who will be able to render us sufficient medical aid in this Province."

* Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, in seconding this motion I am thankful to my hon. friend Mr. Shetty. I am also extremely thankful to the hon. the Minister for the sympathetic reply that he has been giving to all the motions that have been moved and I hope he will extend it even to this motion. As a matter of fact, medical relief given in this Province is not enough. There is one medical officer for about 20,000 of the population. We know that many people are dying without any medical relief, especially in maternity cases. My hon. friend, Mr. Shetty, referred to one Tuberculosis hospital in Madras and one sanatorium at Madanapalle. I want to know whether that sanatorium is under Government control. It is under the management of a private mission agency. I want that Government should have as many sanatoriums as possible. As my hon. Friend told they may have one in Coonoor and one in Bangalore. But Government have not taken any steps in that direction. Maternity relief is not all what we want in Madras. We have got a hospital in Egmore for women and children and it is considered a first-rate hospital comparing favourably with the best of hospitals in the whole world, and stands unique as far as India is concerned. It is under the guidance of a Superintendent Colonel Hingston who is considered to be an authority on the diseases of women and children and who is an expert on abdominal section. He stands unrivalled in that capacity. In spite of all these all the sections of people in the City as well as in the mufassal are not taking advantage of that hospital, because there are not many women doctors in that hospital. Our society consists mostly of purdah and semi-purdah women and even those ladies that are freely moving about are not willing to be examined by male doctors. Let there be many lady doctors in the hospital. Then all our ladies will go to that hospital. So I would request the Government to have as many lady doctors as possible appointed in the hospital. I know we have got one Gosha Hospital in Triplicane where women doctors are employed and where the staff consists of women only. One Muham-madan gentleman came to me mentioning the complaints of his wife. I told him to take her to the Gosha Hospital. He asked me whether she would be examined there. I replied 'yes'. Then he asked me how he could take her back again to his house, if she was examined there. That is the idea that is prevailing in the minds of some of our Muslim friends. So there is no use if we have not enough of women doctors. Another thing that I want to touch upon is this: the Government are opening an ante-natal section. For ante-natal section women ought to be there. If men are appointed I am sure it will not be proper at all, because the women will not confine their disease

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freely in men doctors. So far as this particular section is concerned, as soon as an ante-natal woman comes you will have to ask her about the ailments she is suffering from. If it is venereal disease from which she is suffering, she will not be willing to tell a male doctor that 'I am suffering from such and such disease'.

3 p.m. "If there are female doctors in the hospitals, then women patients will easily tell them what diseases they are suffering from. No respectable, poor or middle class or gosha women will be willing to undergo ante-natal treatment at the hands of male doctors. There are many diseases concerning pregnancy; women will not tell male doctors that they are suffering from these diseases. If the hon. Minister wants to make the work of ante-natal section successful, the Superintendent of the hospital and the Minister should see that only lady doctors are employed, ladies with experience, whatever may be their qualifications.

"The late Raja of Panagal established the School of Indian Medicine. Students undergo a course of four years in that school and when they come out, their qualifications are not recognized. No Government institution can employ them because they are not registered. Local bodies are allowed to employ them; but they do not do so too satisfactory enough. Now graduates who take their degree in India are refused registration. It is better that the L.I.Ms. are registered under the Madras Medical Registration Act. Even if L.I.Ms. are appointed, there are no means of supplying medicines to them. The medicines are costly and the manufacture of these medicines takes a long time. It is better if the Government establish a stores where these medicines can be prepared. There is no section in that Indian School of Medicine to treat women and children. It is better if the Government make arrangements for treating women and children. In that case, women patients of the City will take advantage of that institution. I have to refer to very many other points. I do not want to stand in the way of other hon. Members speaking on the subject. I request the hon. Minister to give us a sympathetic reply."

Mr. A. V. BHANOJI RAO:—"Sir, I wish to speak on two points. The first is about the policy which the Government are adopting with regard to the Medical department. The Government change their policy just as the wind blows. Take for instance, the medical school at Guntur. There was a medical school at Vizagapatam for some time. On the advice of somebody it was proposed to be shifted to Guntur. The Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 6 lakhs for this purpose; and the whole amount has been spent upon buildings; even though the buildings are ready for the last two years, still the school is hanging in the air. I would ask the hon. Minister 'is it fair to him or to the Andhra-desa not to have a medical school in that part of the province?'. I know what the reply of the hon. Minister will be. We have been reading about it in the papers. He will say that no more medical schools need be started because the Government are not able to find employments for all L.M.Ps. I entirely disagree with this particular view of the hon. Minister. The simple reason is India wants more doctors and there is plenty of scope for their activities. After all, L.M.Ps. are not worse off than M.As. and B.As. They are technical men; they are getting their living wages from practice; and they will be useful to humanity and to the country. I therefore, hope that the hon. Minister will take special steps to see that a medical school is established at Guntur, without considering the question whether it is advisable or not to have more L.M.Ps.

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"The next point I wish to refer to is a very important point, that is, about the medical college at Vizagapatam. There is a rumour current that that medical college is going to be scrapped and amalgamated with the Madras Medical College. The whole Andhra-desa is perturbed by this news. If there is any truth in this rumour, it will be a great calamity and injustice to the Andhra-desa. I am certain that all the members from Andhra-desa to whichever party they may belong, will, in one voice, protest emphatically against this change. The hon. Minister himself came and visited the medical college and I am sure he will bear me out that the Vizagapatam Medical College is one of the best colleges in India. Sir, it is only seven years old; the authorities of the college had to overcome many difficulties in the initial stages; all the credit is due to the Principal and the staff of that college for overcoming all these difficulties and for bringing it to an efficient level. If that college is abolished, the people of the Andhra-desa would be put to much hardship. The originator of this college is the late Raja of Panagal. As one in an eminent position called it, it was the adopted child of the Raja of Panagal. If this adopted child of the Raja of Panagal is murdered, the curse will fall on those who will be responsible for it. I would request the hon. Minister to give a definite answer on this point, and at the same time I request him not to accept any suggestion to abolish this college from whatever quarter it may come, but to see that it is retained. He will, thereby, earn the gratitude of the people in Andhra-desa."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, three Members of this House have spoken about the general policy of medical administration in this Presidency. I shall try to refer in my reply to the various points raised by those Members. Mr. Shetty began his speech by saying that too much attention is paid in this province to medical relief which ought to belong really to local bodies, and that more attention ought to be paid to public health. I entirely agree with him that in other countries medical relief is greatly given by private munificence and by local bodies. I do not think any Government in Western countries are spending proportionately so much amount on medical relief as the Governments in India including the Madras Government. In England many of the greatest hospitals are private foundations. Local bodies are maintaining medical institutions in various places. Unfortunately it has been the practice in this country—it has been more and more so in recent years—the Government have to pay more and more adequate attention to medical relief for the people. It is with this idea that a large number of medical institutions about 120 in number were provincialized during the years 1928-29 and 1929-30. The responsibility of the Government does not end with taking over these institutions; they have to provide them with adequate and proper staff. Mr. Shetty complained that these institutions are not adequately staffed. I entirely agree with him. The Government have recognized this point and they appointed additional staff at a cost of Rs. 21,000 during the year 1928-29; during the year 1929-30 the Government provided additional staff costing Rs. 81,000. So, during these two years additional staff costing over one lakh of rupees were provided for these medical institutions which were provincialized. Even this staff is not quite adequate and the Government are considering larger staff. All such institutions have to be provided with sufficient medical staff. Hon. Members will admit all these things cannot be done in the course of a year or two."

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"Mr. Shetty said that the rural medical institutions are not working as satisfactorily as they should be. One of the reasons for this state of affairs was stated to be the bad treatment meted out by taluk boards to the officers in charge of these institutions. The information of the Government at present is that these institutions are working fairly satisfactorily. There is some justification in the statement that taluk board presidents were not treating these officers satisfactorily. There were three or four complaints made to the Government about this matter. The Government thereafter modified to a certain extent the Government Orders defining the terms on which these practitioners are appointed. I think that, under the revised Government Orders these practitioners will receive better treatment and it would not be open to taluk board presidents to deal with them as lightly as they did before.

"Mr. Shetty pointed out that it was not possible to provide all the medical staff necessary for medical institutions at the cost of the Government. The Government recognize this fact. That is why the system of appointing honorary officers was introduced by the late Raja of Panagal; this system was tried in some of the institutions in Madras. Recently the Government have decided to extend this system not only to district headquarter hospitals but to all Government institutions all over the province and during the last five or six months if my recollection is right about 30 or 40 men have been appointed to various institutions."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"How much money is saved."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"My hon. Member from Bellary is asking me how much money has been saved. There is no question of saving at all. It is recognized by all that these medical institutions are not adequately staffed. If you do not appoint these honorary doctors, probably we may have to appoint more paid doctors. We are saving a certain amount of money by not having to appoint more men; that is, by itself, sufficient saving. If these honorary officers are not appointed, the staff of these institutions will not be adequate at all.

"Mr. Shetty stated that private practice allowed to Government Medical Officers interferes with the legitimate work of these officers in the hospitals. Private practice has been debarred to a certain class of medical officers, for instance, some doctors in the teaching department, as Medical Officers in charge of Anatomy and Physiology; certain people in the highest ranks of the service are allowed only consulting practice. He said that these rules laid down by the Government are not being followed. Last year the hon. Member complained about certain officers violating the rules. Enquiries were made and I may say that precautions have been taken as far as possible, to prevent such violation of the rules. If, in spite of the instructions that have been issued by the Government, these rules are violated, the Government will take necessary action if particular instances are brought to their notice.

"Then it was stated that maternity relief that is afforded by the Government is not quite adequate. The Government recognize the necessity for having more child-welfare and maternity centres in the mufassal and the metropolis. During the last 5 or 6 years about 60 centres have been opened all over the province. The Government recognize the fact that these centres are not enough and that more centres should be opened in various places. For

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the purpose of attending to this work the Government think it necessary to appoint an additional Assistant Director of Public Health who will be in charge of this work alone.

"That office will be filled up during the course of a month or two and it will be the special look-out of this officer to popularize the scheme for maternity centres. We are also training health visitors in the Red Cross Society."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I do not think that comes under the Medical Grant."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Relief given to maternity cases comes under this grant."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I understand that child-welfare is under Public Health."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Maternity and ante-natal a-15 clinics are both of them allied subjects and so I thought I could refer to that p.m. also. Ante-natal centres were found to be necessary and work has been begun on a small scale in the Women and Children Hospital. Dr. Natesan said that the people in charge of this work should be wholly ladies. Government will take care to provide, as far as possible, lady medical people to work this department. There is of course the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of the hospital who will have to supervise the whole work. As far as possible we will see that only ladies are appointed for this branch of work.

"There is a general complaint that in the hospitals of the province, there is no adequate provision for treating tuberculosis and venereal cases and various other diseases. Of course every hospital is provided with the necessary medicines. It may be there are certain special institutions in the Madras City which are not to be found elsewhere and special wards and special beds have been set apart in those special institutions. It may even be that the provision made in the various hospitals in the province is not adequate to meet the demands of these cases in those places. But, as I said already in reply to an interpellation yesterday or the day before yesterday, that the improvement of every one of the hospitals is being looked into and the question of providing special wards for tuberculosis and venereal cases are also being considered. I understand from the Surgeon-General that no special treatment or special medicine for venereal cases in every hospital is necessary and that every medical practitioner would be able to treat such cases. Of course every medical man cannot be an expert in that particular disease but he can treat that disease as he treats any other disease. Of course it will take some time to make provision in all the hospitals for the treatment of all diseases.

"Dr. Natesan referred also to the Indian School of Medicine. This School of Indian Medicine has been in existence for about six years and has already turned out more than a hundred Licentiates in Indian Medicine. So far as my information goes, till October last about 60 or 70 of them have got appointments and some of them have been appointed as rural medical practitioners. The popularity of the institution is growing and all the three sections in that institution are being very much patronized by the students. There is also a section for the treatment of patients who go to the hospital and the average attendance in a day comes to 800 or 900. Dr. Natesan also stated that a woman medical practitioner must be appointed for the treatment

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of women and children in the hospital. Government will bear in mind that suggestion and do whatever is possible in the matter. Then he also said that these Indian medicines are not easily obtainable and that a medical store ought to be started for the purpose. Hon. Members will recognize that even as regards the allopathic medicines, the Government of Madras themselves are not running a medical store at all and that they are getting their supplies from the Government of India, Military Department, who are running the medical store. As a matter of experiment, some hospitals have been allowed to purchase their medicines in the open market to see whether it is more advantageous to take medicines from the Indian medical store or in the open market. But to start a medical store for Indian medicines, is a serious problem and it requires some investigation in regard to the standard of these medicines, who has to be employed for the manufacture of these medicines and who is the person competent to say whether the medicines that are manufactured are up to the standard or not. Of course, Government have under consideration the formation of an advisory committee to advise the Government on all these matters. When that committee is formed—I expect it will be formed in the course of a month or two—it will be time to consider this matter, and this will be one of the subjects which will be placed before that committee. The Principal of the School of Indian Medicine has already made the suggestion to Government that a medical store ought to be started for the use of medical practitioners. This suggestion of the Principal and the discussion in this Council will be placed before that body for consideration.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—“What about the registration of these graduates?”

*The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“There are no graduates in the School of Indian Medicine and so there is no question of their registration.

“Then, Sir, the hon. Member from Vizagapatam referred to a rumour that the Medical College at Vizagapatam would be abolished and that the adopted child of the late Raja of Panagal ought not to be murdered by this Government. I may say that the Government have no idea of committing any murder of this Vizagapatam Medical College and that the rumour is absolutely unfounded. Probably somebody might have started that rumour for fun, and even as a rumour in fun I would not like this to spread. Therefore, there is absolutely no idea of abolishing it. Sir, I am glad that the hon. Member from Vizagapatam has paid a compliment to the way in which this institution is being run and that is also my impression. Then the hon. Member said that a medical school ought to be started in Guntur. There was a medical school at Vizagapatam and when a college was started there, it was said that the medical school would be shifted to Guntur. A committee was appointed for the purpose of going into this question of medical education in this province, in which my hon. Friend Dr. Mallayya was also a member, and he was one of those who made recommendations including the raising of the salary of professors. That committee came to the conclusion that the medical School at Rayapuram, the medical school at Tanjore and the Lady Willingdon Medical school and the medical colleges we are having at Madras and Vizagapatam are quite adequate to train a sufficient number of people and that there was no need for starting any other medical school. That committee also suggested not to open a medical school at Guntur and to abolish the incomplete medical school at

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Coimbatore. These suggestions of the committee are under the consideration of the Government. If, finally, the Government accept those conclusions made by the committee, it will not be possible to open a medical school at Guntur. If it is decided not to open a medical school at Guntur, there is the alternative proposal which has been taken up and is being considered whether it would not be possible to locate the Lady Willingdon Medical School for ladies in the building which has been built at Guntur. The proposals made by the present Surgeon-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Hingston and the previous Surgeon-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Megaw, on that matter have been received and the question is being investigated. So, at present it is not possible for Government to say whether a medical school will be opened at Guntur or whether the Lady Willingdon Medical School will be transferred to Guntur. That is how the matter stands as regards the medical school at Guntur. If when the report of the committee is made available to members of this House—I trust it will be available to members within a week—Government will take the opinion of hon. Members on the matter. I do not think that Government will come to any conclusion without consulting hon. Members of this House as regards that matter.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“Order, order. The question is ‘to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,43,800 for Superintendence by Rs. 100’.”

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—“I do not press the motion, Sir.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“There is no question of pressing or not pressing at this stage which the motion has reached. The rule says that the motion must be put to vote.”

The motion was negatived.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“I now put the demand to the vote of the House. The question is ‘that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 89,02,500 minus Rs. 100 under Demand XXI—Medical’.”

The motion was adopted and the grant was made minus Rs. 100.

DEMAND XXII—PUBLIC HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS.

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move—

‘that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,01,000 under Demand XXII—Public Health and Vital Statistics’.”

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—“Sir, I move the motion standing in my name, namely—

‘to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,43,800 for Direction by Rs. 100’.

(To urge the importance of maintaining correct and accurate birth registers in the mufassal.)

“Now, Sir, the compilation of the register of births is not very accurate according to the report of the Director of Public Health. The Public Health activities have largely to depend on the compilation of these statistics. Last year 76,500 births and 23,200 deaths were not registered and they had to be investigated and detected by the health officers to the prejudice of their

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legitimate duties. These registers are compiled by village headmen who are already charged with other duties and even though the attention of the local authorities has been drawn to the defects in compilation, matters have not improved. So, the Conference of Health Officers has suggested that Act III of 1899 may be extended to all the districts and to villages with a population of 2,000 and above.

"Sir, when the enforcement of the Sarda Act comes, unless we know the correct age of the boys and girls for marriage, it will not be possible to bring the offenders to book. For these reasons, I request the hon. Minister to enforce the Act in all places with a population of over 2,000 and also to carry out the suggestions of the Director of Public Health."

The motion was duly seconded.

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, the Government do recognize that this question of the registration of vital statistics is not satisfactory and it is stated so in the review of the report of the Director of Public Health for the year 1928-29 published in G.O. No. 2045, dated 19th August 1929. The Government are taking necessary steps to ensure better registration of births and deaths. As the hon. Mover of the cut motion said, this is being done by the village officials and to a certain extent there are irregularities and the Government are taking all possible steps to minimize them in future. Government have recognized the necessity for it and that is why they have given this a very prominent place in the review of the administration of the Public Health Department and are moving in that direction."

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"In view of the reply given by the hon. Minister, I withdraw the motion."

The motion was by leave of the House withdrawn.

* Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,43,800 for direction by Rs. 100'.

(To urge upon the Government the need for a well-organized plan to improve sanitation in the villages.)

"Sir, it is a notorious fact that rural sanitation is in a most neglected condition in this Presidency. All attempts that have been till now made by the Public Health authorities have been mostly in the urban areas, and what little that has been done in rural areas has been carried out in a most slipshod manner. There is no fixed policy; there is no organized plan. The report of the Director of Public Health reveals the actual state of affairs and it confirms my statement that rural sanitation is not given that attention which it deserves. In rural areas, Sir, epidemic diseases break out every now and then and sometimes they become even endemic; and yet no real attempt is made to combat them. A temporary attempt is made whenever cholera or smallpox prevails to have what are called isolation huts; they are not hospitals in any sense, nor are they places where any patient could safely be housed. If cholera breaks out in any rural area it takes time for the authorities to take note of it, and meanwhile the disease spreads. The authorities only attempt to isolate the cases and beyond that practically nothing is done. That cholera has become a problem is evidenced from the following statement of the report of the Director of Public Health:—"From a statistical study of previous epidemics, Colonel Russell, I.M.S., forecasted at the beginning of 1928 that there would be a reemergence of cholera during the year, and

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the forecast of this periodicity has been proved by outbreaks of severe epidemics in several districts. The total mortality from cholera in the year under report was 57,677 which is an increase of about 22,000 over the 1927 figure. The death rates per mille of population for the two years are 1.4 and 0.9 respectively against the quinquennial average of 0.8 per mille. It is always said that Government have been trying to improve rural sanitation, but, I submit, the proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof, and what applies to cholera equally applies to smallpox and other diseases. Now, Sir, in paragraph 57 of his report, the Director of Public Health says: 'Notwithstanding the fact that the mode of the cause of the spread and prevention of cholera is well known and notwithstanding the knowledge of the existence of the endemic foci of infection, it is anomalous that, for causes beyond the control of the Public Health Department, the preventive methods adopted by them have to be only of a palliative nature, the root of the problem being left untouched.' This is a sorry confession, Sir, of the inability of the Government to combat the disease. In Western countries we know that the infectious diseases cannot take hold of the population. If, for example, you have a few imported cases of smallpox in England there is a hue and cry raised, measures are immediately adopted to isolate the cases, vaccination is resorted to, and the Government and the public co-operate together to stamp out the infection. But what is happening in India? People die like flies; and there is nobody even to complain? The Government has recognized that the chief cause for the spread of cholera is want of a good water-supply system; and what is the Government doing to improve the water-supply in rural areas? In paragraph 59 of his report the Director of Public Health says:—"In the schemes for the provision of rural water-supplies notwithstanding the remark made in paragraph 57 above about the inadequacy of allotments, the paradoxical situation of unspent grants is frequently noticed. In order that the schemes might be executed promptly and in their order of urgency, it is highly desirable that the amounts earmarked for water-supplies are at the beginning of the year placed at the disposal of district health officers concerned; the latter should be assisted by an overseer (part-time or full-time) in the preparation of estimates for minor works and by the officers of the Local Fund Engineering Department in the case of major works." So that the old story of unspent balances is the excuse given by the Government whenever a criticism is offered from the non-official side of the House. The House may well remember that the hon. the Finance Member, while presenting the Budget this year, criticized the policy of officers in having unspent balances. In fact it is no new thing, it is the same old thing that runs throughout the whole administration. When such is the case, I ask what is the use of a grant for money being put forward in this Council, the members discussing it and passing the grant and then the money being not spent? If Government are really anxious to improve rural sanitation they should start water-supply schemes and place the services of Government full-time officers at the disposal of the local bodies. It is not enough if the Government grant the money. They should see that the local bodies spend the money. And what about the amount made available to the local bodies? It is a niggardly loan that is given now to the local bodies for the improvement of sanitation, and on what item are they to spend to improve rural sanitation? The Minister for Public Health in reply to a supplementary question of mine this morning said that there is enough stock of medicine to supply the dispensaries."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I cannot understand how medicine can be brought under this demand."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"When we consider the question of combating the disease, cholera, we are naturally led to consider the adequacy of the supply of medicine required."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Combating of cholera by medicine comes under another head and we have finished that."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I only wanted to say that Government are not really keen . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The rules of debate impose a duty upon me to see that members do not trespass upon grants already finished."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I desire only to state that a more serious attempt should be made by Government to improve rural sanitation."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"Mr. President, Sir, it is a well-known fact that this Government have been treating villagers with a step-motherly affection, and many a time have we complained in this House of the inadequate provisions for the improvement of villages. And in the matter of sanitation which is of primary importance to anybody including the villager I must say Government are not taking that interest which they ought to. While the main revenue of this province comes from the villager the expenditure so far as the villager is concerned is very little compared with the amount of money that he gives. As an illustration I may point out the inadequate provision made for expenditure on rural water-supply. Whereas for the water-supply to the City of Madras alone there is a provision of 8 lakhs, for the rural water-supply, that is, for a population of 30 millions as compared with the population of half a million in the City of Madras, only 4 lakhs are set apart. One feature that one will find in rural areas is that most of the houses are so built that there is very little scope for fresh air penetrating into the houses."

"What I suggest to remedy this state of things is to advance money to people to build better houses on easy, favourable and long terms either under the system of co-operative or individual loan system. I hope the Health Minister will do that. Secondly, instead of spending lot of money on quinine which probably would be necessary if the sanitation is to be improved, Government must take more serious steps in connexion with the anti-malarial operations. I do not want to traverse the grounds already covered by me on previous occasions, and so I will conclude by saying that Government are now practically spending almost nil in the matter of improvement of rural sanitation and hence they should make honest endeavours to improve that."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, the question of rural sanitation is as old as the hills in this country. The hon. the Minister for Public Health must realize that even during his period of office he has not directed his attention to it in any vigorous manner. He has allowed the policy of drift to go on. It is true that certain canons have been followed, canons laid down by the bureaucratic Government long long ago for the benefit of the poor masses of the country. But the hon. the Minister should have taken pains to examine the condition of the country and should have vigorously thought out a scheme for the betterment of village sanitation. For one thing, Sir, villages are in need of good drinking water-supply. This is a dire need in the villages. I am sure the Minister will rise in his place

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and tell us that Government have been giving munificent grants to local bodies, but the local bodies have not been able to utilize them to the fullest extent. I ask him, Sir, what is being done for urban areas? For such areas Government are anxiously asking every municipality to find out a scheme of water-supply and invest funds in them, and they also suggest to them to ask for loans. After all, Sir, many municipalities in this province are not quite urban as these schemes make them out to be. Many of them are rural as a matter of fact.

"The municipalities and the larger corporations are taking away a great deal of Government money and no organized attempt is being made to supply good drinking water to rural areas. My complaint is that there has not been a vigorous thinking in this affair. For instance, I would refer to the necessity of the taluk boards finding money for their own schemes to a certain extent before the Government grants its own quota. Now, Sir, the poorest taluk boards may not be able to find the necessary finances for the whole of the scheme. A few years ago the Government tried the experiment of asking the local boards to make a programme for five years in advance and send it to Government. Most of the taluk boards prepared the programmes and sent them to the Government. What is it that the Government have done with these programmes? Those programmes have not been carried out at all. They have been programmes on paper merely to be put into the shelves of the taluk boards or of the Government. We have been told on the floor of this House very often that these programmes have not been carried out because the local boards have not been able to find the money. Well, Sir, I wish to put this serious question to the Government whether before they talk of their responsibility for the well-being of the people of this country they should not make it a compulsory duty of their own to provide good drinking water. Is it not their bounden duty to keep the people of this country fit to carry on their ordinary avocations from the point of view of drinking water. Once one of the hon. Members representing the depressed classes moved a resolution that all the villages inhabited by the depressed classes should each have a well for drinking water. Even with the great love which the Government have for the depressed classes, the Government could not rise to the occasion and say 'we shall have a regular programme to your benefit and we shall give you drinking water.' I could have understood if the Government had been unable to sink a well in every village where drinking water is not available and claimed that their rural sanitation policy is good. But no note has been taken of this problem at all seriously by the Minister. I ask why the Government should not follow the policy of borrowing money for this purpose and investing that money upon the schemes. It is not after all very difficult. The science relating to boring has been sufficiently advanced. If the Government will only undertake to try and sink a well for every village they will certainly have a programme which will probably help the villagers within the course of a limited period, say, five or ten years. I am afraid, Sir, that the Government are behaving entirely in an irresponsible manner. I may tell the House of one instance. In the last outbreak of cholera in the Nandyal taluk there were 42 deaths in a small village which has not a population of more than five or six hundred people. There were 32 deaths in the first few days and the rest died even after medical aid had been brought to them. That village has a well which is not in a proper condition. It is not well cared for. I therefore feel it my duty to bring to the notice of Government that they should stop wasting lakhs of money on foreign pipe for mere

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rural towns. I can understand large sums being spent on water-supply for places like Madras, but I cannot understand wasting money for what are called towns for want of a better classification. I want the Government to pursue a policy of brisk programme for all the villages concerned. There must be a good protected well in every village so that the people may be saved from the depredations of contagious diseases. There is not only cholera but there are other diseases such as hookworm, guinea worm. Guinea worm especially is giving a great deal of trouble to the people in my part of the country which now goes by the name of Rayalaseema. I want to appeal to the hon. Minister to see whether within the limited time at his disposal on the treasury bench he will not be able to begin a new orientation of policy in regard to sanitation. I am afraid the time is too short.

"I want to refer to one other aspect and that is the relief given to those affected by malaria. You have observed on the floor of this House how many questions were put to the hon. Minister on the question of keeping irrigation channels clean. We were told that it was the duty of the Public Works Department. You will appreciate the position that I take that the hon. Minister must have his way in regard to keeping irrigation channels clean. He has not done it hitherto but has merely contended himself by writing to the Public Works Department. It is essential if these villages are to be saved from the ravages of malaria that the Public Works Department should be brought to its senses to keep its channels clean and to show by its example to the people of the locality that keeping irrigation channels clean would reduce the incidence of malaria.

"In regard to the supply of free quinine also we have had a great deal said on the floor of this House. Any number of questions put to the hon. Minister did not elicit from him a valuable reply that he would extend the system of supply of free quinine to areas beyond what he has been pleased to call experimental areas of the Presidency. He has experimented, for instance, in one taluk, Koilkuntla, in my district, and a number of questions as to the extension of the system to other taluks has not elicited a favourable reply. I am sure malaria is having its toll in a greater measure than cholera. Cholera takes away men quickly and because it is such a terrible and tremendous disease the public are compelled to attend to it. But malaria is always an insidious disease. Malaria is a disease which almost deceives its victim. He feels he is all right this afternoon and in a few hours he feels that he is unwell again and well again and so on. The toll that malaria is taking is very great especially in our districts. I should like the hon. Minister for Public Health to tell us what further specific steps he intends taking to put down malaria in these areas. It is not enough that a special officer is appointed, it is not enough that the officer sends up voluminous reports, but it is essential that the recommendations of the Special Malarial Officer should be carried out in a larger measure than what the Government is prepared to do at present.

"Mr. President, Sir, I shall not detain the House longer except to say that rural sanitation is the pivot on which the whole policy of the Government in this country should move in regard to public health. As long as rural sanitation is neglected, the duty of the Government is not complete and therefore any Government that is in power should give its serious thought to it and even at the expense of borrowing lakhs and crores of money this

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question has to be attended to and attended to in the right spirit so that the country may be saved a great deal of loss and wastage both of human life and of the economic capacity of the nation."

* Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON :—"My intention in rising to intervene is to suggest the desirability of systematically taking up the work of providing drinking water to the inhabitants of the various villages in the Presidency where there is scarcity of water. I learnt during the proceedings of this Council on a previous occasion that there was not good supply of drinking water to very many villages in this Presidency. And I further understand that with reference to several villages it may be said that there is a total absence of water-supply. In some villages drinking water is supplied from eris or big tanks which serve as a drain to the surrounding country and all sorts of filth are washed into them during the rainy season. Such water, I understand, is used very largely by the people for drinking purposes. It is not therefore strange that the Government have to spend a very large amount of money in combating diseases that spring up in this country. I find from the budget estimates that about 64,000 rupees and odd is estimated for combating hookworm, Rs. 60,000 for plague and Rs. 1,45,000 for epidemics and it is not strange that all this money is required to combat these diseases. If, as a matter of fact, a portion of this money is devoted to sinking of wells on the basis of a regular programme of supplying drinking water all this waste of human life and waste of money can be avoided.

"In this connexion, Sir, I may mention to the House that I had occasion recently to talk to a gentleman who has been practising in Hyderabad for 30 or more years. He told me that when he went up there the people were suffering from guinea worm disease which leaves ulcers on the body that are practically incurable. The disease is now absolutely non-existent for the simple reason that His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has been pleased to supply the place with good drinking water by means of a big tank which he caused to be excavated. Now, if the British Government will follow the example of that Government and sink tanks or at least small wells in the neighbourhood of villages, I submit it will be a boon and the people can avoid suffering from these diseases.

"Then again, Sir, I may invite the attention of the hon. Minister to a book published by Dr. Havel in which he speaks of India under Aryan culture and in which there is a chapter devoted to rural sanitation and how villages ought to be built. If attention is devoted to these pages, a great deal can be learnt from them and a great deal can be done for the amelioration of the village folk.

"Sir, I am constrained to observe that in reading the whole of the budget as well of the introduction of the same, there is absolutely no programme to alleviate the suffering which these people are undergoing for want of good drinking water in some place and a total absence of the same in others. I would strongly recommend to the hon. Minister that he should take this subject in hand, lay out a programme and persuade the Government to come to the rescue of these people in the near future."

* Mr. K. V. SURIANARAYANA AYYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, it is a very regrettable feature that whatever may be the subject on which we carry on discussions, we have to repeat the same old story that this Government is working without any definite policy or programme. In the course of the

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discussion on the constitution of a rural development fund, the hon. the Chief Minister in reply to the criticisms advanced by hon. Members in this House stated that they had allotted funds for the purpose to be utilized by local bodies and that the local bodies did not utilize those funds adequately or properly, with the result that the funds lapsed to the Government so that ultimately no good work was done in the direction of rural reconstruction. While going through the reports of the budget speeches of last year, similarly I find that the hon. the Minister for Public Health giving the same reply with regard to the development of the indigenous system of medicine. He tries to shift the responsibilities to the local bodies. He says 'We have allotted funds to the local boards, and it is up to them to devise ways and means of popularising the indigenous medicine'. He seems to think that his task ends with the allotment of funds. This state of things does no good either to the Ministry or to the people at large. What we want and what we have been crying for on the floor of this House is that there should be a definite programme or policy. The explanation given that the local boards do not do their duty is untenable. It is open to the Minister to call upon the local boards to furnish schemes for the purpose of improving rural sanitation. My hon. Friend Mr. Harisavottama Rao referred to the fact that some years ago some local boards submitted schemes for rural development and it would appear that nothing came out of them. So that what we find now between the local bodies and the Ministry is that the cause of rural development and sanitation is practically nowhere. I ask the hon. the Minister for Public Health whether he has taken any steps in the course of his extensive tours to ascertain the conditions and needs of the various rural districts which he has visited, whether in fact he has visited any rural parts and whether he has been able, apart from receiving addresses and replying them, to ascertain the local needs or whether he has called upon the local bodies to submit schemes for reviving or reconstructing the rural area. The Government should then chalk out a comprehensive policy and a programme and they should see that that programme is carried out. That is the way in which rural sanitation could best be developed and not by merely allotting funds. I shall in this connexion bring to the notice of this House a specific instance which occurred in the district of Malabar. I believe it was in the *Mail* issued last week, I found a report of an outbreak of cholera occurring somewhere in the Ernad taluk. It is said that the cause of the outbreak was contaminated water from a river which served the need of the village. As a result of investigations, though it had been found out that the river had been infected for the last three years yet no attempt has been made towards arresting the spread of the disease except to dig one or two wells. No further attempt to find a substituted source of water-supply was made. I have given notice of questions asking for information on this point; but lest the question should not be answered in this session, I ask the hon. the Minister for Public Health whether he has received any report in regard to this matter and what steps he has taken on it. Sir, similarly, in one of the rural areas in the district of North Malabar there was an outbreak of plague. Several people died of it, and by the time the Health Department could move efficiently and usefully the epidemic had worked havoc and had its toll. These are instances. If we have a definite programme to work out such occurrences would have been rarer and the diseases even if they broke out could have been easily brought under control. Therefore, Sir, I would urge upon the hon. the

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Minister for Public Health to formulate a definite plan or programme and to let us know in how many years and in what way real universal rural reform will be brought about in this Presidency."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, more than one hon. Member has referred to the prevalence of malaria in this province. So far as I know, the Government have not taken the public into their confidence as to their policy in regard to the eradication of malaria. You know, Sir, some time ago, a special malaria establishment was sanctioned for two years. That period ended with the 31st March 1929. Afterwards their appointment was extended by another year and I believe the Government had last year proposals under consideration whether or not this staff should be made permanent. Well, Sir, so far as we can see from the present budget, this proposal has been rejected and the Government have sanctioned the continuance of the establishment for one more year, I think, from 1st April 1930. We should like to know what the Government intend doing in this matter. Malaria is a dangerous disease which cripples the agricultural activities of the province. During the agricultural season, it is often found that people suffer from malaria and agricultural operations are seriously handicapped. I would like to know as to what the Government are going to do in the matter. It is no use shoving the responsibility on the local boards. The hon. the Minister himself knows that the local boards are too poor financially to undertake this grave task. After all, it does not entirely rest with the local bodies. They require expert advice and trained men to carry out effectively the anti-malarial operations. I should like to submit for the consideration of the Government in this matter how far they can follow the example of the Government of Bengal in starting anti-malarial work on co-operative lines. After due consideration, the Government may, if necessary, depute an officer to go to Bengal and study in detail how far their system can be adopted to our conditions. The carrying on of anti-malarial operations is one way of combating the disease and there is another way also, i.e., of improving the resisting power of the people. As every hon. Member of this House knows drink seriously lowers the power of resistance and lessens the vitality of its votaries. And I do not think that anything great is being done by the Government to make the people less and less the victims of this disease, by controlling the consumption of liquor. I fear, Sir, the Government are not really making as much use of the propaganda committees as it is open to them to do. Since this department was started, I had a talk with the Commissioner of Excise and told him that nothing useful would result from this Committee unless his departmental people also co-operated with the propagandists. The Commissioner of Excise issued a circular to his subordinates that even if what they did result in the reduction of revenue, the officers of his department should co-operate with the propagandists in their activities. But, Sir, when the activities of the propagandists began to tell upon the auction sales of shops, another circular was issued stating that the propagandist activities should not become so intensive or extensive as to interfere with the auction sales. I am sure that that circular should have been issued by the President of the Central Propaganda Board, the hon. the Minister for Excise and Public Health. But the attention of the district committees were directed to the activities and that had its effect in getting away people from bidding. The news about the existence of this circular has been published by the Tanjore correspondent of the *Hindu*."

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The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"The *Hindu* is not your circular."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"The Government officials, as a rule, fight shy of the propaganda work. The reason is that they fear that they may incur the displeasure of the Government. I found it to be so in my district and requested the Central Propaganda Board to have instructions issued to the revenue officials to extend their sympathy and support for the work of the 'prohibition committee in the district. The hon. the Minister replied that I might apply to the local revenue authorities for such co-operation as I wanted. I did so, and the Collector of the district took the matter to the Government and asked them how far I might be helped. What is the result? An order is issued by the Government stating that they do not consider it necessarily to be the function of the village officers to assist the propagandist in carrying out his work against drink. We should like to know what the committee is there for if its activities would not be encouraged? And in one particular case, I think, it is in the Kurnool district the propagandists have been served with an order that they should not go to a shop except for the purposes of drinking. It is adding insult to injury. I want the hon. the Minister to tell us whether he is serious that these committees should do anything useful. Unless drink is completely stopped, I fear, the resisting power of our labourers will deteriorate and they are sure to fall easy prey to this disease of malaria and I would request the hon. Minister to take this into his mind as much as the distribution of quinine or anything like that."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the motion now under discussion. Of course my hon. Friend Mr. Ramaswamy Ayyar has fully explained about the insufficiency of the measures that have been taken to improve the village sanitation. Sir, if any reform is to be set on foot, I think, it should start with the village. Time and again it has been brought to the notice of the Government that the cheris are in a most insanitary condition and especially is it to be kept clean during the prevalence of epidemics.

4-15 p.m. "I find very little attention has been given to the same. Looking at the budget itself I find large amounts of money have been earmarked for the staff but not for the real work in the village. Sir, one reason that is advanced in regard to village sanitation is that it is the look out of the local bodies and they in their turn say that they have not got enough funds to meet this particular purpose. How long are we to suffer under these conditions? May I ask the hon. the Minister for Public Health how many villages he has been able to visit during his several tours. If he only cares to go to the cheris I am sure he will be able to find ways and means to improve the sanitary condition. Generally the burial-grounds and the cremation grounds are kept near the cheris. During the last budget debate I brought to the notice of the hon. Minister a serious case in Attampatti and the Minister assured me that the village cremation ground will be removed. I do not see any sign that he has done so. In this state of affairs how can Government and the public expect that the cheris will supply the labour for agricultural development? It is the cheri that supplies all the labour that is required and unless the cherimen are kept up in proper health I do not think the reform starts at all. Sir, there are certain rules prescribed by the Public Health Department that all dead animals are to be buried but I do not think those rules are observed.

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"Sir, in a village if any cattle dies generally the cherimen are asked to remove it and some of the people who do not understand the sanitary principles are accustomed to take such animal food and naturally they get all sorts of diseases and their children suffer from various sorts of diseases. Another point is there is very little water-supply by the side of the cheris and consequently our people are generally unclean. So unless the Government come forward and organize a campaign of rural improvement the lot of the cherimen will be as it is. I do not think we can be proud that the Government have done anything for the amelioration of the depressed classes. Another question the Minister pointed out the other day is if there is an agitation from the House or outside about birth control then he will look into the matter."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think there is another cut motion for that. Let us adhere to the rural sanitation at present."

* Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Sir, as regards the rural sanitation, I can state that the drink shops largely contribute to the insanitation of the villages, where they are situated. The drink shop is resorted to by low class of people, who commit nuisance all round, whether it is the entrance to a village or near a temple. If the Government remove drink shops, the problem of village sanitation will be, in a large measure, solved. My friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar referred to the propaganda work done by the District Committees, appointed by the hon. Minister. He is the Chairman of a District Committee and many of us are connected with the District Temperance Propaganda Committees. He stated now that we are handicapped by the circumventions of the excise and revenue authorities. The Revenue Board the other day—that is to say the Excise Commissioner—has issued a circular in collaboration with the Revenue and other members of the Board laying down that it is neither advisable nor desirable that the village officers should help these propagandists, while taking care to emphasize that the propagandists do not try to prevent people going to bid at arrack and toddy sales and not picket near the shops to prevent people from drinking. The revenue officers who were sympathetic have turned round and issued circulars in their turn to the village officers that they should not help them. What can the propagandists do without tom-tom and other kinds of assistance from village officers in a village? The village officers have to obey the orders of their superiors. I addressed the Collector of my district requesting that the revenue officers and the village officers may be ordered to give sympathy and help to our propagandists. On a similar letter to the Collector of Bellary, a reference was made to the Revenue Board and the result of which was the issue of the Excise Commissioner's circular. The hon. Minister is trying to persuade people to work for the anti-drink propaganda, and his colleagues in the reserved department are practically working against this policy. Of course, the hon. Minister is very earnest about the success of the propaganda work. But permitting toddy drinkers to transport toddy from one district to another, from places 50 and 60 miles away, is encouraging and spreading the drink evil. In the absence of toddy in any place, people will not be able to contract drink habit. But when toddy is brought to their very doors from distant places, the villagers cannot easily resist temptation. Toddy is now transported by rail and by lorries. Is this the way to discourage toddy or arrack drinking? Government are pledged to a policy of prohibition of intoxicating drink within a limit of twenty years, and yet they are affording all facilities to the toddy renters to transport toddy. Surely if lorries are prohibited to be used for transporting

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toddy from distant places, there will not be scope for people to get drink habit. There will be less impoverishment of the poorer classes in the villages if this evil is not encouraged. On account of the drink demon they get less nourishment. And the people fall easy victims to malaria and other diseases. If the Government are solicitous to preserve the vitality of the people they should prohibit the State drink-traffic. They are helping the renters to get supplies from abroad and make large sales, which show that the revenue authorities are anxious to increase the revenue. The revenue and excise authorities join together in this unholy business. In my own district of Anantapur, the land tax is 15 lakhs and the excise revenue 14½ lakhs! All this money from drink comes from the poorer classes—mostly labourers. I have told already and will tell it again that it is rather a 'melancholy meanness' on the part of the Government to give only 5 lakhs out of 6 crores of abkari revenue for the anti-drink propaganda work. This year the sales have fallen. It may be due partly to the prevailing economic condition.

"The Government have reappointed two Deputy Commissioners. These posts were abolished some years ago after a good deal of agitation in this Council. They are now restored. These Deputy Commissioners will be 'the white elephants' of the department. They will not have much to do. Their travelling will give rise to a lot of supply scandals. And yet the Government are niggardly in paying reasonable travelling allowance to the members and the chairmen of the District Temperance Propaganda Committees, though most of them are as respectable as any official. I trust that the hon. Minister will be more considerate and liberal in his treatment of the District Temperance Committees' needs. I am sure that the hon. Mr. Stokes, the present Finance Member, will be sympathetic in considering the proposals—to advance and promote anti-drink propaganda work for the well-being of the people. He is the son of a very distinguished Civilian, the hon. Sir Henry Stokes, who in his time earned the esteem and affection of the people by his sympathetic and impartial administration, both as a Collector and as an Executive Member of this Government. The son, I have no doubt, will follow in the footsteps of the illustrious father."

Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM :—“சேரிகளில் சுகாதார மென்பதே இல்லை. காலரா, அம்மை, சரம்முதலான தொத்து நோய்கள் எளிதாக வருகின்றன. வந்தாலும் அவைகள் எளிதில் நீங்குவதில்லை. இவற்றிற்கு காரணங்கள் குடி தண்ணீர் வசதியின்மையும் சேரிகள் சுற்றிலும் குப்பைகள் கொட்டிவைத்தலுமேயாம். எந்த ஹெல்த் ஆபீஸரும் எல்த் இன்ஸ்பெக்டரும் இவ்விஷயமாகக் கவனிப்பதில்லை. சேரிகளை நேரில் சென்று பார்ப்பதில்லை. சேரிகளில் தொத்து வியாதிகள்நிலை பெறுவதற்கு மற்றொரு முக்கிய காரணமும் இருக்கிறது. அது கொள்ளைநோய், வெக்கைநோய் முதலியவற்றால் இறக்கும் மாடுகளைப் புசித்தலேயாம். நோய்களாலன்றி மாடுகள் எளிதில் இறவாது. இறந்த மாட்டைப் புசிப்பவர்கள் நோய்க்குள்ளாகிறார்கள். சென்னை கார்ப்பொரேஷன் முனிசிபாலிட்டி முதலியவைகளில் உணவிற்காகக் கொல்லும் மாடுகளை முதலில் டாக்டர் பரிசீலித்து சர்டிபிகேட்டெய்தபிறகு கொல்லுகிறார்கள். கொள்ளைநோயாலிறந்து மாடுகளைப் புதைத்துவிட வேண்டுமென்று சட்டமிருந்தும் அது அமுலில் இல்லை. அரசாங்கத்தார் இறந்த பிணமான பிராணிகளைப் புசிப்பதின்னாலும் தடுக்க அரசாங்கத்தார் உத்தரவு பிறப்பித்து அதனை பிரசாரப்படுத்தவேண்டும். ஹெல்த்தாபீஸர் ஹெல்த் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் பிரசாரம் செய்யும்படி செய்

[26th March 1930] [Swami A. S. Sahajanandam]

வதோடு மதுவிலக்குப் பிரசாரகர்களைக் கொண்டும் பிரசாரம் செய்யவேண்டும். சாதாரணமாக மதுவிலக்குப் பிரசாரம் செய்பவர்களுக்கு நாட்டில் எத்தனையோ ஆபத்துக்கள் செய்துவருகிறார்கள். அதனோடு இறந்த மாட்டைப் புசிக்கவேண்டாமென்று பிரசாரம் செய்தால் பலமான இடையூறுகள் செய்வார்களென்பதைச் சொல்லவேண்டியதில்லை. மாட்டிதைச்சி சாப்பிடாவிட்டால் நமக்குச் சமமானமாகிவிடுவார்களென்ற தப்புணர்ச்சி கொண்ட உயர் ஜாதி யாரென்போர் பலர் மாட்டையெடுத்துப் புதைத்து விடுபவர்களை இம்வித்துவருகிறார்கள். ஆகவே பிரசாரகர்களுக்கு துணை பாகவிற்குக் கிராம முனிசிப் முதலானவர்களுக்கு ஜில்லா மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட் மூலம் உத்தரவு பிறப்பிக்கவேண்டும். களவாக கள்ளிறக்கல், சாராயம் காய்ச்சல், உப்பு செய்தல் முதலான காரியங்களைச் செய்பவர்களை அரசாங்கத்தார் தண்டிப்பதுபோல இறந்த மாமிசத்தைப் புசிப்பவர்களையும், புசிக்கும்படி கொந்தரவு செய்பவர்களையும் தண்டிக்கவேண்டும். சுகாதாரத்திற்கு விரோதமாக மற்றொன்றுமிருக்கிறது. அது சேரிகளுக்கு சமீபத்தில் மயானமிருத்தலாம் உதாரணமாக யாங்களிருக்கும் இடத்திற்கு நூறடிக்குள் மயானமிருக்கிறது. அங்குண்டாகும் பிணப் புகையில் யாங்கள் மூழ்கவேண்டியதாயிருக்கிறது. இப்படியே பலவிடங்களிலுமிருக்கின்றன. அப்படியிருந்தால் என் நோய்கள் வராது, சுகாதாரம் எங்கே இருக்கிறது. இவ்விஷயங்களை கனம் சுகாதார அமைச்சர் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். ஆகவே கனம் T. S. இராமசாமி அய்யர் அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்த மோஷனை யான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.”

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—“Sir, I happen to be a member 4-30 of the District Temple Committee under the Religious Endowments Act and P.M. also a member of the district anti-drink committee. In this capacity I had gone to visit several temples and villages and also to deliver some addresses in connexion with the anti-drink propaganda. One thing that struck me forcibly was that even in the most sacred place in the village, namely, the village temple, sanitation is extremely lacking. The place is dirty, filthy and the doors are thrown open for animals to stray in and thus an extraordinary filthy condition is created. What one should like to see is that the people in the village are stirred to this emotional aspect of keeping at least such a sacred place as the temple clean and sanitary. Sanitation has its roots on the emotion of purity. Now, if people do not care to carry out this idea of purity at least in the temple, how can you expect them to keep their houses clean, to refrain from drink and to conserve their physical and moral energies from being wasted? They are only making themselves an easy prey to diseases like malaria. Sir, it seems to me that unless a wave of emotion is stirred in the people by those who are responsible for creating public opinion in the villages, the people in the village will not be roused to a sense of sanitation. This wave of emotion must generate from the centre, that is the Minister for Public Health should have control over sanitation in the villages through the agency of the district boards and taluk boards. Unless that is done, it is impossible that a revival will take place in the ideas of the people, so that they may become alive to a sense of responsibility to their own village being kept clean. Especially the village officers must be made to realize the responsibility they owe to the village community in which they live. There are three factors in our villages which tend to destroy the sense of sanitation that they should keep up. Firstly, their idea of agriculture is that they should accumulate any amount of cow dung heaps, manures, etc., and they store

[Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar] [26th March 1930]

them in their backyards, which are a fruitful source for breeding malaria. You will find a number of fine houses sometimes built, and close by there will be a cattle shed attached, and in the backyard they will heap up their manure. These things cannot be removed by discussions on the floor of this House, or by passing resolutions here, you can never induce people to change their attitude in regard to these matters. So, it is necessary to infuse into their minds a religious fervour for observing purity and cleanliness in all their habits and surroundings. These people should be roused to such a sense of purity by example, and not by precept. Such a move must come from the Ministers who should love the people more than their appointments. This sense must be driven straight into the home of these people. The Ministers, instead of spending their time in unveiling portraits and having gala days, they might attend the meetings of district boards and taluk boards, and ask them 'what scheme of sanitation have you made? What have you done to stamp out diseases like malaria? If you want a scheme, or if you want a doctor, I will help you.' It is in such a sympathetic attitude taken by the Ministers and those responsible for public health lies the solution for the problem of rural sanitation. Unless there is a new life infused in the villagers, there is no use of passing resolutions after resolutions in this House. The village must once more begin to be the central source of life with all the vigour which it possessed in the past. The source of vigour in the village is the village temple, which must be kept clean, and the wave of emotion for a clean life must go forth from that place. They still have inams attached to these temples, and the Government can say 'I enfranchise these inams'."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the hon. Member is proceeding far away from the relevant discussion."

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—"I am coming to this fact, Sir, As one of the remedies for village insanitation, there should be more doles for the removal of prickly-pear. There should be a proper agency to see that these amounts are properly spent for the removal of prickly-pear, etc., and to see that the whole village life is renovated. That is my complaint, Sir. All the neglect in the past should be repaired by making the taluk boards do their duty in the matter."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the hon. Member is not representing the real object of the debate."

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—"There is also another thing, Sir. The prickly-pear is a source of disease. They rot sometimes in the village drinking water tank, and we find a lot of these things being allowed to accumulate in every part of the village, and even those that are supposed to be charged with the duty of keeping the drinking water tank clean do not perform their duty. There is the village officer, there is the totti, talaiyari, but still the village tank is dirty, that is to say, it is not kept as it ought to be. Now, this is a thing which should be attended to, viz., the removal of prickly-pear from village tanks and irrigation channels. I will conclude by saying that a strong impetus should be given to the village people to realize for themselves the measures necessary for stamping out disease, by each one helping to do as much as he can."

* Mr. S. N. DORAI RAJA :—"Mr. President, Sir, it is a pity that while Government have been able to find many lakhs of rupees in the interests of the intellectual few they could not find more than five lakhs for rural and

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village sanitation. Well, Sir, it is also a pity that the Government pays more attention to the curative side than to the preventive side of the problem. The Health department is greatly handicapped in its activities for want of adequate money and proper co-ordination of measures to be adopted. Every one finds at once that it is absolutely necessary to bring about a better state of affairs in the villages. True the District Health Officer, the district board president and the taluk board president are doing what they can and want of funds stand in their way. But yet, the feil diseases that are prevalent in village play havoc with these people and they fall an easy prey to cholera, smallpox, malaria and diseases of that sort. Sir, from 1920 to 1928, the Rockefeller Foundation spent about Rs. 5 lakhs for this work of uprooting such diseases, and then the Government took it over under their control. There is a stipulation by the authorities of the Rockefeller Foundation that the work should be carried on on certain conditions and on certain lines chalked out by them. They carried on the bookworm campaign for some time, and it is only reasonable to see whether it is carried on on the lines indicated by the Rockefeller Foundation. If it is necessary, there is Dr. Kenrick now in Rangoon, and his services may be availed of for inspection and advice.

"As regards cholera, I should say that the injection method is much less effective than the bilivacin treatment, and I hope Government will try to use their funds in undertaking the bilivacin treatment instead of the injection treatment. As for smallpox, a more effective and satisfactory vaccine should be used for vaccination, and conscientious objectors may be left alone. In conclusion in spite of want of funds and co-ordination and also the conservatism of our people, I have to pay my humble tribute to the Director of Public Health Captain Ubhaya for the success which he has achieved so far, in spite of the difficulties he had to face."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Mr. President, I entirely agree with the views expressed by my hon. Friends, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar and Mr. Kesava Pillai as to the value of the campaign that is carried on in the name of anti-drink propaganda. I shall not repeat their arguments. There are many other points which have been touched upon by him and other members and I am in full agreement with all the strong criticisms urged by them against the present rural sanitation policy. As a preliminary for all such work, there should be a policy, and a programme which should be followed with perseverance. For malaria also, as in all other matters, Government should bear in mind the three P's, Policy, Programme and Perseverance as urged by the malaria officer. As regards this campaign against malaria, I may mention that in response to the repeated agitation on the part of Members of the Legislative Council from South Kanara including myself, the hon. Minister, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, laid down a programme of anti-malarial operations, one of which was the free distribution of quinine. He began with a provision of Rs. 95,000 in the budget for these anti-malarial operations. It was two years ago. Since then, this Rs. 95,000 has not at all been increased. This year, I have been searching in the budget for any figure providing for free distribution of quinine, and I did not find any. But I take it that either no provision is made at all or it has been reduced so considerably that the hon. Minister for Public Health is ashamed to confess it. What I am afraid is, Sir, that the hon. the Finance Member perhaps told him, 'Look here, you want Rs. 5 lakhs for what you call anti-drink propaganda. So reduce your expenditure by some amounts here and there.' As a result of that perhaps,

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

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Sir, this money of Rs. 5 lakhs has been found for the anti-drink campaign by reducing about a lakh set apart in previous years for free distribution of quinine, etc., and also by reductions here and there. I consider, Sir, it is very iniquitous that this money which was provided for free distribution of quinine in past years should be either reduced or not provided for at all for the sake of the anti-drink propaganda. As regards this propaganda, I should urge on the hon. Minister's attention that in any case the spirit of anti-drink should come from the masses themselves and by the spread of general education among them, by which alone the interests of public health can be promoted. Otherwise, even if you spend Rs. 5 lakhs for anti-drink operations, you cannot show any decrease in drink. But it is not so in the case of the anti-malarial operations, like the free distribution of quinine. I should call a policy which does not recognize this elementary fact as iniquitous, as a farce and a fraud. I feel, Sir, so strongly on this point that I cannot help using strong language. Because I have the opinions of health officers and the Director of Public Health, in favour of extended malarial operations.

4-45 p.m. "I will just read one paragraph. (The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar: 'From what?') From the resolution of the Government on the Report about Public Health for 1928.

'The scheme of free distribution of quinine as judged from its progress during the year under review was successful. Quinine treatment is beginning to be popular. The Government have under consideration a proposal to reduce the price of quinine below the commercial price as a public health measure.'

"And then there is the report of the Director of Public Health himself. This is what Captain Ubhaya writes:

'It is hoped that a programme of anti-malarial campaign will be vigorously followed during the next year in the municipal towns of Nandyal, Bellary and Cuddapah and the rural parts of Puttur taluk and Rameswaram Island.'

"In another place, it is said:

'For rural areas where it may not be possible to adopt measures of attack against the breeding of mosquitoes, one has to fall back upon intensive quininization.'

"As regards the municipalities also, he says that intensive quininization is necessary. Now, I want to know what are the measures adopted for intensive quininization. Instead of an increase in the provision for quinine, I find a decrease. Mr. Harisarvottama Rao and others have made appeals for provision for quininization of infected areas. We do not know what sort of malaria is prevailing in the different parts of the province. In the rural parts it is not the city malaria that is prevalent. It is a sort of hill malaria in some places caused by the adjoining jungles and forests. On this subject the Government have suppressed the reports coming from their malaria officer. So far as South Kanara is concerned the report says that the propinquity of jungles and forests is one of the direct cause of malaria. Seeing that these are the conditions of things, I appeal to the hon. Minister to take steps to see that, as stated by the malaria officer, there is a programme, policy and perseverance in carrying out the campaign against malaria and other diseases."

Rao Sahib S. ELLAPPA CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, if the Government are sincere in their desire to improve the sanitation in rural areas and improving the health of the population, I should say that they should first improve water-supply. I suppose everybody knows that almost all the diseases originate from the bad and impure water that is supplied and drunk. Now, I want to know from the hon. Minister what steps he has taken to carry out the scheme for water-supply to the Salem town?"

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The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"We are now considering the question of public health in rural areas."

Rao Sahib S. ELLAPPA CHETTIYAR:—"I am speaking of public health all round Salem, Sir. Sir, the district boards have been spending thousands of rupees for supplying water and the Government are not giving sufficient grants. On account of this inadequacy of funds, the district boards find it impossible to provide water to the villages that require it. I request the hon. Minister to make sufficient grants to the local bodies and municipalities for water-supply."

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

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"As some hon. Members are anxious to discuss the question of birth-control, we shall close this debate now and take up that question to-morrow."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"May I suggest one thing? If it is not objectionable, birth-control may also be considered to be part of rural sanitation." (Laughter.)

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The demand for considering the question of birth-control is from the city members."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, one general complaint I noticed in the speeches of five or six hon. Members of this House is that the Government do not have any policy as regards rural sanitation and rural water-supply. I am afraid that hon. Members who made that remark have not exactly known what has been done in the direction during the last five or six years. We called upon the district boards to send up a programme for five years of improvements they proposed to make in their districts. These proposals were received duly and the Government have not, so far as I know, till now in any instance refused grants for the programmes they took up. (Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao: 'On what basis?') I am afraid I will have to lengthen my speech more than I thought necessary if I have to answer questions regarding the very fundamentals of this administration. Hon. Members will remember that about 1921-22 a committee was formed for deciding the financial relations between the local bodies and the Government. The policy which the Government have been following is exactly the same as that prescribed by the Financial Relations Committee. I have not the time to enumerate all the details here. According to the policy laid down by that committee, the Government make a half and half grant for rural water-supply. The Government are doing this in the case of the local bodies that bring up proposals for water-supply. During the last five or six years large sums have been provided according to the programmes which the district boards sent up. In the year 1925-26, 6½ lakhs were provided by the Government of which only 3¼ lakhs were utilized. In the year 1926-27 Rs. 3,14,000 were provided but only Rs. 2,12,000 were spent. (Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao: 'For how many villages?') No village has been refused grants. (Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao: 'Number please.') I have not got the number. In 1927-28 a sum of two lakhs was provided out of which only less than two-fifths were spent. In 1928-29 a sum of Rs. 7,46,000 was provided and of which only Rupees 3,46,000 were spent leaving a balance of Rs. 4 lakhs. In 1929-30 a sum of Rupees 3,47,000 was provided and of this what amount will be utilized before 31st March I am not in a position to state. But I may say this much: no local body was refused any grant on the ground that we had no money to provide.

[Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar]

[26th March 1930]

"The hon. Member Mr. Harisarvottama Rao suggested that the Government might go in for borrowing for the purpose of financing these operations, if necessary. If necessary, Government will borrow. But the Government have not felt the necessity for borrowing for water-supply schemes. They have got money and they are providing money, only the local bodies are not spending the whole of the allotment. But if hon. Members feel that the conclusions of the Financial Relations Committee according to which these works have to be carried on on a half and half basis are not satisfactory and that the subject requires further consideration, that is a matter which the Government may take into consideration and form a fresh committee again to go into the question. But the policy is there and that policy is to extend water-supply to every one of the villages. In pursuance of this policy, the Government have asked the taluk boards and local boards to set up a programme for water-supply in their areas. This programme they have not been able to carry out and I may repeat that no programme has been stopped for want of funds.

"Sir, the hon. Member Mr. Parthasarathi Ayyangar was saying that the Ministers should go and sit at local board meetings and influence them to carry out these schemes. But I regret that under the Local Boards Act recently passed by the House the Minister has no such power. In fact many Members expressed themselves in favour of the Minister not attempting any such thing. (Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai: 'But if they have no money, how can they improve the water-supply?') If the local bodies consider that the decisions of the Financial Relations Committee are not satisfactory and hon. Members urge that it is time to reconsider the conclusions reached by that committee, the Government will consider the question. (Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao: 'What does the Minister say about it?') This is as regards water-supply in rural areas under the district, taluk and union boards.

"As regards the rural areas which do not come under any of these categories, the Registrar-General of Village Panchayats has been provided with funds for the purpose of water-supply. Water-supply for village panchayats also comes under this category. He has been provided with Rs. 1,50,000 during the last few years and not even half the money has been spent. It is not because the Government are not able to find money that various schemes are held up, but it is because the local enthusiasm is not as great as it ought to be and that various members of the local bodies are not devoting as much attention to this subject as is desirable.

"Another remark that was made was that if good water-supply is provided, it will put an end to epidemics. I think Mr. Parthasarathi Ayyangar himself furnished the answer to this remark. He said that the village temples are the centres of dirt and disease and that the Government ought to haul up the trustees of these temples if they do not keep the temples in good condition. If he thinks that the temple trustees are not doing their duty properly it is the duty of the villagers to tell the trustee to keep the temple in proper condition. I do not blame the trustees or my hon. Friend Mr. Parthasarathi Ayyangar for this state of affairs. What I am saying is that the sense of sanitation in the village people has not been sufficiently aroused and that is why the propagandists of the public health department are issuing leaflets and delivering lectures to create civic consciousness in the minds of the people."

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

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

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Thursday, the 27th 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, *Kt.*, The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.
Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.
Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.
Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. H. G.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.
Seturatham Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.
Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar, Mr. M.
Bhanaji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.
Bhooshayya, Mr. P.
Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.
Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Rao Sahib P. J.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.
Govinda Rao Nayudu, Rao Bahadur P.
Gray, C.B.E., I.C.S., Mr. J.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.
Harichandrudu Nayudu, Mr. A.
Hilton Brown, I.C.S., Mr.
James, Mr. F. E.
John, Mr. V. Ch.
Kesava Rama Murthy Nayudu, Mr. K.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.
Khalif-ul-Jah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Krishnan, Mr. K.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Lakshmana Reddi, Mr. G.
Leach, I.C.S., Mr. A. G.
Leach, Mr. A. J.

Luker, Mr. A. T.
Maharaja of Pithapuram, C.B.E.
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, Mr. K. P. V. S. Muhammad.
Moniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
Mutbulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) S. (Deputy President).
Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narasimha Rao, Mr. Mothay.
Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar.
Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Raja of Kallikota.
Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
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.
Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur G. S.
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Soundara Pandian, Mr. W. P. A.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Srinivasa Rao, Mr. Nagar.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib B.
Subrahmanya Moopnar, Mr. S.
Suryanarayana Ayyar, Mr. K. V.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib Syed.
Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
Vanavudaiya Goundar, Mr. S. V.
Venkataramaia Nayudu, Rao Sahib Badeti.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Wood, Mr. C. E.
Zamindar of Singampatti.

[27th March 1930]

I
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Public Services

Indianization of the superior services.

* 1651 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to appendix to answer to question No. 255, dated 14th March 1927, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased so far as the Presidency of Madras is concerned

(1) to furnish a statement showing the latest developments as to the indianization of the superior services as recommended by the Lee Commission and approved by the Secretary of State;

(2) to state the percentage of Indians on 1st January 1929 and 1st January 1930, in the several departments of the superior services dealt with by the Lee Commission?

A.—A statement * is laid on the table of the House.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Referring to page 4 of the appendix may I enquire why the percentage of Indians in the Indian Civil Service which was 34 last year has increased only to 37 in January 1930? May I enquire at this rate whether it will be possible to reach in 15 years the percentage that has been recommended by the Lee Commission."

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"Arrangements have been made in order to carry out the recommendations of the Lee Commission."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I know what are the steps taken by the Government? I find that at the rate at which you are going on, you cannot reach the 50 per cent in 15 years."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That is a matter of opinion."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member how many Indians are there among the 23 I.M.S. officers that are in Civil employ?"

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"May I know if the Government will be pleased to tell us how many Indians there were three years ago?"

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

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"With reference to the Forest service the same reply as is now given in the appendix to the answer to this question was given two years ago, viz. 'that the orders of the Secretary of State have not yet been received'. Having regard to the fact that the recommendations of the Lee Commission are very clear, viz., that 75 per cent of officers recruited to the Forest Service should be Indians and only 25 per cent Europeans, I want to know why the Government have not carried out the recommendations of the Lee Commission without waiting for the Secretary of State's orders which are pending for a long time?"

* Printed as Appendix I on page 674 infra.

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The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"The Forest service is one of the Imperial services which is under the control of the Secretary of State and not under the control of the local Government."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member since when this question has been under correspondence between the local Government and the Imperial Government, in what stage the correspondence is and whether he can tell us when the question is likely to be settled?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"I cannot say when the question will be settled."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know when the question was last discussed?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"I am afraid I do not know. I must ask for notice."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"The number of Europeans has fallen from 43 to 41 on the 1st January 1930. I want to know why there has not been a corresponding increase in the number of Indians. May I know whether these vacancies have been caused by the retirement of Europeans and have not therefore been filled up?"

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

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Appointment of the Commissioners of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board.

* 1652 Q.—Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the term of office of the Commissioners of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Board expires shortly;

(b) whether the Government propose to consult the Madras Services Commission or not regarding the appointment to the Board; and

(c) whether the Government have received any applications written or oral from persons belonging to the self-respect movement for appointment to the said offices?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) The Government have no official cognizance of the personnel of the self-respect movement.

Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR :—"May I know whether the Government consider that the persons who belong to the self-respect movement do not believe in idolatry and as such are disqualified to hold the post of Commissioners on the Hindu Religious Endowments Board?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I do not think they are disqualified."

Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR :—"May I know whether the Government propose to consider this question before making appointments in future?"

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The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"They have considered this question already and I do not think there is any necessity to further consider the same."

Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR :—"May I know whether the Government are aware that one of the chief objects of the self-respect movement is to put an end to idolatry and temple worship?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"That may be so. But that does not disqualify one belonging to that movement from becoming a Commissioner as the Board is concerned only with the administration of endowments."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know whether it is not inconsistent with the position of the hon. Minister to be in charge of the portfolio of Hindu Religious Endowments and at the same time not to believe in idolatry?"

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

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"May I know exactly when the term of office of the Commissioners of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board is going to expire and when these offices are going to be refilled?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The term will expire on 6th April 1930. When the vacancies will be filled up I cannot say."

Provincialization of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board.

* 1653 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government have considered the question of paying contributions out of provincial revenues to the Hindu Religious Endowments Board and have arrived at any decision thereon?

A.—No decision has been arrived at as yet.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"With reference to the answer given to this question may I know how long this matter has been under consideration?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"It has been under consideration for over two years, but it has not been possible to arrive at a decision early, considering that there is an alternative proposal that the collection of dues to the Endowments Board should be treated as part of land revenue and also that the Hindu Religious Endowments Board should be provincialized."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"May I know whether Government will take steps to waive the recovery of contributions to the Hindu Religious Endowments Board?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I cannot give an undertaking."

Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR :—"May I know whether there is a proposal to divide the Hindu Religious Endowments Board into two bodies one to be vested with executive functions and the other judicial?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"That is the proposal to be embodied in the new Bill. It is still under consideration."

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know what the hon. Minister proposes to do with the existing Board and whether he will work it on the lines of the new Bill?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The hon. Member must remember that the whole Act will have to be worked as it is till the new Bill is passed and comes into force."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know whether the new appointments have been made?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I have already said that no new appointments have been made."

Reduction of the number of Commissioners of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board.

* 1654 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any proposal for reducing the number of Commissioners of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board is being considered by the Government; and

(b) if so, who has made this proposal and for what reasons?

A.—There is no such proposal.

Medical

Proposed compensation to the Radiologist.

* 1655 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Surgeon-General has submitted a scheme whereby Government will take over the private practice of Captain Barnard, the Radiologist, after paying him compensation?

A.—Yes.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"May I know the amount of compensation that has been agreed to be paid to the radiologist?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"It has not been settled yet."

Agriculture

Proceedings of the Agricultural Conference at Coimbatore.

* 1656 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) what subjects were discussed at the conference of agricultural officers held last month at Coimbatore; and

(b) what decisions were arrived at in regard to the questions considered at that conference?

A.—(a) & (b) An extract* from the Proceedings of the Conference specifying the important subjects discussed and the findings thereon is appended.

[27th March 1930]

Education

Reorganization of the Educational Department.

* 1657 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU : With regard to the reorganization of the Educational Department, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the grounds on which the classification has been arrived at, as to the appropriate class of professors in different subjects;

(b) whether it is a fact that this classification is based not on the importance of the subject, but on the present or future probable incumbent; and

(c) the grounds on which the additional Professor of English, the Professor of Economics and the Professor of Sanskrit in the Presidency College are included in the Indian Educational Service, while the Professor of Physics, additional Professor of Physics, Professors of Zoology, History, Geology and Philosophy are in the Madras Educational Service?

A—(a) G.O. No. 407, Law (Education), dated 8th March 1930, which has been laid on the table contains full information regarding the reorganization of the Indian Educational Service. The principles of the scheme are described below:—

Till recently the Superior Educational Services consisted of the Indian Educational Service and the Madras Educational Service. With a view to give effect to the Lee Commission's recommendations regarding the provincialization of the Indian Educational Service, it has been decided to constitute in the place of the Indian Educational Service a separate class (to be called class I) of the Madras Educational Service with a scale of pay lower than that sanctioned for the Indian Educational Service but higher than that of the existing Madras Educational Service (which is to be designated class II). In giving effect to this reorganization, the officer who now hold permanent posts in the Indian Educational Service cadre will have their existing scales of pay unaffected and for this purpose they are formed into a separate cadre. As vacancies occur among these officers, the posts will be transferred to class I of the Madras Educational Service. The posts which were originally included in the Indian Educational Service cadre but which are now permanently vacant have been included in class I with the exception of the following:—

- (1) Four technical posts for which special recruitment on special rates of pay has to be made, have been removed from the regular cadre.
- (2) Three posts under other administrations and departments for which officers were originally recruited from the Madras cadre of the Indian Educational Service and for which the administrations and departments concerned have now agreed to make their own arrangements have been omitted.

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- (3) Six posts which were originally included in the Indian Educational Service cadre have been relegated to class II as in the opinion of the Government they are not of sufficient importance to be included in class I.

There are at present 26 posts of District Educational Officers, 12 in the Indian Educational Service and 14 in the Madras Educational Service. It has been considered desirable to fix the number of District Educational Officers in the higher service (Indian Educational Service and class I) at 14 and reduce the number in the Madras Educational Service (class II) by two.

(b) No.

- (c) The posts of Professor of Economics and the Professor of Sanskrit in the Presidency College have been retained in the Indian Educational Service cadre as they are permanently held by officers appointed to this service, while the posts of additional Professor of English, Professor of Physics, additional Professor of Physics and Professors of Zoology, History, Geology and Philosophy are shown in class I as they are permanently vacant. The first-mentioned two posts will also be transferred to class I when they fall vacant.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know from the hon. the Chief Minister, with reference to the answer given to clause (c), who has been responsible for this state of affairs?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The reason is already given in the answer. I have nothing further to add."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"It is stated in answer to clause (c) 'The posts of Professor of Economics and the Professor of Sanskrit, etc., etc., have been retained in the Indian Educational Service'. It is also stated here that some posts are permanently vacant and are therefore shown in class I. There are other posts which are left out of consideration in the answer, for instance, the posts of Professors of Chemistry, Applied Mathematics and so on. May I take it that they go automatically into class I?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I have already answered that where there are Indian Educational Officers occupying particular appointments, those appointments will remain in the Indian Educational Service, and when those officers who are in service now and holding posts which are classed as class I retire, these Indian Educational Service posts will then be put into class I of the Madras Educational Service."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"So may I take it that all these Professors of Chemistry, Applied Mathematics, etc., are permanent?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I cannot give an answer off hand. As far as I know the Professor of Chemistry is in the Indian Educational Service, so also, Professor of Mathematics."

[27th March 1930]

II

ELECTION OF TWO MEMBERS TO THE SENATE OF THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I have to announce to the House that as a result of the voting for the election of two members to the Senate of the Andhra University by the non-official members of the Madras Legislative Council resident within the university area, the following members have been declared duly elected :—

- (1) M.R. Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu Garu.
- (2) Mr. V. Ch. John."

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

III

MOTIONS ON THE BUDGET—cont.

DEMAND XXII—PUBLIC HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS—cont.

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Yesterday evening I was referring to rural water-supply. As regards the policy and programme which hon. Members wanted to know, I may say that the policy and programme which we chalked out on behalf of local boards for the last five years were not carried out by them. My hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha referred to three P's, viz., 'policy, programme and perseverance'. During the Lee Commission days we heard of certain other three P's, viz., 'pay, passage and pension'. If Mr. Saldanha had started with the third 'P', viz., 'perseverance' it would have been more valuable to us. If hon. Members will make use of their persuasive eloquence in their own constituencies and persuade members of taluk and district boards to attend to their needs, it will be greatly helpful to us, and there will be the third 'P'.

11-15 a.m. "Then some hon. Members said that the water available in the villages is not good water. The Government do recognize that fact. There are a large number of villages each having four or five tanks. There is no discrimination among the villagers as to what use each tank is to be put. They indiscriminately use the same tank for bathing, drinking water, for washing purposes and for washing the cattle. Water-supply to the villages can be very much improved if tanks can be conserved for particular purposes only. An order was issued by this Government in October or November 1928 calling the attention of local bodies to the desirability of paying attention to this matter of preserving and conserving some tanks for drinking purposes only, some tanks for washing their cattle, some for washing purposes for men and so on. We have no definite information how far this suggestion of the Government has been carried out by local bodies. A good deal of improvement in the matter of water-supply to the people in the villages can be effected if the people are a little more careful; without any expenditure of money, this can easily be done.

"Mr. Muniswami Pillai referred to the deplorable condition of the depressed classes in cheris. The Labour Department has been in charge of these cheris for a fairly long time. Though that department has not been able to do everything for these people, a good deal of improvement has been effected. Provision has been made in the budget during recent years for the improvement of the condition of the depressed classes in cheri areas.

27th March 1930] [Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar]

I trust that hon. Members of this House belonging to the depressed classes will co-operate with the Labour Department and make it possible for Government to do something for the community. I must say that the condition of the cheris has much improved now.

"Another complaint was about the vicinity of burning grounds to the cheris. Unfortunately in certain villages it is so. There is very great difficulty in removing these burning grounds to some other places. Wherever it was possible, it was done in two or three cases. In one or two other cases it was not possible to do so, because there were no other places to which the burning grounds may be removed.

"Some suggestions were made by hon. Members during the course of the debate yesterday; some of them are very much beyond the power of this Government to adopt. As to the suggestion of my hon. Friend, Mr. Koti Reddi, that all houses in his district should be demolished and new ones built, if it can be done on a co-operative basis, and the hon. Member will undertake it, it will be time enough for the Co-operative department and the Public Health Department to help him. Co-operative societies are giving loans for the purpose of house building. There is nothing to prevent the hon. Member from Cuddapah taking advantage of the help of the co-operative societies for building purposes.

"Then reference was made to hookworm diseases. Dr. Kendrick was attending to that work with the assistance of the Rockefeller Institute. That work has been taken over by the Government and they are continuing the work. I am told that this disease is due to insanitary habits of the villagers or even of people in towns. Attempt is being made to preach the evils of this disease. In Madura town, the president of the district board has made great advancement in this matter. This is only an experimental measure. The Government have allotted a sum of Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 25,000—I do not exactly remember the amount—for the purpose of starting experiments in the various districts. When the use of latrines becomes more popular, there will be a fall in the number of persons affected by the hookworm disease. This matter requires the serious attention of people and public workers because, I understand, there are hardly any people who can be said to be free from this disease. Ninety per cent of people are said to be subject to this disease. This disease is due to the fouling of the soil.

"Mr. Dorai Raja said that injection for cholera cases is not successful, and that billi vaccine should be used. This matter was considered by the Government; it is considered to be a preventive treatment. The question how far the administration of this vaccine will be successful and whether it can be continued is a matter which has to be considered after the experiment has been tried for some time. I think the experiment has been tried for one year. This treatment, I may say, is four or five times more costly than giving injections.

"The hon. Member, Mr. Ellappa Chettiyar, referred to the supply of water to Salem town."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I request the hon. Member not to refer to this matter."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I am referring to rural areas. As I have already said, orders have been issued.

"Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar said that a Government Order has been issued to the effect that village officers should not help the propagandists. The only thing that has been done, as far as I know, is that a circular was

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issued by the Board of Revenue to the effect that the village officers should not be called upon to assist in this propaganda work. I think there was some complaint from some high Revenue officials that these village officers are neglecting their legitimate work. There is nothing like the Board of Revenue throwing obstacles in the way of the propaganda being carried. The question of issuing a revised circular in this matter is being considered. There are one or two matters which I would like to refer to. But as you said, yesterday, that some hon. Members are very anxious to speak on birth control, I do not wish to take up more time."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,43,800 for Direction by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I select next motion No. 665 of Mr. Shetty for being moved."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Sir, I move—

'that the allotment of Rs. 1,43,800 for Direction be reduced by Rs. 100'
to raise the question of establishing birth-control clinics.

"Sir, birth-control propaganda is part of the preventive work which the Public Health Department has to do. It is essential in the interests of the health of the mother and of the welfare of children. It is also necessary for preventing over-population which brings in its train so many evils. Colonel Russell, late Director of Public Health, after making a close study of the population figures in Madras city and in the mufassal is said to have come to the conclusion that the population in this City as well as in this Presidency has very nearly reached its maximum limit. Birth-rate in this Presidency has increased from 27 to 37 per mille of the population during the last 7 or 8 years. The Public Health Department by the work it does in the matter of preventing diseases and reducing the death-rate will necessarily bring about an increase in population. An increase in population beyond a certain limit means less food-supply, more overcrowding, more sickness and death, and less chances for a decent life. It works in a vicious circle. So, the real problem in this country or in any country is the question of keeping the population within a certain limit. This was the view which the Surgeon-General Major-General Megaw took in a lecture which he delivered in August or September last. He showed how, in Western countries, it is prudence in the matter of reproduction that has made it possible for people to live like civilized human beings. High birth-rate means high death-rate and high infantile mortality. If we keep down the birth-rate, we can keep down the death-rate. Otherwise Nature will work in its own blind way to bring down excess of population by means of destitution, disease, and pestilence. Excessive child-bearing leads to a number of disorders in women. Pregnancy in quick succession is injurious to the health of the mother and inimical to the interests of children. When the number of children exceeds a certain number, parents of limited means cannot give them the same care and attention as they can bestow on a limited family; they cannot bring them up properly; they cannot educate them properly. In certain conditions of health, pregnancy is positively dangerous to woman as, for instance, when she is suffering from consumption or heart disease or she has a contracted pelvis. There are other circumstances which make parenthood undesirable. One or the other parent may be suffering from some transmissible disease, like syphilis; in that case, to bring forth children will be a regular curse on them.

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"Sir, in Western countries, birth-control is being widely practised to-day. The use of contraceptives has become part of the common practice of all civilized countries. Population is becoming stationary in many countries in the West. In France it has been stationary for a considerable length of time now. In Holland birth-control has been practised for a long time with very good results. In England, both the birth-rate and the death-rate have been falling and the population is becoming stationary. This is the case all over Western Europe. In Europe and America they are carrying on propaganda in various ways, by means of books, journals, lectures, etc. The well-to-do classes, the better class of people are carefully limiting their families; this practice is spreading now even among the uneducated and the ignorant. The idea of birth-control is comparatively new in this country. It is true that in Madras a league called the Neo-Malthusian League has been started and I am glad to see that several distinguished men, men holding high positions in life, have lent their names and given all the weight of their support to this movement. But this movement should not be confined to the educated classes alone. The knowledge of birth-control must spread among the poor classes, the ignorant classes who are economically least capable of bearing the burden of large families, and who, therefore, stand most in need of this information. The other day I read in the papers that one Lady Superintendent, who I believe, is in charge of some welfare centre in Madras asked the Madras Corporation, to permit her to give information about the methods of birth-control to those who come and ask for it. The Corporation after a debate on this matter refused to give her this permission."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member cannot criticise the Madras Corporation by this motion."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"I am pointing out, Sir, that in this country people have not yet come to realize the need for making information regarding family limitation available to those who seek for it. Our city fathers must be aware of the resolution brought in the House of Lords by Lord Buckmaster in 1926 for removing the ban on the authorities at welfare centres giving information regarding the methods of preventing conception. That resolution was passed by a clear majority even in such a conservative House. For want of proper information, women distracted by an unwanted pregnancy are sometimes driven to quacks for procuring abortion at considerable risk to their health and lives. I think, Sir, that at least in our maternity and child welfare centres, this information must be made available to the poor women who come and ask for it. Further I think the Public Health Department must carry on propaganda and educate public opinion about the necessity for limitation of family. Knowledge of birth-control must, according to so great an authority as H. G. Wells, be made available to every adult in a civilized country.

"Various objections are raised against birth-control on grounds of morality and religion. I have no time to refer to this matter as the time before me is very short. Government may say that in no other country so far the State has taken up this propaganda. But, Sir, Madras is going ahead in many matters. It has taken up anti-drink propaganda which no other Government has done so far. I want the hon. Minister to have this question carefully examined and considered and not to satisfy himself by giving us a ready-made answer."

* The MAHARAJA OF PITHAPURAM:—"Sir, I beg to second the motion 11-30 which has been so ably moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Shetty. Birth-control is, in my humble opinion, of the utmost importance to our country,

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especially to the poor. The condition of the poor people in this country is very deplorable indeed. Why add to their privations? Their position is still worse in a Presidency where the Chief Minister, himself an Indian, who is expected to protect and promote the interests of the poor, comes forward with a plea that he is not able to find funds for the relief of the poor. Sir, there is a wrong impression in the minds of certain people that birth-control is against our religion. It is nothing of the kind. For instance, it is sanctioned by Brihadaranyaka Upanishad and by several works on Yoga Sastra. There is also a fear in the minds of some people that the methods adopted are injurious to health. But, I beg to submit that it is not so. To prove that, I will quote a few names with your permission, Sir. Those who have taken an interest in this matter are:

1. Lord Buckmaster, Ex-Lord Chancellor of England and now Judge of the Privy Council.
2. Lord Balfour of Burleigh.
3. Earl Russell, Under Secretary of State for India.
4. Earl of Asquith and Oxford.
5. Lord Dawson of Penn, His Majesty's Physician.
6. Sir William Arbuthnot Lane, the greatest Surgeon of England.
7. Hon. Bertrand Russell.
8. J. M. Keynes, the greatest Economist of England.
9. Prof. Edward Wester March, Swedish Professor, the greatest authority on marriage.
10. H. G. Wells.
11. G. Bernard Shaw.
12. Bishop Barnes, Bishop of Birmingham.
13. Dean Inge, Dean of Westminster.
14. Viscountess Gray of Falloden.
15. Sir George H. Knibbs.
16. Upton Sinclair.

"Now, Sir, I finally appeal to the hon. the Second Minister in particular and to all the Members of this House to kindly join our league."

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am highly grateful to the two hon. Members of this House for having brought this question before this Council, but I am sorry that I do not entirely agree with both of them in all the views they have expressed. (Hear, hear). Even though birth-control is necessary for certain conditions of health and for certain diseases which are communicable and which the parent should not propagate to the progeny, because it is for the future generation that we should live, not so much for ourselves, I feel that it is rather premature for this country to practise birth-control. What we urgently need is propaganda against infant marriages. There is no meaning in tolerating marriages between the ages of 8 and 12 and at the same time preaching to those children birth-control. How are they to learn and how are they to practise? Instead of birth-control, we ought to teach them self-control (hear, hear). Sir, science and experience have proved that continence is conducive to health and incontinence is productive of diseases. India famed for its eminent philosophy, religion and spirituality should give the above message to the world. Now, in a country where even the educated men and women, B.As. and M.As. do not realize the evils of early marriage, where in Malabar a section of the Brahmans called Nambudris practise polygamy in an acute form, I feel birth-control clinics and birth-control teaching will only produce irresponsibility among people. We want more maternity and child-welfare centres

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to teach the people the sanctity of motherhood and fatherhood. As there is not much time for me, I will only read from the writings of that great spiritual leader, Mahatma Gandhi, who says:

"I think it is the height of ignorance to believe that the sexual act is an independent function necessary like sleeping or eating. The world depends for its existence on the act of generation, and as the world is the play-ground of God, and a reflection of His glory, the act of generation should be controlled for the ordered growth of the world. He who realizes this will control his lust at any cost, will equip himself with the knowledge necessary for the physical, mental and spiritual well-being of the nation and give the benefit of that knowledge to posterity."

"What we really want is a chain of maternity and child-welfare centres throughout the Presidency and I have also given notice of a cut motion that these centres should be liberally financed by the Government. And, if married women want advice it may be given at those centres. Even in England the Ministry of Health thought it premature to open birth-control clinics where the people are cent per cent literate. Can it be said then that people here are ready for such a teaching? Of course in their country it is the women that demand it, but here, our men are championing the cause of women for which we are grateful indeed. In my opinion we can wait till we eradicate child marriages and till people become literate and are able to use the knowledge given to them to the benefit not only of themselves but also of the community at large. The Ministry of Health in England to a deputation of women who waited upon that body and to a resolution of Lord Buckmaster replied as follows:

"That maternity and child-welfare centres should deal with expectant mothers and not with the married or unmarried or those contemplating the use of contraceptives; ante-natal centres ought to give advice with regard to birth-control and exceptional cases where evidence of pregnancy seems undesirable on medical grounds should be referred to private medical practitioners or hospitals."

"I would, therefore, appeal to the high officials that are going about the country preaching birth-control and also to the hon. Members of this House to start a campaign against early marriage. We know many such marriages have taken place recently. Could those boys and girls realize the responsibility of fatherhood and motherhood?"

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, after the very interesting discussion raised in this Council, towards the close of the time fixed for this demand, I do not think I can very usefully add to the speeches that have been made from both sides of the House. The hon. Mover Mr. Shetty said if there is less of births, there would be less number of men on this earth and thus there would be less of disease. That is, of course an axiom. This question was raised a few days ago in the Sheffield City Council. I will refer to two views which were expressed on that occasion. Councillor Asbury, speaking on that resolution calling upon the Ministry of Health to provide facilities for giving instruction in contraceptive methods, said that the Sheffield medical officer of health was strongly in favour of facilities being provided by the municipality. He said 'There were women bringing children into the world when they had no right to do so. To say they would not tackle the problem was to pretend that there was no problem to tackle.' This raised the ire of one of the lady councillors by name Mrs. Longdon and she got up and said: 'There was a great cleavage of opinion on the question, especially among medical men. Medical men conversant with the home life of the individual could do more to help and advise women than could maternity clinics.' Then as regards contraceptive methods, she says 'The

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responsibility should not be one-sided and they had no right to introduce methods which would lead to lack of sobriety and restraint.' It is only these people who want indulgence. As Mahatma Gandhi and the learned Deputy President of our Council have said, you have to restrain yourself and not try these contraceptive methods. That seems to be the view of the medical men. I do not think I can further usefully add to this debate. I hope that after the interesting discussion we have had, it may set people thinking about the matter."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"I beg to withdraw the motion, Sir."

The motion was by leave of the House withdrawn.

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

"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,01,000 under Demand XXII—Public Health and Vital Statistics."

The motion was adopted and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXIII—AGRICULTURE.

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

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,77,300 under Demand XXIII—Agriculture'."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move—

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,500 for Direction by Rs. 100.'

"My object in moving this cut motion is, first to discuss the need for increased activities in the Department of Agriculture, and secondly to urge the necessity for its complete Indianization. My object is not to handicap the Minister in developing the department, but on the other hand, as is distinctly stated, it is to enable him to increase the activities of this department very much. In this connexion, I wish to take a few of the more important sections of the department and show how the department has not been progressing as rapidly as expected. Sir, I would take, for instance, the Livestock section first. It is one of the costliest sections in the Department of Agriculture with four different stations all over the Presidency. I think it has been in existence for almost over ten years, but yet I cannot say that it has done very much work. It is far from satisfactory. I do not wish to go into each one of the four different farms, to show how little work is done in each of them, while the amount of expenditure spent on them is enormous. Sir, I would only mention that the number of bulls that are available for breeding purposes are very few indeed and the number of bulls that have been given out on the basis of premia can be counted on one's fingers. In some parts of the Presidency, for instance in the Ceded districts, the department has not been able even to determine which is the breed of cattle that would be most suitable for that area. I remember, some time ago, the answer given to a question put was, that they have not yet surveyed that part of the country at all. Even in the other parts where they have done the work, the number of bulls that they have is very few. It is not only a great handicap for the better breeding of cattle in this country, but it also has been

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a great handicap to the economic progress of the agriculturists. It is, I think, known to this Council that the Ongole cattle were exported in large number to other countries of the world. The exportation of those cattle has now been stopped; and I agree that under the then circumstances it was the best thing to do. But in any progressive country the thing that would be done would have been quite different. They would have encouraged export and at the same time they would have encouraged the breeding of cattle of that particular variety for which there is a great deal of demand in the outside world. Sir, the export of bullocks is like exporting of motor cars and or, for the matter of that, any other article that is generally sold. As all export is profitable business, it ought to be encouraged and, to maintain the stock, breeding of bullocks of that particular variety should be encouraged. This would be of great benefit to the ryots. Instead of this the Government have stopped exportation altogether.

"Again, Sir, though they have spent large sums of money on the breeding of dairy cows yet so far there are very few dairy cows with increased milking capacity.

"The case of the buffalo farm in Guntur is almost a miserable tale. This farm has been in existence for the last seven or eight years; first it was in one place, then it was taken to another place. In the latter place, the buffaloes could not get even sufficient drinking water. In the year for which reports are available the farm has sold only three bulls for breeding purposes, and I think every one will agree with me when I say that that is a very small number indeed for the amount of money invested and for the area to be served. While I am on this subject, I would like to mention that the amount of work that has been done for increasing the supply of fodder and the varieties of grass and the means of preservation of fodder is very scanty indeed. They have done some work in the matter of silos. But I would ask how many of the farmers have taken to silos and use silage as fodder for their cattle.

"Sir, sheep have been known to be bred on Government farms for the last so many years. They first had a sheep farm in Bellary which is the best place for sheep breeding in this Presidency; then they took it to another place and now it is at Hosur. At present they have altogether two to three head of sheep, but very few of them are given out for breeding purposes. These sheep are best reared in Bellary, their native land, so to speak, and the best thing to do would have been to take up a large reserve in that district and breed them in large numbers and distribute them to the rest of the Presidency. Instead of keeping them where they are acclimatized for centuries they are being transported from one place to another.

"For the last two years there has been an epidemic among poultry and they have died in large numbers. The department is doing little work in poultry; not that they do not have poultry—for they have had them for long at Coimbatore. But they are there evidently to cater to the needs of the few Europeans at Coimbatore. There till recently eggs were sold at the rate of Rs. 5 or 6 per dozen for the purpose of raising chickens, but they were sold at ten to twelve annas for consumption. I may say here that in a country like Denmark they have earned huge sums of money by breeding poultry and exporting them. One must realize that poultry forms one of the

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important items of the diet of the agriculturist, and that it is an important source of income, and now that the department has started that industry I would remind them that there is considerable work to be done in that line and that too quickly.

"I wish to mention also in passing that in the Punjab in the experiment of rural construction work they were able to place as many as 700 heads of breeding bulls in one district; and every one will admit that it is a large number, though it may or may not be sufficient for the district as a whole. In a district like Bellary which has about 900 villages, one breeding bull for each village is none too much. In general I will say that when we compare the enormous expenditure with the results attained in the livestock section we are simply struck by the fact that so little is accomplished.

"Here I would like to state that there is no attempt made to carry on bee-hiving as an industry. I will state for the information of the Government that it is in other countries an important subsidiary occupation of the farmer.

"Then, Sir, among the most important crops that are raised in this Presidency sugarcane is one. I notice in the report of the Government the statement that they have introduced new varieties of cane, and they also state in paragraph 74 of the report for the year 1927-28 that new methods of sugarcane growing have been successfully shown to the farmers in Hospet. I submit, Sir, this is something new to me though I belong to that part of the Presidency. I have been taking some interest in agriculture, and I do not know whether any ryot has taken to that form of growing sugarcane. Sir, in my own district unless it is shown that a new method is economical and profitable no ryot will adopt it. Then, Sir, so far as the new methods of cane growing and new varieties of cane are concerned no ryot in Hospet has come forward to rear the new varieties or take to new methods for the simple reason that they have never proved profitable. I would say to the Agricultural department that they should start work on raising better varieties and devising new methods of cane growing in as much as sugarcane forms one big money crop of our province. With regard to the better way of making jaggery the department is an utter failure. I myself once placed 5 acres of cane at the disposal of this department to show better method of making jaggery but I had to withdraw it as the department did not show a better method of making jaggery. I have almost challenged the department to take up about 10 acres in the Tungabhadra channel valley and show better varieties and better methods of growing sugarcane and prove that it is commercially a successful thing. They have yet to take up the challenge.

"Next to sugarcane the important crops are millets. Since 1923 the millet farm has been in existence and nothing tangible has been done till now. In the first place, Coimbatore is a wrong place to grow millets for Ceded districts; because the climatic conditions in Coimbatore are entirely different from those prevailing in the Ceded districts. The work that is done with white cholam is yet incomplete. Again the work on yellow cholam and ragi is yet incomplete. I know the Government is going to start new millet stations this year at Adoni, Nandyal and Hagari; but who is to man these stations? Is it the men from the farm at Coimbatore who for the last so many years have not been able to produce any valuable thing? There are several Indian young men trained in foreign countries in plant breeding who are available for this and I would ask Government to secure their services.

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"Sir, sometimes I feel like saying that the Government keeps some departments as mere pinjrapoles. (Laughter.) I am sure in this country we have much more facilities for producing fruits than in any other country in the world. For, this is tropics and we have many facilities to produce enough fruits both for consumption and for export. Still you will find that there are considerable varieties of fruits imported into this country. As an illustration thereof I may say that we are getting oranges from South Africa. What is the department doing to raise fruits? At present we have a fruit farm in the Nilgris where only apples, peaches, prunes and so on are grown. But the peculiar climate of that place is limited to a very small area of the Presidency and therefore the results obtained there will not help the other parts. Hence why should not we grow fruits that are commonly grown all over the Presidency such as mango, orange and a host of others?

"There is one more subject I want to touch upon and that is agricultural engineering. Sir, people repeatedly ask agriculturists whether agriculture pays? Agriculture indeed pays. It does not pay the same sum that industries, Government service and other professions pay. In the United States they are using machinery in agriculture all round and it is made to pay as well as any other industry. Now the work turned out by the Agriculture Engineer in this department is little or nothing. In the report for 1927-28 we find the statement of the Director 'I am happy to say that a whole-time Research Engineer has been appointed to take up this work' but we find that an Agriculture Engineer by name Mr. Dunnhill is in the service ever since 1924, and he is put to look after the roads of the estates, a duty which could be discharged very well by any ordinary Civil Engineer for a less sum.

"On the question of district work, this House has always asked for an increase in the number of demonstrators—one for each taluk, but I notice that this year they have reduced the number of demonstrators by 2. While it was 174 before, it is now 172. 12 noon

"These are some of the main lines on which the Agricultural department could increase its activities. I do not want to say more on that.

"I should like to say a few words in support of the second point in the motion I have made, that is, the necessity for Indianization in this Service. Before saying anything on this matter I want to congratulate the department on the recent Government Order that they have issued placing the entire Agricultural Service on a Madras Service basis. It was long overdue in this Presidency and now this department has taken a lead and has set an example to the rest of the departments under this Government, which I hope they will follow. In so far as they have done this in this department the Government deserve congratulations from this House. This Government Order will certainly lead to complete Indianization of the department. Even before this it was the intention of the Government to have almost all the sections manned by Indians. For instance, Sir, in the Livestocks section when they appointed an American for a period of five years it was on the special condition that he should train Indians to take his place when he left the service. He was appointed on that condition in 1926 and he left the service in 1929 without training anybody. The same thing is happening, I think, in the Paddy Breeding section. The man that was appointed in 1925 by the Government on a five years' contract is due to retire by about November; I do not know whether during these five years he has trained anybody. I should like to

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have an assurance from the Government that there is an Indian or a number of Indians trained for the work who will be able to take his place when he goes away. The Agricultural Engineer who was appointed two years ago was also appointed on the condition that by the time his contract of five years expired he should have Indians trained to take his place. But so far as my information goes, he has not been training anybody at all. Indeed, two years ago, a student was sent from this country by this Government to England in order to study Agricultural Engineering. He has now come back and for the last six months he has been looking for a job in the Agricultural Engineering department under this Government. I do not see why he has not been appointed yet.

"I for one do not find any reason, in the appointments that are to be made hereafter, why there should be any need for importing Europeans for the work that can be best done by Indians. Indians know more about the Indian agricultural conditions than the Europeans. When these Europeans are appointed on a five years' contract, they spend the first two or three years in learning the conditions and then by the time they are able to take up the work their term is almost over."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, I have much pleasure in seconding the motion of my hon. Friend Mr. Nagan Gowda. I gave notice of a motion with a view to discussing the recommendations of the Royal Agricultural Commission. The recommendations of the Commission cover not only the Agricultural department but a number of other departments, for instance, the Irrigation department, the Forest department, the Veterinary department, the Co-operative department, the Public Health department and so forth. But I suppose, Sir, I would not be in order, when speaking on this demand, to discuss the Commission's recommendations with reference to the other departments and I suppose I will be in order in referring only to the Agricultural department. The recommendations of the Royal Commission have been made with the main idea that agriculture should be made profitable. I think those who have studied the economics of agriculture will admit that in many districts and in many localities agriculture has reached a stage when it has ceased to be profitable. That being the case, the main problem that ought to occupy the attention of the Agricultural department is that of making agriculture pay. That can only be done by increasing the yield from agriculture and diminishing the expenditure thereon. To begin with, Sir, one would be surprised that in the case of a department which is concerned with the welfare of the bulk of the population that pays possibly 80 per cent of the taxes of the Presidency we should have to be content with the paltry expenditure of Rs. 19 lakhs, whereas a department like the Police spends two crores, Education about 2½ crores and so on. I think, Sir, last year I made a statement that the country expects that for securing the welfare of the agriculturists, the first necessary step is to secure a more equitable distribution of the revenues of the country to be spent on the various departments. I think the House will agree that the expenditure of 19 lakhs is almost a scandal when, as I said, about 80 per cent—about 13 out of the 18 crores of the revenue is derived from the agricultural classes partly in the shape of land revenue and partly in the shape of excise revenue which also comes from these classes.

"Sir, the first thing that I should expect is an expansion of the activities of the Agricultural department firstly in the direction of increasing the

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outturn and secondly in the direction of reducing the expenditure on agriculture. It is well known that in other countries the crop outturn is many times higher than the outturn reached in this country even on the very best lands. Take the case of Japan. A lot of land there produces about three times the quantity that is produced on an average on a similar plot in this country. The question is how we are going to secure this increased outturn. In certain parts the ryot has got to contend not merely with other difficulties but also with the difficulty of insufficient water-supply. I take it, Sir, that the Agricultural department in those tracts ought to be as much concerned with the question of adequacy of the water-supply as the Irrigation department or the Revenue Department which collects the revenue. As a matter of fact, it would surprise the hon. Members of this House if I say that even in the deltas of the Godavari and Kistna the irrigation supplies are far from satisfactory. The House will remember that the Finance Member stated in his budget speech that he was surprised that the Economic Enquiry Committee recommended that resettlement should be stopped for the present in such rich tracts as the Kistna and Godavari Deltas. The prosperity of these tracts is only a fiction as hon. Members will see when they get the report of the Economic Enquiry Committee. If the Finance Member had only gone into the question of the irrigation supplies in those tracts, he would not have been surprised at the recommendation made by the Economic Enquiry Committee. If the ryots are put to loss in the rich tracts of Kistna and Godavari deltas what will be the condition in places where irrigation is much more precarious? The resulting outturn must be more unsatisfactory. The point is this that the ryot now has got to contend with many difficulties even in the so-called rich areas where there is deltaic irrigation. The necessary remedial works have not been carried out. The question of drainage improvement has been considered only to be dropped. What has been done is a trifle compared with what has still got to be done if the ryot is to be saved from the enormous loss he is put to.

"Apart from the question of irrigation supply, there are many other considerations that ought to occupy the attention of the Agricultural department which will help in securing a larger outturn of crops. There is the question of manures. The Government in the Settlement Department considers that the manure that is produced by the ryots' cattle is sufficient. Hon. Members when they get the report of the Committee will see that the manure which is at present available is inadequate and does not come even to one-fifth of the needs. It is a significant fact which the House will note that even in such so-called rich areas like Kistna and Godavari where the number of cattle maintained is large, the supply is totally inadequate. It is not surprising that the resultant crop is in many cases of a disappointing kind. Then, Sir, with reference to dry crops the conditions in many areas are entirely precarious. If in the so-called rich areas the ryots are not able to maintain a large number of cattle, how can we imagine that the poor ryot in the non-deltaic areas who is entirely depending on rainfall will be able to find the requisite manure to produce a crop outturn that will at all lead to prosperity?

"There are also many other questions which ought to occupy the attention of the Agricultural department.

"It is thought that recourse must be had to artificial manure. The ryots themselves feel it. But they are groping in the dark. There are large

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foreign companies who have started dumping artificial manure on the country. The ryots are ignorant and believe in the words of the demonstrators and go in for these artificial manures, the result often being disastrous. The Agricultural department itself has done very little in this direction. In fact, it is not in a position to give any advice to the ryot in this matter. As far as the Circars are concerned, they have started the demonstration of the use of artificial manure and have also started an experimental paddy farm at Mareternu, but I think it would be some years before they are in a position to supply information of real value to the ryot. But apart from this, there is some demonstration going on. Demonstrators no doubt are using these artificial manures in many places. But I think the Government would accept my statement that the result achieved by these demonstrations could not be of any real value or longstanding for the simple reason that they cannot possibly command the confidence of the ryots for there is absolutely no superior supervision over the work of these men. They go about the country, get hold of some ryots and get them to agree to give their fields for the purposes of the so-called demonstration work and then they begin making calculations as to the outturn if a particular manure was used and so forth. Some of the demonstrations may result in some good; but they cannot depend with any degree of confidence on the results of their work unless these results are checked by the superior staff which can give out the results with authority to the country. Unless this is done, demonstration work should be considered a waste. Of course, for the employment of superior staff in the directions above mentioned, it is necessary that the Agricultural department should be strengthened. I do not know whether the scheme brought in last year is still in force, but I see that no further strengthening of the department is budgeted for.

"There are various lines of work that are necessary among which I may mention the question of seed distribution. The production of a large yield depends upon the supply to the ryots of better seeds. There is certainly at present a very large demand for good seeds produced by the Agricultural department. But the work of seed production and distribution must be largely extended if the problem of increasing the outturn is to be tackled with. Not only should the Agricultural Department undertake the production and distribution of seeds but should also see to the production and supply of seeds through private agencies under its supervision. This is a matter which the Economic Enquiry Committee thought to be one of very great importance.

"Apart from this, the question of economics of agriculture must also receive the attention of the Agricultural department. There is one important matter which I shall refer to. I shall not detain the house long. It is the question of the maintenance of cattle. The Royal Commission on Agriculture after a very exhaustive examination of the conditions came to the conclusion that on account of general deterioration in the quality of cattle the ryot is now forced unnecessarily to keep on a large number of cattle. The cattle being inefficient, in order to get through his work, the ryot has to maintain a larger number of them than he would have to had they been efficient. As hon. Members of this House are aware, the agricultural season in which these cattle have full work is only for two or three months; and for getting through the work for this short period a large number of cattle has to be maintained by the ryot throughout the year. Of

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course during the off season, the ryot uses the bullocks for carting, etc., as far as possible. If the economic side of agriculture is to be improved, the question of cattle should be considered and the general quality of the stock improved. The evils attendant on the maintenance of a large number of cattle are many. First of all, fodder has to be provided for them. I do not know if it is known in this House, but the Economic Inquiry Committee found out the simple fact, that even in the rich deltaic area the quantity of fodder produced is not sufficient for even one-tenth of the cattle in spite of the fact that half the number of the cattle is sent to the uplands for grazing. Sir, it is known to this House that in the calculation of the income of the ryot, straw is left out of account and on the expenditure side the cost of maintaining the cattle. The thing is that not only has the ryot to maintain a number over and above what he would have to do if they were efficient but also he has to incur enormous losses on account of cattle mortality. I think I shall have occasion to speak on cattle mortality when the veterinary grant comes for discussion."

"The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think the hon. Member is exhausting his right of speech on this as well as the the next demand. I am only watching the interests of other Members."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I will not exhaust the patience of this House any longer. I should say that the sugarcane crop has been a failure in the deltas. Orange gardens are drying up, and there are many other things which have to be considered by the department. But, as I said, the first thing for the hon. the Minister should do is to see that he gets more money from the Finance Department and, unless he secures that, I do not think he will be able to do very much."

* MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, the hon. Members who have preceded me have not only exhausted half the time allotted for this demand but also all the available subjects on which one can speak. I may say at once that I am not going to take so much time and I will confine my remarks to a few subjects which need immediate consideration. I refer first of all to the Chintaladevi farm which has been recently visited by the hon. the Minister for Development. It has been brought before the House what a colossal waste of money is being indulged in in that particular farm. It has been found so far that it has not been useful and for the last ten years nothing new has been done there. They are spending nearly Rs. 32,000 per annum upon the establishment and mere feeding of these bulls. They have not been able to increase the milk yield of the cows nor have they improved the quality of the bulls. There are many things to be said about the selection that has been made in the cattle and also the present state of affairs existing there. I will confine my remarks to this one thing. It has been found by every member and by every gentleman who visited the place that it has been useless and that it should not be continued. There seems to be objection on the part of the Government on the ground that if the farm is abolished, the buildings would have to lie unoccupied. Of course huge buildings have been constructed which cost about 3 to 4 lakhs (A voice: As is usual) and it is not unusual for the Government to spend large sums of money on brick and mortar. Now, Sir, the Government are in a fix as to how to utilize the buildings that have been once constructed if they decide on the removal of the farm from Chintaladevi. The farm is intended only to improve the breed and increase the milk yield of the cows and to establish

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the reputation and prestige of the Ongole breed. But unfortunately the site selected was unsuitable and the climate was equally so. There is no proper water-supply and the soil cannot grow anything there. I hear, Sir, there is an idea of sending some of these bulls from the Chintaladevi farm to Hagari. I may suggest that in Kistna district there is a village called Prattur where a lanka land 2,000 acres in extent is available and it is not at all occupied. (A voice: No buildings?) There are no buildings, but I hear that arrangements have already been made for acquiring the site for the Agricultural department.

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"If the Ongole breed of cattle is transferred to that particular locality which is within the Ongole area and breeding is taken up seriously, I think that will be a better enterprise than this show of a cattle farm at Chintaladevi. I think a better place ought to be chosen. It is also said that the buffalo breeding station at Guntur is not progressing well. It is very surprising to hear that casks of water are brought in carts to be poured on these buffaloes. This is an item of expenditure that any non-Government man would not approve of. If there is an idea of shifting the farm instead of abolishing it, I would suggest the transfer of both the farms to Prattur lanka which is 3 or 4 miles from Bezvada which has the advantage of railway communication. I hope, Sir, that some such remedy will be thought of and this serious waste of public money stopped at Chintaladevi.

"As regards the work of the demonstrators, I find that their activities are merely limited to the supply of certain seeds and offer of advice whenever it is asked for. The presence of the demonstrator is not at all felt and people in outlying parts do not know that a department like the Agricultural department does exist. I suggest that the activities of the demonstrators should be increased and that they should not merely be made to depend upon the pay given by the Government by marking time. I would suggest one method by which such a state of things could be improved. I hear that a system is in existence in Mysore where each demonstrator is given a plot of land and some money advance so that he may improve the plot of land handed over to him. The money advanced should be repaid in 20 or 25 years. The duty of the demonstrator is not only to improve lands that are placed in his hands but also to show the latest and better methods of agriculture in the locality in which the demonstration farm is established. Now, Sir, each demonstrator within his service draws as salary Rs. 30,000 and no benefit is derived from that demonstrator. It is much better to give him this opportunity of improving a certain piece of land by the money advanced by the Government and proving himself of great use to the locality in which he is asked to serve. If this suggestion has not got any insuperable difficulties in adopting, I wish the Government would soon think of it. I would like to keep up my promise of being short in my speech and so I resume my seat."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar deplored that while 13 crores of taxation is paid by the ryots only 19 lakhs and odd is provided for the Agricultural department. Well, Sir, the efficiency and well-being of the ryots does not depend on the working of this department alone. It depends very largely on other matters like irrigation which is much more important in many places than the work of the Agricultural department, the financing of agricultural produce and the marketing of the same. These, Sir, to a very large extent decide the economic position of the ryots. Not only that, their efficiency depends

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upon the question of elementary education, public health and other things as well. Taking all these things into consideration we have been deploring that the rural ryots receive very little attention at the hands of the Government and the ryots are shifting more and more to the urban areas. Moreover, there are other demands under which probably these questions affecting the rural population and the question of financing of agriculture and the marketing of agricultural produce will have to be considered. Here we are concerned only with the work of the Agricultural department which is only a very small portion of the work that has to be done by the Government with reference to the rural population. Taking this work, Sir, we are not beginning things from the beginning. India is an old country in which agriculture has been the chief occupation of the people for thousands of years. The present methods of agriculture have relation to the experience obtained by generations of agriculturists and that is in keeping in some respect with the economic position of the ryots and the possibilities of the monsoon, the availability of water and other elements. So, Sir, to think of improving our agriculture as if we are beginning everything new seems to me to be a false idea and a wrong start. I will give one instance of an attempt to find a substitute for the manures people are using for paddy cultivation. For about fifteen years experiments were being conducted and I know the vicissitudes the opinion of the department underwent with reference to that. I know sometimes they said that fish manure was the best. Sometimes they said that artificial manure was the best. They went on like that. They were not wrong because when they made experiments those particular manures were paying. But ultimately they found—I do not know whether we can say ultimately even now—that green manure is the best manure that can be used for paddy cultivation. Well, Sir, after all, the old knowledge has proved to be most efficient. I am only saying this for the purpose of avoiding impatience which most of us are apt to feel. We are anxious that our conditions should improve. We are anxious that the ryots whose profession is not paying is bettered. But, before we ask the ryot to change the methods we have to be sure of the new methods. I may also mention another advice given to improve the condition of our ryots. For ragi cultivation the Agricultural College recommended the use of fish manure and after a few years they found that as uneconomic when used on a large scale and not paying. Here is a matter in which experiments running over a large number of years have shown that though the yield is good at first it is not so in a large area and that there are other questions like soil differences and other things. So, it takes a long time before any definite conclusion can be arrived at. Therefore I would avoid in these matters anything like impatience. I would ask the department to recommend only such of those things as they are absolutely certain about and not ask the ryot to speculate. I am not an apologist of the department. I only want that the ryot should not run into speculations on matters not fully demonstrated. With regard to millets, I was surprised to hear what Mr. Nagan Gowda said, viz., that Coimbatore is not a proper place to try millets."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The statement of Mr. Nagan Gowda was to the effect that experiments for the Ceded districts at Coimbatore is not good."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"Well, Sir, there are parts of the Ceded districts where they have got black cotton soil and

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there is no reason why the specialists' work should not be done at Coimbatore. (A voice: What about the climate?) The climate is practically the same. Both are dry areas and both have very little rainfall. (Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: The same kind of water?) I do not know about water. The rainfall is practically the same.

12-45
p.m. "There is the other question of Indianization of services about which Mr. Nagan Gowda spoke. When compared with the sister department of education, the salary fixed here seems to be low. I said that the salary fixed in the Education department is high. So whatever view is taken about the matter I consider that it is necessary that there should be the same scale of pay to the chemist, bacteriologist and other scientists that are recruited for both the departments. If any advantage is given, it should be to the agricultural scientist and not to the educational scientist because the work these men have to do is more taxing and is of a more scientific character than that of the other man whose main work is only teaching. I would ask the Development Minister to consider this question. Otherwise men would naturally flock to the Education department and leave the Agricultural department as a sort of neglected field. There won't be the same sort of enthusiasm as there is in other departments. So far as the special officers are concerned, it was the recommendation of the committee that where Indians with proper qualifications are not available, people from other countries may be recruited on a higher pay for a fixed period on the distinct understanding that they should train up people for taking their places as soon as the contract period is over. That was the definite recommendation of the committee appointed. It has been said already with reference to the special officers recruited that this part of the recommendation with reference to training people has not been strictly observed. Now, there is one question, Sir, in which the agriculturist is more concerned, speaking from an economic standpoint, than in any other, namely, the question of agricultural implements. For that, Sir, an Engineer has been appointed only recently. As it is, it is a very late appointment which ought to have been made 20 or 25 years earlier. Now that such an officer has been appointed, it is absolutely necessary that an assistant should be posted who will be trained by this gentleman to take his place later on. But nothing of the sort has been done. This is an important question in dealing with which the conditions of the country, the economic position of the ryot, the conditions of the soil and other things have to be borne in mind before anything like improved implements can be suggested. For that a native of the country is certainly better qualified than a stranger coming from outside. Now, that we have a European professor selected for the appointment, I think, to make his work more efficient and also for the purpose of training a person who will take his place, an Indian Assistant should be appointed immediately. I heard from Mr. Nagan Gowda just now that an Indian was sent out for the purpose of getting some training in this very field and that he has come back. If such a person is available, I put it to the Government that it is high time that that person is entertained by the Government and is made to work under the supervision of Mr. Charlie, the Agricultural Engineer, so that when the period of service of the present Agricultural Engineer is over, he may take his place. Well, Sir, as probably there are other people (The hon. the President: Gentlemen),—I beg your pardon, Sir,—as there are other gentlemen anxious to speak, I do not want to take more of the time of the Council."

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* Mr. G. LAKSHMANA REDDI :—" Mr. President, while it is conceded that this province is mainly agricultural and the bulk of the revenue is derived from the agriculturist, the contribution that Government makes in regard to agricultural improvement is not commensurate. More agricultural propaganda work should be undertaken in an earnest spirit by the Government. Of course, whatever the result may be, they must show that some kind of propaganda work is undertaken in an earnest spirit in an intensive form. More agricultural demonstrators must be appointed. At present, the number of demonstrators is very small, and most of them are not, I submit, also earnest in their work. They are not going to outlying villages to find out the requirements of the agriculturists. Recently, I think there was some circular issued that the Government would send out some demonstration cars for the purpose of doing agricultural propaganda work. I do not know if they ever did it. At any rate, no car for propaganda work came to my district, the Anantapur district.

"More agricultural farms also must be opened. For instance, in the district of Anantapur, which is a very large district, there is not even one agricultural farm, and if the ryot wants to see any demonstration farm, he has to travel to the Hagari farm far away from his place. So, it is incumbent on the part of the Government to open some farms in our district, or at least one farm, if they cannot open more.

"Another important thing that I would like to press upon the attention of the hon. Minister is the need for these demonstrators attending the meetings of the local bodies. There was, I know, a circular issued some time back by the Government to the effect that these demonstrators should attend the meetings of the local boards. But, I think the circular is more honoured in the breach by these demonstrators than in the observance. At one meeting of the district board these demonstrators in the Anantapur district were present, and I enquired whether they were regularly attending the meetings of the taluk boards, and I was sorry to find that they seldom attended the meetings. As at these meetings of local boards a number of members and ryots from different parts of the district are present, it is better that these demonstrators attend them and then confer with them about their needs and requirements. So I think it would be very valuable if this practice is brought into vogue by the hon. the Minister. He should see that these demonstrators attend the meetings of the local boards, confer with the ryots and see in an earnest spirit what they can do in the matter of their requirements. The hon. Minister should also see that they do not skulk work as they do at present."

* Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I have to describe the Department of Agriculture as a department without imagination. Till now, the excuse given by the Government, when there was not much progress in agriculture in this country, was that there was lack of funds and that the farmer was conservative. Now, Sir, seeing that the present administration is an administration of lapsed grants, lack of funds cannot really be pleaded as an excuse. It has also been recognized now, Sir, that the farmer is not as conservative as the Government once thought him to be. That the

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Government has recognized these two factors is evidenced by a statement in a pamphlet issued by them on 'The Pykara Hydro-Electric Development'. On page 33 of the pamphlet I find the following lines:

'The bog of cost, the poverty of the farmer, his unprogressive mind and the impossibility of initiating such progressive measures in this country are all mere myths which have, to a great extent, impeded progress in the past, but should not be allowed to do so any longer.'

In the face of this statement, I cannot really find what excuse the Government has for not adopting a progressive method in the agriculture of this province. I should like to know what detailed programme the Government has got. Any number of commissions have made recommendations for improvement of agriculture. The latest and the most important are those of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. I should like to know what effect the Government has given to the various recommendations of the Agricultural Commission. Perhaps they may say that they have given effect to the recommendations regarding new appointments in the department for, I see on page xxviii of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1928-1929, these few lines:

'Government have generally approved these proposals and have provided funds in the budget for 1929-30 for giving effect to some of them. The most important of these relate to the posts of an oil seed specialist and a Headquarters Deputy Director, which have been created during the year, the former to develop oil-seed crops and the latter mainly to direct demonstration and propaganda throughout the Presidency.'

On page xxix I find the statement:

'A Personal Assistant to the Principal was appointed in the Agricultural College, Coimbatore . . .'

If making more appointments means progress, then certainly the Development Department has made great progress. But, if it is a question of really giving effect to the constructive proposals of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, I find, Sir, that really no progress has been made. Of course, it may be contended that some research work has been going on. But, what is the use of all such research unless the results of experiments are made available to the farmer? I find that the results of these researches are, as it were, kept secret in the archives of Government offices; either they are safe within the laboratory itself, or they are made to rest on the shelves of the Government Secretariat. In answer to one of the questions put the other day by one of the hon. Members, the hon. Minister for Development replied that the results of experiments as regards manure have not been published and made available to the farmer because they contained language which may not be understood by the poor farmer. I beg to state that the hon. Minister is not quite right in thinking that the poor farmer of Madras is so illiterate as that. If only the Government are serious and make the results of experiments available to the farmer, they will really be doing a great service. With regard to the question about results of experiments not being published by the Government, I would like to refer to the answers given by the Director of Agriculture to the Royal Commission on Agriculture when they visited Coimbatore. One of the questions, I think it was question No. 9726, was:

'Q.—When did you make the discovery that you could make silage in pits in the first place?'

The answer was:

'About 10 years ago.'

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The next question was:

'What steps did you take thereafter and up till now to popularize it?'

And the answer was:

'We now make silage on all our experimental stations and demonstrate its use there.'

To question No. 9750:

'Q.—Do you know of any typical ryot who is making silage?'

The answer was:

'No.'

This is a typical instance of the attitude which the Government takes in these matters. They go on making experiments for a number of years, and after all the agriculturist is none the wiser for it.

"Then again, on the question of making the life of the agriculturist happy, I find, Sir, that the roads in the villages, are as bad as ever, and the farmer has to jog along in his bullock-cart over uneven roads, and in this connexion I am reminded, Sir, of the statement of Sir Stanley Reed that 'in a country of bullock-carts we have got a Rolls Royce administration.' I said, Sir, that the department has no imagination. May I give an illustration to show that the department has not worked with any imagination? We now see in so many places broadcasting stations which send out music, and jazz band. Could not Government construct a broadcasting station and send out messages about the weather conditions and about the state of the market? The poor farmer can certainly be enabled to put up a receiving set at a small cost, so that he may get every day news of the conditions of the weather, when floods can be expected, and how he can sell his produce in the best market. It is a very simple idea, and if only the Development Department had some imagination, they could have adopted it. It may be contended that the farmer may not know how to receive broadcasted messages. By himself he may not know; but he can certainly get the help of the local postmaster and the village teacher. I wish, Sir, that the Development Department tries to wake up and do a little more practical work."

* Mr. K. KRISHNAN :—"Mr. President, I do not wish to take up the time of the House by telling the hon. Minister what he should do or what he should not do, regarding improvements in agriculture generally. I will confine myself to my district alone, and there is one pressing need which I would bring to the notice of the hon. Minister for Development, and it is this. Coconut is our chief industry, and it is from the income out of it that a very large proportion of the people in Malabar make a living. The price of this article has gone down by half the former price within the last four or five years, and I understand that it is due to the large importation of foreign copra and oil from Ceylon and other places. I am aware I am not an expert, nor do I wish to enter into that field. I would only request the hon. Minister to make an enquiry and see whether it is possible to meet that evil and to cause an increase of the price of coconut if possible, which will bring considerable relief to the people of Malabar in particular. I also wish to point out to the hon. Minister that agricultural co-operative societies have not been started in our Presidency in large numbers. I hope he will see, being himself in charge of the Co-operative department, that facilities are afforded for starting agricultural co-operative societies for improving the condition of the ryots. This is all that I have to say."

* Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, it may be the desire of many that the direction of the Agricultural department should be in the

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hands of an Indian. Indian cultivators have experience of their own soil and primitive ways of cultivation. But they have not scientific knowledge enough to improve the cultivation to produce the required quantity and quality of crop. Therefore the direction should be by the Europeans.

"The landowners do not send their sons to agricultural colleges with the object of educating them to gain knowledge in agriculture, to improve their lands and cultivation, but to pass examinations and secure jobs under Government. It would be well if a rule is laid down that sons of landowners should not be taken into Government service. The landowning classes who are rich and can afford to spend large sums of money on the education of their sons should confine to their agricultural pursuit. They should not be allowed to compete with sons of poor classes and place them at a disadvantage. This disadvantage could be minimized and the unemployment problem solved if the landowning classes are, as I suggested, denied Government jobs. Since the landowning classes do not care to improve their own produce, foreign articles are sure to find their way into our land.

"In the case of tobacco a prohibitive duty is placed on importation while the local produce of tobacco is left without improvement. To avoid foreign competition the local produce should be improved for the benefit and enjoyment of people in the country.

"Groundnuts are produced in large quantity and exported. I think a prohibitory duty should be placed on exportation of this produce in order that the landowners may cultivate cereals, such as ragi, cholam, cumbu and other food-grains in large quantity so that poorer classes may have their food cheaper, and live within their means. The same may be said about indigo which takes a very large portion of land to produce a quantity more than the country requires.

"Poultry farming.—I wish to say a few words about this. At the Agricultural Exhibition held in Madras a few years back, I saw fowls of all sorts mixed together. Breeds of different kinds were not arranged separately to compete. That was, I understood, arranged by an Indian official in charge. Prizes were given at the end and most of these went to Government agency which exhibited them. In my opinion this is wrong and discouraging to the ryots. Prizes must be given to ryot exhibitors so as to encourage them. In the Nilgiris also I saw prizes were taken away by Government. Certainly the Government exhibits were the best, but the object of holding these exhibitions would be frustrated if the prizes were not given to ryot exhibitors. Government exhibits may be placed for comparison. To introduce poultry farming in this country there should be restrictions. Only one kind of breed should be allowed in a village. There are varieties of birds of the egg-laying strain and heavy birds for table. Cherris are well suited for poultry farming. Twenty or thirty good laying fowls can maintain a family of three or four in an Indian village.

"Livestock.—The cattle in some of the districts in this province have a miserable appearance and are degenerating to the size of goats. This is partly due to want of proper pasture. Good portions of grazing grounds have been converted to cultivable land. On the one hand the cattle are increasing in number while on the other hand the area of grazing has been diminishing. This deplorable state of affairs may be remedied by the

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Agricultural department. Rules or regulations may be laid down limiting the heads of cattle for grazing in a limited area. Those who keep more than that limit may have them grazed in their own land.

"*Sheep*.—Mutton sold in markets is not good and often unfit for consumption. Young sheep need castration and feeding for some time before they are slaughtered.

"*Wool* in sheep in this province requires improvement. Long woolled rams from Northern India may be brought down and crossed.

"Skin of our goats is considered the best in the world. This requires special attention. This fetches very high price. In this connexion I may mention that shepherds are utterly neglected. Surely they deserve consideration by the department concerned and facilities given to them to improve their stock.

"*Honey Bees*.—They bring in profit when worked out properly by our farmers. There are a few kinds of bees in this province. They are not tamed. Tamed bees may be imported and crossed. Gradually bee farming can then be begun. I do not wish to go into the details of this subject at present.

"*Agricultural labourers*.—I wish to refer to the unfortunate lot of the agricultural labourers. They are treated worse than cattle. If a farmer lost a head of cattle he lost certain sum of money, whereas if he lost his labourer he lost nothing and he can get another easily. Field labourers are assets to the farmers. But the Indian farmer abuses his own assets. I think that a commission should be appointed to enquire into the grievances of these classes. Unfortunately when the Agricultural Commission visited this Presidency the labour classes were not informed nor did the Commission care to inquire into their grievances. We know that the problem of labouring classes is very pressing. Their grievances should be looked into.

"As other hon. Members are anxious to speak I do not want to take up more time of the House."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"My hon. Friend Mr. Nagan Gowda got . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I request the hon. Member to leave a margin of 15 minutes to enable the hon. Minister to reply."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I know when the demand will be put to the vote?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"At 1-40 p.m."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, my hon. Friend Mr. Nagan Gowda was stressing the need for increasing the activities of the Department of Agriculture. The increase should not merely be in number but in the usefulness as well of the activities. Sir, these, I think, will depend to a large extent on the character and capacity of the officer engaged, and on the response made by the cultivators. The choice of officers I shall leave to the Government and say something in regard to what may be done to make the cultivators more responsive to the propaganda work of the department. For that purpose, I suggest for the consideration of the Government

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the division of the province into so many sections or areas and the appointment of committees for each area with a provision that the agricultural officers in that area should work in co-operation and consultation with the committee appointed for that area. If a committee is constituted for each district I should think that it would be even better, because, you will have then people with local knowledge and interest to help you and the chance of success attending the trial will be more.

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"The results of the Agricultural department should be classified under four heads: (1) proved results of experimental work and work in connexion with them may be conducted on as wide a scale as possible without any apprehension of loss; (2) experimental works the results of which are yet not conclusive. There is next the general routine work to help propaganda as a whole and I may add the fourth, the non-credit work. A system like this as a matter of fact is in vogue in the Bombay Presidency and I think perhaps it will interest hon. Members to know they have divided their province into so many areas. So far as sugarcane is concerned, they are treating it under class A work, about which there is no doubt successful results have been achieved. Under that class they are trying these things, viz., the methods of planting, the reduction of cess, the use of ammonia sulphates in addition to varieties of green manure. They have also made experiments in multiple furnaces and power crushing plants. They bring under the first category power pressure. The first and the second seem to be a promising variety and the results of the trial of manure have not yet been conclusively proved. With regard to cotton, the supply of seed, demonstrations, inter-culture and all these things come under class A. That is the sort of thing that is going on there. Under class C, routine propaganda work, they attend to seed, manure, management of depots, keeping record of cultivation, etc. Under class D, they try to do several things such as the organizing of co-operative societies, the organizing of irrigation societies, the helping of cultivators to organize power associations and so on and so forth. I think if a scheme of that kind is introduced here Government will know exactly what is needed in the several areas they are concerned with. In this scheme I think they very soon find that they should pay more attention to the red soil. As a matter of fact I know there is a large area in this province which consists of red soil. The attention paid by the Government to owners of red soil and their methods of cultivation is surprisingly little. The Government should also pay more attention as to how they could make cultivation pay in tracts where rains are precarious. My hon. Friends who spoke on this subject were dilating upon the several ways by which water could be found for irrigation purposes. They referred to one of the ways, viz., the digging of wells for irrigation purposes. Government recently conducted a sub-soil survey in particular parts of the province. I do not think they have followed up their survey by other measures that should logically have followed their survey. They might have used that survey to demonstrate how far black cotton soils were capable of irrigation by means of wells. It is not a thing that the ryot knows or can safely take up, without risk of loss, because successful irrigation depends on the quantity of water available, its quality, the kind of crop which might be grown and so on. All these things are matters of experiment for the Government to take up and demonstrate to the people concerned. As regards red soil as I have said they have no experimental stations where they can obtain and prove the results to the people.

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"My hon. friends referred to poultry farming, to fruit cultivation and to the use of manures. I should like to ask the hon. Minister what exactly the Government have done in regard to each of these things. There were, I think, proposals under the consideration of Government in regard to poultry farming that they should train some men in this business and with this view they were also in correspondence with the Government of the United Provinces. As regards fruit cultivation, I think a special officer was appointed to investigate certain tracts of this Province to see how far fruit might successfully be grown there and there was also instruction issued to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies that he should form as many Fruit Growers' Societies as possible. As regards manure one of the difficulties in the way of the ryots using it is the high cost thereof. Some attempts were being made to get railway freight on manures reduced, and the House would probably like to know the results achieved in that direction. These are the matters which I have ventured to refer to in view of what you had already said."

*The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"I thank hon. Members of this House for the valuable suggestions they gave for the working of the Agricultural department and also the sympathy shown with regard to my getting more grants for my department. With regard to the grants made to the Agricultural department in previous years I may inform hon. Members of this House that since 1920 there has been a considerable increase. The department is going on steadily with the limited supply of men and money. The officers in the department in order to do more work are always trying to get more allotments. What we can reasonably expect from the Finance Department we are getting.

"With regard to livestock section, Mr. Nagan Gowda gave an outline of a scheme for the improvement of the section which is useful. We have already taken some action with regard to the improvement of livestock. There was a breeding station in the Ceded Districts but, on account of dearth of grazing ground and water-supply, it has been shifted to Hosur in the Salem district; with the large area and the necessary facilities at Hosur we hope to be able to have better progress and increase in the improved varieties of cattle in future.

"With regard to Chintaladevi and Guntur buffalo breeding stations I think I can agree with Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi when he said that the farms were not working satisfactorily. After my inspection recently I am inclined to think that it is much better to remove the station to some other place. He has suggested that the buffalo breeding station at Guntur and also the cattle farm at Chintaladevi might be removed to Prattur in Kistna district. I think it is a place situated in the Kistna deltaic area and all facilities with regard to grazing and water are available. I will take up the question and see whether the two farms can be removed to Prattur and I can assure hon. Members that this matter will receive my earnest attention.

"With regard to poultry farming provision has been made for poultry breeding in one of the existing stations.

"With regard to bee-hiving, I will also see what can be done in the matter.

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"With regard to sugarcane in this Presidency, I am rather surprised to find that sugarcane cultivation is not satisfactorily proceeding in this province. I will examine this question and see what could be done in the matter.

"With regard to jaggery, the Cottage Industries Committee has examined the question and has sent in their report. I have not yet examined this report. After it is examined, I will assure hon. Members that if anything could be done in the matter it will certainly be done.

"With regard to millets, Mr. Nagan Gowda said that Coimbatore is not good for a millet station. It is one of the several items which go to make up for the improvement of a station. For a good agricultural station, there must be a library, a laboratory and other facilities. We have provided for another station at Adoni.

"With regard to Agricultural Engineering, Mr. Nagan Gowda said that the man in charge of this work had not done any research work. The only difficulty in these things is that we have no workshop. This year provision has been made for it. I understand that an Indian has been trained and has come back and I shall see what could be done to get him trained under the Research Engineer. The number of demonstrators has been increased this year.

"With regard to agricultural manure about which some Members have spoken, I can say we have already opened a station at Martern and it is hoped that vast improvement will be effected in the course of some years. We hope to give more satisfactory results in future after more stations are started.

"Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar said that officers in the Agricultural department ought to be recruited according to the recommendations of the Lee Commission and that the service should be provincialized. I may tell hon. Members that the reorganization of the department does not affect the present incumbents who will get their present scale of pay; it will affect only those who will be recruited hereafter. . . ."

K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB Bahadur:—"We do not hear a single word of the hon. Minister."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"As long as the President hears, it is presumed that every hon. Member in the House hears."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Mr. Lakshmana Reddi said that no propaganda work is done by the department. I may say that the demonstrators go to the ryots and demonstrate to them in their own lands new methods of cultivation. We find that a large number of districts have been benefited by this new method. We have only two motor vans for propaganda work; we are going to have one more very soon. If the present experiment proves successful, we may extend it further.

"It was stated that most of the demonstrators do not get the help of the village officers; we have issued instructions that they should attend the jamabandi camps. A Deputy Director has been specially appointed this year to stimulate propaganda work.

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"Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar referred to broadcasting stations in important centres. He said that they were not very successful.

"Mr. Krishnan said that the price of coconuts was very high. I shall certainly make enquiries in the matter.

"I do not want to refer to the other points raised during the debate. I shall certainly have the suggestions made by hon. Members examined by the department and see what could be done in order to make the department more popular. The Government are trying their best to make the work of the department more satisfactory, and helpful to the ryots."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"In view of the assurance given by the hon. Minister, Sir, that he will consider all the suggestions favourably, I withdraw my motion."

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,77,300 under Demand XXIII—Agriculture."

The motion was adopted and the Grant was made.

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

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

DEMAND XXIV—CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICES.

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

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,60,100 under Demand XXIV—Civil Veterinary Services.'

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Sir I move—

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,300 for Direction by Rs. 100.'

"Mr. President, the work of the Veterinary department touches most intimately the interests of agriculture. Cattle are essential for cultivation purposes. The provision made for veterinary aid is not at all adequate for the needs of this province. I do not know how long it will take for the Government to employ veterinary officers sufficient to give us one Veterinary Assistant Surgeon for every 25,000 head of cattle, which is the standard laid down by the Royal Commission on Agriculture. The control of the contagious diseases is the most important problem that confronts the civil veterinary department and rinderpest is the most formidable of these diseases. In most of the western countries, it is said they have either stamped out this great scourge or reduced it to a great extent, but here in this country we find rinderpest raging in an epidemic form in several parts of this Presidency and the number of deaths is increasing year by year. We find from the latest report that it has reached its maximum in the year under report. The Government have, in accordance with the recommendation of the Royal Commission, taken to the serum-simultaneous method of inoculation as the only hopeful means of combating rinderpest and they are spending large sums of money for this purpose, but the work of inoculation is handicapped to a great extent on account of the want of a sufficient supply of serum. Now, we get our supply of serum from the Mukhtesar Institute, which supplies the

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demand from the whole of India including Burma, except only Mysore. The Mukhtesar Institute is not able to cope with the demand. Madras being the biggest consumer, the necessity for starting a serum institute has been felt and accepted by the Madras Government. The Government have also drawn up plans and estimates for this purpose, but they are now holding up the scheme and awaiting the result of their correspondence with the Government of India regarding the division of the profits of the Mukhtesar Institute between the Government of India and this province. From the latest report, we find complaints from five of the circle officers about the inadequate supply of serum and also virus, particularly serum. Moreover, during the last one year, at least, it is said that Madras has not been able to get first-class serum from the Mukhtesar Institute. In Mysore, they have got their own serum institute. If we are to have not only an adequate supply of serum but also serum of good quality and at a cheap cost, the Madras Government must establish their own institute for manufacturing serum. I trust the hon. Minister will pay his immediate attention to this matter and see that no time is lost in starting the serum institute which is so necessary for the work of inoculation.

"I wish to urge upon the attention of the hon. Minister the question of the pay and prospects of veterinary subordinates. They have for a long time past been asking for better pay and prospects. Their pay and prospects do not at all compare favourably with those of men in the subordinate ranks of other departments. They have no scope for private practice and the hon. Minister has admitted the justice of their demands. He has also said that Government are considering this matter. But I want to know how long they are going to consider this matter. It was also promised that this matter would be considered in connexion with the proposals for this budget, but it has not been done so. I understand that the subordinates of this department proposed to wait on a deputation on the Minister, but this deputation was not received and I do not know for what reasons. The recent reorganization of the higher services of the department will result, I am told, in a large saving. This saving may very well be utilized for increasing the pay of the veterinary subordinates. I trust the hon. Minister will take up a firm attitude and do justice to these people."

* Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, in seconding this motion, I shall turn to my own motion in order to raise the question of protecting cattle from diseases by means of compulsory inoculation. Sir, the prevalence of rinderpest has done great havoc. For example, taking the case of . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Does the hon. Member propose to have legislation in regard to compulsory inoculation? Compulsory inoculation means legislation."

* Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—"No, Sir, I do not propose to go into that question at all, but I will speak on the motion. At present in this Presidency, rinderpest has been prevalent and cattle are dying and necessary inoculation could not be had, because, I understand that in the Veterinary department enough of serum is not available. To give a concrete example, there is an institution called the Madras Pinjrapole, where more than 800 heads of cattle are being looked after and the other day, they had to requisition about 20 heads of cattle, mainly calves, to be taken from that institution to the veterinary hospital. There, they were kept for some time and after inoculation sent back. The necessary arrangements for housing and feeding

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them is not altogether up to the mark and are not satisfactory. If enough of serum is available, I should have welcomed the inoculation of all the cattle in the institution, so that no possible chance of the prevalence of the infection of the cattle by rinderpest can take place. As was suggested by my hon. Friend, Mr. Shetty, when in Mysore they have got an institute where they successfully manufacture this serum for cattle, we do not see any reason why such an institution could not be had within the Madras Presidency. The Nilgiri hills, Coonoor, for example, can afford sufficient facilities by way of cold climate to keep and manufacture the necessary serum. I would very strongly urge upon Government the immediate necessity for steps being taken for the starting of manufacture of the serum either in Coimbatore or in the Nilgiris, so that it may be applied to the cattle immediately and effectively and thus the agriculturists may be benefited.

"I may also state that the present pay and prospects of the officers in the veterinary department are not so high as to attract a sufficiently large number of candidates. By improving their condition we will be solving the problem of unemployment and also increasing the number of assistants in the service. At present there are very few private veterinary practitioners in the country, and I need not say that at present all the graduates sent out of the college are absorbed in the Government service and consequently there are very few of them in the country who can be easily approached by the ryots. Considering the number of cattle owned by the people one should certainly be struck with the necessity for a sufficient number of veterinary officers in the province. But as it is what do we find? There is only one officer, and that in important towns only, and the calls on his service are so large in number that he cannot find time to attend to all the cases. For these reasons, I would ask the Minister first to see to the manufacture of serum in this Presidency itself so that we need not depend on others, and secondly to increase the pay and prospects of the officers of the veterinary service so that more and more men may be attracted and relieve the great demand for the services of those officers that at present exists, and thus finally we may eradicate rinderpest altogether from this province."

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the motion of the hon. Mover, Mr. Shetty. I myself have given notice of a similar motion to point out to Government that the number of veterinary officers now existing in the service is not adequate and thereby the ryots are put to various sorts of inconvenience. Sir, due to the constant outbreak of rinderpest both in the urban and rural parts of the districts, a large number of ryots have to go without cattle. Sir, it is a well-known fact that in an Indian home it is highly necessary that you must have a cow. Now after the constant outbreak of rinderpest, I know most of the people have not this species of cattle, and as a result they not only do not get manure for agricultural purposes but also they do not get even the ordinary cow-dung for their household purposes. Sir, in the course of the general debate on the budget, the hon. the Minister told us that very soon attempts would be made to establish a depot for the opening of an institute for the manufacture and preservation of serum in Coonoor. I would seriously request Government not to delay this matter any longer. For, recently there was an outbreak of rinderpest on the borders of Coimbatore, and as a result of it many cattle died. Jackals feasted upon their bodies and turned rabid, and they in turn bit the dogs, which as a result of that turned rabid also, and they in their

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turn began to bite men. This menace grew so intense that Government sanctioned a sum of five hundred rupees for the destruction of these jackals. So unless Government take proper preventive measures to avert such a thing they will have again to spend money on uncalled-for and unforeseen things, like this; and waste much money in taking patients to the Pasteur Institute and curing them. I would also say that at present there are not enough number of veterinary assistants to cope with the problem in the province, so that immediate and prompt measures ought be taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

"Again such a thing is essential not in the interests of the cattle alone, but also in the interests of the children who have to depend on them for their milk. For, if we have diseased cattle all over the province, how can we expect to have healthy children? So the time is come when Government should see that a proper veterinary service is kept all over the province for the welfare of humanity as well as of the cattle."

* The RAJA OF KALLIKOTA :—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support this motion. I have given notice of a similar cut motion to discuss the question of better pay and prospects of veterinary assistants and also to point out the need for more veterinary dispensaries. I therefore wish to take this opportunity to say a few words about the lot of these Veterinary Graduates.

"The Civil Veterinary Service is a young and small department of the Government and is perhaps the lowest paid of all departments. Time and again this legitimate grievance of the Veterinary department has been brought to the notice of the present Ministry and also the previous Ministry in the form of interpellations and token cuts but I am sorry to observe that the Ministry seems to be heartless to persons whose misfortune it is to serve in the department and who are doing such useful work in treating the dumb creatures. On the 18th of this month, to questions Nos. 1585 and 1585-A, my hon. Friend the Minister for Development replied that the question to improve the pay and prospects of veterinary assistant surgeons was under consideration in connexion with this budget. I think to a supplementary question my hon. Friend gave us to understand that other things might be considered, but not the question of pay, which he feared could not be taken up on the ground that other departments of Government would want increase in their salaries. I wish to point out to this hon. House that this department need not be compared with other departments which are well paid. The veterinary assistants have a genuine, legitimate and long standing grievance to put forward. I understand they wanted to meet the Government on a deputation and they were informed that they need not do so as the matter was under consideration. May I ask for how much longer this is to be considered and are they to be given no better prospects in their service? Their training is as costly and valuable as that of the medical sub-assistant surgeons and I wish to impress on the hon. the Minister that their scale should be raised from Rs. 60 to Rs. 120, to the same level as the sub-assistant Surgeons, i.e., Rs. 75 to Rs. 150. The sub-assistant surgeon has some prospects of gaining some private practice, but this cannot be expected of the Veterinary Graduate. No ryot will voluntarily pay anything for the treatment of his cattle unless it is a compulsory fee to Government for the cost of any medicine or serum. I trust the hon. Minister will reconsider the position.

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"There are not enough dispensaries or touring assistants to give immediate relief at the time of outbreak of epidemics etc. This method of treatment of cattle and other animals is gradually getting popular and is appealing to the country folk but unfortunately they do not have enough facilities to take full advantage of the treatment. I see from the budget that the present number of veterinary assistants is 107 and this is proposed to be raised to 114, an increase of only 7. This is too miserable a number to cope with the needs of the Presidency. I understand the Veterinary College is turning out about 20 graduates every year; why not give them posts in the Government instead of allowing them to drift for themselves? There are not enough men even on reserve to fill up leave and other vacancies. We have failed so far with the previous Ministry. I hope the present Minister before he lays down his office will do something much more substantial to this department. I have said this is a small department of the Government. Don't choke it, view it more liberally, give its subordinates better pay and prospects and I am sure it will prosper."

SWAMI A. S. SAHAJANANDAM :—"மிருக வைத்தியம்.—இந்தியாவி 3 p.m.

யுள்ள தொழில்களில் மிகவும் முக்கியமான மூலாதாரத்தொழில் விவசாயமே. அதற்கு உற்ருதுணையாவது உழவுமாதே. உழவுமாதிகள் நன்றாயிராவிட்டால் குடிகள்முதல் அரசாங்கம்வரையாதும் நிலைபெறுது. ஆகவே உழவுமாட்டினது நிலைமையிலேயே அனைத்தும் நிலைபெற்றுள்ளன. இதனால் தான் இந்துமதத்தில் சிவன் மாட்டின்மீதுருக்கமுன் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. உபரிஷத்துக்களெல்லாம் பசுக்களை தனமெனக் கொண்டாடுகின்றன. தற்போது நாட்டில் மாடுகளுக்குப் போதுமான பாதுகாப்பில்லை. உதாரணமாக தென்னார்க்காடு ஜில்லாவில் தலைநகராகிய கடலூரில் மிருகவைத்தியசாலை இருக்கிறது. சிதம்பரம் திருமுஷணம் முதலான ஊடங்களில் மாடுகளுக்கு நோய்வந்தால் கடலூருக்குக் கொண்டுபோக வேண்டும். சுமார் 30 மைல் 40 மைல்கள் கொண்டு போகவேண்டும். நோய் வந்த மாடுகளை அவ்வளவு தூரம் கொண்டு போகமுடியுமா? இவ்வருஷம் சிதம்பரம் தாலுக்காவில் மாத்திரம் சுமார் எழுபத்தியிரம் மாடுகளிறந்தன. அதனால் சிலர் விசனம்பிடித்திறந்தனர். ஏழைகள் ஒரு ஏர் இரண்டேர் மாடுகள் வைத்திருப்பவர்கள் அவற்றை இழந்தால் என்ன கஷ்டப்படுவார்களென்பதைச் சொல்லவும் வேண்டுமா? ஆகவே எங்கெங்கு மக்களுக்கு வைத்தியசாலைகளேற்படுத்தியுள்ளார்களோ அங்கங்கும் மிருக வைத்தியசாலைகளேற்படுத்தவேண்டும்.

"இது மிகவும் முக்கியமானது. சிதம்பரம் முக்கியமான விவசாய ஸ்தலமாயிருப்பதால் அங்கு உடனே மிருக வைத்தியசாலை யேற்படுத்த வேண்டும்.

"மாடு மேய்ப்பவர்களும் அவற்றைப் பாதுகாப்பவர்களும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களாதலால் அவர்களுக்கு எவ்மெண்டரி பாடசாலைகளிலேயே மிருக வைத்தியமும் கற்றுக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இவ்விஷயமாக கனம் அபிவிருத்தியிலாகா மந்திரியவர்கள் கவனிக்கவேண்டுகிறேன்."

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* Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, the Veterinary department is making a serious attempt in the way of curing diseases. Unless they have strict quarantine that cattle should not move from one place to another, all their attempts will be futile because my experience in another country has convinced me that it is only by quarantine that the spread of diseases far and wide can be prevented. It is easy for the department to say that they want more officers. But if an Act is passed prescribing that the village munsif should issue a permit for the movement of cattle from one place to another and if the Revenue Department co-operated in the matter cattle diseases can be eradicated."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I must point out to Mr. Srinivasan that this is not an occasion to suggest any measure for legislation."

Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN :—"I have nothing more to say, Sir."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"I do not like to repeat the arguments that have been advanced by the previous speakers. There is one thing which is more important than anything else and that is the extension of the activities of the Veterinary department to rural areas. Like the demonstration work that is done in connection with the Agricultural department, there should be a great deal of the demonstration work in connection with the Veterinary department. We should have a number of veterinary assistants travelling to different parts of the rural areas and helping the villagers with their advice. It is all very well to speak of cattle. Sometimes we speak of it in depreciating terms—as being mere skin and bones—and say that such cattle is not worth preserving. But, Sir, has any serious attempt been made to have certain kinds of demonstration blocks in the shape of good pasture grounds for the benefit of these cattle in rural areas? Has any serious attempt been made to send veterinary assistants to different blocks and have some kind of demonstration work there? Sometimes we have animal shows organized at headquarters. Surely, it is very difficult for the villagers to flock in large numbers to the headquarter centres for the purpose of witnessing the animal show and derive any valuable lessons as to fodder and other matters relating to the well-being of the cattle. If the organizers could alternatively choose centres within easy reach of rural areas and have such exhibitions or animal shows there, they would go a long way in improving the cattle in rural areas. Many of my hon. friends spoke of the terrible havoc wrought by rinderpest and the enormous difficulties of taking the cattle 30 or 40 miles from the villages. It is very difficult for the villagers to do this. While they are taking them, the cattle might die on the second, third or the fourth mile. I know in the Tanjore district which is considered to be the granary of South India where one naturally must expect to find the very best kind of cattle and also in the adjoining Trichinopoly district, the cattle mortality was appalling. I know that in spite of the serious attempts made by the village officers and certain enlightened people it was absolutely impossible for any kind of help to reach them. So I request the hon. Minister in charge of this department to seriously consider the desirability of extending the activities of this department in the direction of rural centres. If it has been found possible in the case of the Agricultural department to select certain centres like Lalgudi in the Trichinopoly district or Tirukattupalli in the Tanjore district and other taluks for having such stations whence the demonstrators might go and help the villagers, I think it should be possible for them also to open small veterinary hospitals in such centres as are

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accessible to large masses of people in rural areas so that when rinderpest breaks out there might be a staff of men ready to give assistance to the people. It is a question of money and the hon. Minister has been probably fighting with the hon. Finance Member to get a large allotment. Probably he failed. Still I hope in the interests of the rural classes, especially the agriculturists to whom the cattle is a natural necessity and to whom the loss of cattle is loss not only of wealth but loss also of the means of carrying on their agricultural operations, the hon. Minister would put up a bold fight and get larger funds and see that the Veterinary department is extended, that more assistants are available, and that more dispensaries are started in places within easy reach of the villagers so that not only in times of the outbreak of rinderpest timely assistance could be rendered, but on other occasions also it might be possible for these assistants to go to the chosen blocks and give demonstrations which might be of real benefit to the people in rural areas. I do not know, Sir, whether members are aware of the fact that with regard to the activities of the Veterinary department even people like myself who reside nearly four or five months in villages have not the slightest idea whether anything is done, whether anybody is ready to give any kind of information to the villagers. I have been travelling about, passing from village to village at the beginning of last year when there was terrible outbreak. People came to me with stories of heavy mortality among cattle and all that I could do was to put interpellations which were answered by the Minister in such a way as to give us the idea that the department itself was not aware of the havoc and that they came to be aware of it only three months after the outbreak and after great loss had been inflicted in very many instances. This would show that there is something defective and that there is need for the extension of the activities of this department. If the activities of this department are to be extended in any particular direction it must be in the direction of reaching the rural areas so that the poor agriculturists to whom cattle is far more important than any other source of wealth may be protected in times of danger and may derive all the benefits in order to make agriculture a paying concern."

Mr. S. SUBRAHMANYA MOOPANAR :—"இக்காருண்ணிய கவர்ன் மென்டரவர்கள் அனேக இடங்களில் மெடிக்கல் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளும், மிருக ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளும் வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

"ஒரு மாடானது திடீரெனக் கீழேவிழுந்து தீனி தின்னாமல் இரண்டு மூன்று நாள் மிகுந்த கஷ்டமடைந்ததை உடையவர் மிருக ஆஸ்பத்திரிக்கு கொண்டுபோயினர்.

"அந்த மிருக ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் சுமார் 4 நாள்வரையிலும் கின்றது. மிருக ஆஸ்பத்திரி டாக்டர் தன் கையில் இருந்த உயர்ந்த மருந்துகளை கொடுத்தார். சை மாட்டின் சீக்கு சொஸ்தப்படவில்லை.

"மறுபடி மாட்டை உடையவர் வீட்டுக்கு ஒட்டிப்போய்விட்டார். மருநாள் காட்டுப்புரத்திலிருந்து ஒரு ஏழை மனிதன் வந்து சீக்குள்ள மாட்டைப் பார்த்தார். அரை அணு கொடுமென்று மாட்டின் சொந்தக் காரரைக் கேட்டார். உடையவர் உடனே கொடுத்தார். காட்டுப்புரத்தார் வாங்கிக்கொண்டு போய் அரை அணுவுக்கு ஏருமை மோரும அவரைத் தழையையும் கொண்டு வந்தார்.

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“கொண்டுவந்த தழையை இடித்து எருமை மோரில் கொடுத்தார். அன்றே தினி தின்ன ஆரம்பித்துவிட்டது. இதுவையும் இன்னும் அனேக விஷயங்களையும் யோசிக்கும்பட்சத்தில் அனேக மகத்துவங்கள் தமிழ் நாட்டின் மருந்துக்கு உண்டென்று நான் வெகு உறுதியாய்ச் சொல்லுவேன்.

“இதற்கு ஓர் உதாரணமுண்டு. தாயுமானவர் சொல்லியிருக்கின்றார். அதை கவனியுங்கள். அதாவது—

கந்துகமதக்கரியை வசமாய் நடத்தலாம்
காடிவெம்புலிவாயையும் கட்டலாம்
ஒருசிக்கமுதுகின்மேற் கொள்ளலாம்
கட்செவி எடுத்தாட்டலாம்
வெந்தணவில் விரதம்வைத் தைந்தலோகத்தையும்
வேதித்துவிற் றுண்ணலாம்
வேறொருவர்காணாமல் உலகத்துலாவலாம்
விண்ணவரை எவல்கொள்ளலாம்
சந்ததமும் இளமையோடிருக்கலாம்
மற்றொருசீர்த்தினும்புகுதலாம்
ஜலமேல்நடக்கலாம் அனல்மேலிருக்கலாம்
தன்னிகரில் சித்திபெறலாம்
சிந்தையை அடக்கியே சும்மாவிருக்கின்ற
கிடமரிது சற்றுகிள்ள
சிற்றமிசை குடிகொண்ட அறிவான தெய்வமே
தேஜோமயானந்தமே.

“தமிழ் சாஸ்திர யுகத்தினாலே இப்பேற்கொற்ற நடவடிக்கை யெல்லாம் நடத்தலாம். அனேகர் நடத்தி வருகின்றார்கள்.

“இப்பேற்கொற்றவர்களை காணுவது யெப்படியென்றால்?

கைவல்லியம்.

சந்தேகத் தெளிதற் படலம்.
வேடமாரிய பேர்களை அரியவே
வேண்டி. நான்மகனே கேள்
கூடமாமவர் சுபாவங் சேலங்கள்
குறிகளாய் தரியாமல்
ஒடியும் குதித்து தலைகீழ் நின்று
உயர்ந்த கம்பத்தேரி
ஆடியும் பல கன்மங்கள் செய்யினும்
அவருண்மை தெரியாதே.

இதற்கு ஓர் சிறிய உதாரணம்.

“ஐயா, நான் கீண்டகாலமாய் ஒரு வைத்தியரிடம் வைத்தியத்தை கற்றுக்கொள்வதற்கு அவர் சொற்படி நடந்துவந்தேன். ஒரு தினத்தில் சில மருந்துகளை கல்வத்திவிட்டு அரைக்கும்படி சொன்னார். அப்படியே அரைத்தேன். பிறகு மாத்திரையாக உருட்டி நிழலில் உலர்த்தும்படி

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கட்டளையிட்டார்; அப்படியே செய்தேன்; பிறகு சீசாவில் அடைத்து பீரோவில் வைக்கும்படி உத்திரவிட்டார்; அப்படியே செய்தேன்; பிறகு கல்வத்திவிருக்கும் மருந்து கைக்கு வாழுடியவில்லை. வெளியில் என்ன நிற்கிறதென்று கேட்டார்; கழுதை நிற்கிறதாகச் சொன்னேன்; அருகம் புல் கொண்டுவரவென்றார் கொண்டுவந்தேன் கல்வத்தில் இருக்கும் மருந்தை புல்லால் தொடை யென்றார்; தொடைத்தேன்; கழுதையிடம் போடென்றார்; போட்டேன் கழுதை மூன்றுநாள் வரையிலும் அவ்விடமே நின்றன்கொண்டிருந்தது. நாலாவது நாள் பூவரசுமரத்திலுள்ள புல்லு குவித்தனையைக் கொண்டுவரவென்றார். கொண்டுவந்தேன்; தண்ணீர்விட்டரை யென்றார்; அரைத்தேன்; ஒரு சொம்பு ஜலத்தில் கரைத்து பிரணவ மந்திரத்தை எழுதென்றார்; எழுதினேன்; ஜலத்தை யெடுத்து கழுதையின் சிரசில் ஊத்தென்றார்; ஊத்தினேன்; கழுதை கத்திக் கொண்டே ஓடிப்போய்விட்டது. ஆனதால் இப்பேற்கொற்ற மகத்துவங்கள் தமிழ்நாட்டின் மருந்திவிருப்பதால் அந்தந்த ஜில்லாக்களுக்கு ஒவ்வொரு தமிழ் வைத்தியசாலை யேற்படுத்தும்படி இக்காருண்ய கவர்ன்மென்டாசவர்களை ரொம்பவுற் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

Mr. G. LAKSHMANA REDDI:—“Sir, I rise to urge on the Government the need for establishing a serum and vaccine institute in our Presidency. At present, we are getting serum from the far off United Provinces. There is some delay and much expense in getting the serum from there. So it is very necessary that we should have a serum and vaccine institute in our Presidency.

“In 1927-28 the Anantapur district had a number of deaths owing to the prevalence of rinderpest. The figures were very high, and I think I am not guilty of exaggeration when I say that the toll claimed that year by rinderpest in that district was the heaviest in the Presidency. In 1928-29 also the figures were very high; but all the same, I do not think the Government have taken any effective steps whatever to prevent the spread of this fell disease. Last year, i.e., 1929-30 also the toll was very great because the disease had assumed a very virulent shape, and nothing which the non-officials were able to do was of any avail for want of sufficient number of veterinary officers. The veterinary staff is very much undermanned. There is, I think, only one Veterinary Assistant for every two taluks, and in some cases for even three taluks. At least when the disease is virulent, the Government should appoint more staff. Government, so far as my district of Anantapur is concerned, have not done any such thing although the toll was very appalling for the last two or three years. So, I think, there is a need for increasing the staff of the Veterinary Assistants. The number of Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries should be increased. At present, for instance, in the district of Anantapur there are only two veterinary dispensaries, one at Tadpatri and the other at Anantapur and one hospital in the municipality of Hindupur. For a district of nine taluks—all large taluks—I think that two dispensaries are not adequate. And if Government really want to come to the rescue of the ryot, there must be at least one dispensary for each taluk. If that is not done, I should think that the Government is not at all solicitous about the interests of the ryot and the cattle will go to rack and ruin. Already the physical stamina of the cattle of the Ceded districts is going down and unless the Government comes to the succour of the ryot, I think, the condition of the ryot must be deplorable.”

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Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur :—" Mr. President, Sir, I think that if the quality of our cattle is to be improved, we require good bulls—strong animals. In order that the bulls may be kept in a fit condition, we require some dispensaries and other places where they can be concentrated, and to take care of them we want a sufficient number of assistants. Here again, there is a question of birth control. (Laughter.) We should take care that the quality of the coming generation of cattle does not deteriorate by the keeping on of unsuitable bulls. There should be central places where these animals should be kept and. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think the hon. Member is not within his province to refer to livestock here. The hon. Member was not in his place when he was last called when the Grant for Agriculture was being discussed."

Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur :—" However, Sir, I have pleasure in supporting this motion for a larger number of dispensaries so as to prevent any deterioration in the case of bullocks and other animals we have."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am aware that the hon. the Minister for Development has been trying to be responsive to the demands and requirements of the people and he has also been trying to meet them. But the excuse is given for inadequate measures on the score of financial stringency. Rinderpest is a very dangerous disease; and it carries away animals in thousands. All the same, there is no adequate provision made for effectively combating this disease. I have my personal experience in this matter. Rinderpest broke out in and near Mangalore some months ago. There was no adequate staff of Veterinary Assistants who could be present in the town and see if measures were taken to check the spread of the disease. Want of serum has been much felt. I may bring it to the notice of this House that some six months ago the serum could not be got in the whole of South Kanara. My Friend, Mr. Davis, Chairman of the Ootacamund Municipality, also brought to the notice of this House only two months ago the utter indifference and incapacity of the department in this respect. Also in reply to a question put some two days ago, the hon. the Minister explained that the authorities in charge of the preparation of serum at Muktesar should not give up their biggest customer—that is the Madras Veterinary department. Why should not the Government take up the preparation of the serum themselves when it is so clearly seen that the interests of the people are concerned. After all it will be only a question of a few thousand rupees. But considering the advantages we could derive from having our own factory, the cost will be worth incurring. I think the department is quite unequal to the task. Sir, we shall take the case of Mysore. Mysore, as every hon. Member of this house is aware, is a comparatively small province, and it is not after all very rich. Mysore introduced serum simultaneous as soon as it was known that one such serum existed. It was already five years ago. The Mysore Government have also established a factory for producing serum. That Government recognizes that it is in the interests of the poor ryot and that his interests should be safeguarded. This country is purely agricultural and the happiness of the ryot to a great extent depends on the health of the cattle. What would be the fate of the ryot if in a particular season all his cattle are carried away? I think, Sir, the hon. the Minister will learn a good deal if he were to visit the province of Mysore. Not only in this respect but also in so many others, there will be

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so several things which he would do well to copy. I think, Sir, that we should follow the example of the Government of Mysore in all this.

" Another thing, I should refer to, Sir. Salt has been mentioned in a Salt Manual as a very essential food for animals. That salt is a necessity for cattle is a thing which is very important to be borne in mind. On account of this salt tax people have lost many things. I am not speaking against salt tax at all. I am only pointing out how the imposition of a tax on salt has affected the cattle. Many of the cattle diseases are due to the deficiency of salt. But for the salt tax a large number of cattle could be saved. Then there is the question of the cattle being carried away by wild animals."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That I think is the province of the hon. the Revenue Member. I do not think I shall be justified in allowing the hon. Member to refer to the menace to cattle by wild animals in this debate."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" The hon. Minister can urge upon the Revenue Member. I am going to ask him to do it. I am merely referring to it from the agricultural point of view."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is requested to confine his remarks to this grant."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Then there is the question of indigenous treatment for a number of diseases of cattle about which we have very little information. There are a number of country medicines which can be used at least as first aids. In good old days when we had not the services of the Veterinary department many diseases of cattle were treated by indigenous medicines successfully. As our old traditional methods are gradually going out of vogue, a small guide with a collection of such useful recipes will be very helpful. The people are very ignorant. They neither know the new medicines nor the old ones and the cattle are dying in thousands. The traditional methods are being kept as a sort of family secret but the indigenous medicines are more suited to our conditions than the medicines from the English pharmacopoeia. I hope the hon. Minister will remember this point."

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" My Friend, Mr. Saldanha, has drawn attention to the fact that in the treatment of diseases of cattle the indigenous system of medicines will be as efficacious and certainly more economical than the present western system. I myself wanted to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this very important question. Many of us have knowledge that the medicines which could be got in the villages are sometimes very effective in the curing of diseases of the cattle. I know personally an instance in which a man used to treat very successfully by means of a juice of a certain tree which is easily available, for the fractures of animals. One bandage of the juice was enough, was more than enough to cure that fracture. That man died recently without giving the knowledge of that recipe to the people of the country. Unhappily, Sir, there is a belief on the part of these people that before they die if they give their knowledge the medicine will be ineffective. On this ground they do not give the information and if they die the country is the loser. So I suggest to the Government the feasibility of purchasing this knowledge from such people before they die. Some of them do make money on account of that

[Mr. K. Kōti Reddi]

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knowledge but on the ground that the medicine will become ineffective they do not give it out. If the Government come forward with financial help, they can succeed. Government should make every effort to see that this indigenous system is utilized for the good of the cattle.

"Adequate steps are not taken by the department to arrest the spread of contagious diseases throughout the Presidency. In my part every village is affected by rinderpest and Government was not in a position to supply enough serum for the inoculation. The assistant surgeon was not able in time to get the necessary serum and virus and a number of cattle died consequently. The extent of loss the agriculturist has to incur is enormous. I hope Government will take adequate steps to help the ryots in this matter. In this connexion, Sir, I may say that the number of students trained in the veterinary college are absolutely inadequate and I hope that with the present accommodation and staff there is every possibility of increasing the number of students trained. At present there is really no reserve staff and when an epidemic breaks out it takes a lot of time before assistance is rendered by Government. My friends have already referred to the inadequacy of the staff and the dispensaries, and I hope steps will be taken in that direction."

* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"Sir, the Royal Commission on Agriculture has recommended the establishment in each district of a central veterinary hospital having accommodation for the treatment of cattle and for sending out men to the outlying places to impress the value of veterinary dispensaries and treatment of cattle. I want to know how far the Government have pursued that recommendation made by the Royal Commission. I find from the budget estimate there is only an increase of five in the number of touring assistants and seven in that of assistants in regular dispensaries. I think there is also the policy laid down by the Government that most of the touring billets should be converted into regular hospitals and dispensaries. Even towards this end, I wish to know what progress has been made by the Government. As it is I do not think there has been made any attempt by the Government at all. Even the entire budget estimate of Rs. 2,81,100 for 1930-31 shows only a slight increase over the estimate of last year. But no substantial and appreciable increase in the number of dispensaries or in the number of veterinary touring assistants has been made. I wish to know whether the Government are not sympathetic towards the recommendations made or whether they have got in mind any idea of moving a supplementary demand in due course."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Mr. President, Sir, if I intervene in this debate it is to point out to the hon. Minister concerned that as in the case of men so in the case of animals the indigenous systems of treatment of diseases must be explored and utilized to the fullest extent. In the matter of treatment of men things have gone too far and in the matter of treatment of animals things have not gone so far. Therefore we are in time to consider this matter to the advantage of the country. India possessed a great deal of animal wealth and the ancients' warfare in India included horses and elephants as principal factors. To-day you will find if you go to the Oriental Manuscripts Library books treating with all diseases connected with elephants, horses and other animals. That field has not been touched or explored on account of the fact that more attention has been paid to urban relief under the British Government and the cause of animals has suffered.

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[Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao]

When that cause was taken up it was taken up on western lines. It has not been attacked till now by giving a oriental turn to the treatment of animals. We have just heard very interesting facts as to the treatment of animals. 3-45 p.m.

"One hon. Friend narrated how a particular animal was treated under the western system and was given up as hopeless, and how it was cured miraculously by a certain recipe of an indigenous doctor. My hon. Friend from Cuddapah has said that there are here and there men practising the indigenous system of preventive medicine, and that before they die out their recipes should be utilized to the fullest advantage by purchasing their ownership. I would go further and state that in Sanskrit, Telugu and other Dravidian languages, there is a great deal of literature bearing upon this subject, and all that literature has to be explored together with what knowledge remains in the country in the practice of preventive medicine for animals. If the hon. Minister—I suppose his term is coming to an end but probably he can lay down some further policies—if he is inclined to do anything at all, it is quite possible that he can make a beginning in a suggestive manner and leave it to his successor to carry on the work for the benefit of this Presidency. I know, Sir, there will be very powerful interests opposed to these schemes, but we have to assert ourselves and find out what best we can do. We have hoary traditions, we have an ancient civilization, we have had sciences at which we mocked at first but respected them afterwards. In India, we have had a strange spectacle where even the sons of the land scorned their own ancient learning, scorned their own methods of treatment, and scorned their own age-long practices, but later on they came to recognize along with their masters of the west the potentialities of Indian thought and Indian practice in all spheres of life. Therefore this sphere of life in India is not to be ignored as of no consequence in Indian history. It is essential that the Government should postulate a policy of exploring indigenous methods and indigenous sciences in regard to these matters. I hope, Sir, that, if to-day's debate will have some effect on the Government, the hon. Minister will proceed to take some steps in the directions indicated in this House."

* Mr. M. V. GANGADHARA SIVA:—"Mr. President, Sir, I think the hon. Minister will remember quite well the points I gave out in my budget speech when he came into the office of Ministry, that it would be a memorable event if he is to start many dispensaries for the poor animals in every taluk and rural area. As it is, the present system of veterinary help given by the Government is not quite satisfactory, on account of having only one dispensary, where there ought to have been four or five dispensaries. When the ryot is in need of a veterinary doctor, by the time the doctor goes to him his suffering animal expires. So, under these circumstances, Mr. President, I would suggest to the hon. Minister to start as many dispensaries as possible in every taluk and in every unit of rural area, so that ryots will be in a position to get the help of a veterinary doctor as early as possible and save his poor cattle in that way. Sir, the good condition of the animals forms the backbone of the depressed classes, whose entire living is dependent upon the healthiness of their cattle and other animals. So, I once more request the hon. Minister to allot a decent sum of money to open a number of veterinary dispensaries to give relief to the suffering animals."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Mr. President, I did not wish to intervene in this debate except to say one thing. There is absolutely no difference of

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opinion with regard to the fact that there is a great need for veterinary dispensaries in all parts of the province, and it is the duty of the Government to see that if one section of it looks to the welfare of humanity, another section in charge of this department should see that the cattle and other animals in the country are well treated and are prevented from getting diseases. Sir, at the same time, I would like to point out that, in addition to maintenance of veterinary dispensaries, the Government will reduce much of its expenditure if it comes to the rescue of other institutions established by private bodies for the care of animals, by helping them and giving them annual grants. I rose to speak, Sir, as I said, in order to point out the importance of this aspect of the question, namely, that the Government will be able to reduce the expenditure incurred on their part for the maintenance of veterinary dispensaries wherever they are maintained, if they would make up their mind to aid the institutions which are run by popular bodies by giving them help in the shape of annual grants."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Sir, the chief points raised by several hon. Members of this House regarding the measures necessary for making the work of the veterinary department more useful and effective are the opening of a serum institute, the increase in the number of veterinary dispensaries, increase in the cadre of veterinary assistants and touring billets and the adoption of a policy regarding investigation into the system of indigenous medicines for animal diseases. As regards the serum institute, I have already said in the general discussion on the budget this year—and I can only repeat the same now—that a complete scheme is now ready for the acquisition of a site for the construction of an institute and that the 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 Local Government, and this Government are their largest customers to the Mukteswar Institute because the Madras is much ahead of any other province in India in regard to serum simultaneous inoculations. To stop suddenly our custom will seriously embarrass the Government of India and will put their serum institute to a loss. So, time and opportunity has to be given to the Government of India so that they may make an adjustment. We have been for a long time customers of the Government of India, and it is in fairness to our Government and to the Government of India that we should give them an opportunity to adjust matters. So we have been in correspondence with them, and as soon as we receive their reply, the matter will be taken in hand."

" With regard to opening more dispensaries and appointing more veterinary assistants, I may say that our aim has been to have at least one dispensary at each taluk headquarter. The only question now is want of trained hands. All the trained hands already available have been appointed. I can give some figures to show the progress made in the last three years: we had in 1926 200 veterinary assistants and now in 1929 we have 246, and the expenditure also rose from Rs. 82,000 in 1926 to Rs. 1,07,000 in 1929, so that we have gradually improved the conditions of service of the veterinary surgeons and opened more dispensaries and created more touring billets also. To get more trained men, we have increased the number of stipendiaries at the college from 15 to 40, and we hope that in the course of a few years we will have enough trained hands to man each dispensary with one veterinary surgeon under the scheme we have on hand at present."

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(Mr. K. Koti Reddi said something inaudible from his seat.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I request the hon. Minister to address the Chair and not to mind the interruptions."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" We cannot go on all on a sudden in regard to this matter, but we can proceed only gradually. The Government are also fully alive to the needs of the situation in regard to cattle diseases, and are trying their best to carry on experiments for checking those diseases. With regard to the treatment by the indigenous system of medicine, I may say that I too come from the village, and I have seen some Indian drugs administered to the cattle which proved satisfactory. I have noted down what has been said on this subject, and I will see whether anything could be done as was done in the case of the indigenous system of medicine for human beings."

" Some mention was made regarding the pay and prospects of the veterinary surgeons and assistants in this province, and I may say that I quite sympathize with them. But the only consideration was that when the matter was examined by the Government we found that their pay was quite sufficient when their qualifications and their work were compared with similar services. The only difference between this service and the other services was that only 10 per cent of these veterinary assistants could rise to higher grades. And so we have made provision for 15 per cent being admitted to the selection grade, and thus we hope that in that way a number of people can have the benefit of rising to higher posts. Some hon. Member suggested that we should have a new provincial service as in the case of some other departments. This question has to be examined, because it has to be compared and contrasted with other services, to see whether any such thing can be done in the near future. Of course, I see the immediate necessity of giving relief to the men in the higher grades in the cadre."

" With regard to the suggestion of compulsory inoculation made by Mr. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, I can only say that we are not at present able to get all the serum that is in demand now. A system of compulsory inoculation will mean great cost and a very large supply of serum for which we have not got the source."

" Mr. Srinivasan suggested that poultry breeding might be undertaken. I do not know what difficulties we will encounter in such ventures, but I will have the question examined."

" In regard to grants to private institutions raised by one hon. Member, the Government will be glad to see that private institutions are opened, and, if they apply for grants, Government will consider what all aid they can give. Formerly, some institutions were aided, and the grants were stopped as they were not working satisfactorily. But, if anybody comes forward and gives an undertaking to run such institutions on proper lines, the Government will examine the question again with a view to aiding them."

" Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi suggested that the budget estimate of this p.m. year is not very much in excess of the revised estimate of last year. I may inform him that in the last year's budget we had greatly increased the provision for circle officers and so on and that is why there is no appreciable increase in the budget provision for the purpose this year."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" I was speaking of only hospitals and dispensaries."

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* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" My reply refers to them also. I can assure hon. Members that the Government are alive to the needs of the ryot population and will do what they can.

" Sir, some hon. Members spoke about birth-control in the case of cattle, I do not propose to reply to that point, till we see the results in human beings, about which so much talk was being made this morning."

Mr. RAMANATH GOENKA :—" I am very thankful to the hon. Minister for promising on the floor of the House to-day that he will give aid to private institutions. Sir, for the last 15 years the Madras Pinjarapole had been getting Rs. 1,500 from the Government and about three years ago it was all on a sudden stopped."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Is the Pinjarapole grant under this demand or under the Agricultural Demand?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I will look into the budget and tell you, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" If it is under the Agricultural Department, I cannot allow the hon. Member to speak about that now."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" I will not refer specifically to Pinjarapole, Sir. On general principles, Sir, I would request the hon. Minister to give help to such of those institutions that come forward for help to the extent necessary for relieving the sufferings of the dumb animals."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Mr. President, Sir, one disquieting feature of the administration of the veterinary department is the progressive increase in the mortality rate of cattle. I have been observing during the last four years this fact: that as we go on increasing the grants for the purchase of serum and vaccine, the mortality rate also goes on increasing. Sir, the year before last, the demand was for a lakh of rupees under this head, and for last year the demand was for double that amount. I do not know whether the serum simultaneous method of inoculation had anything to do with it; but the fact remains that the mortality rate increased from 35,000 to about 189,000 this year. Sir, calculating at the rate of Rs. 200 per head of cattle, the loss to the Presidency comes to the enormous sum of three crores of rupees. So much money is gone from the pockets of the poor ryots who contribute to the revenues of the Government. Sir, we asked the Minister to open an institution for the preparation of vaccine here so that we might remove this fell disease from the Presidency altogether. He said that the Government of India had to be consulted in the matter. Now I ask whether you are hereafter going to purchase vaccine at a cost of three or four lakhs from Mukteswar and yet be unable to arrest the growth of this disease among cattle and occasion loss to the poor cultivators to the extent of three crores of rupees every year. I do not know how many crores it will be this year. But taking the ratio at one to four, the loss may come to five crores this year. Sir, how long are the poor cultivators to suffer from this state of affairs on account of the Government of India not permitting us to open our own institution here? There must be an end to this state of affairs. We must open our own institution here straightway even without the consent of the Government of India. Bangalore has got an institution. We should open a similar institution in the Madras Presidency and begin the inoculation even now without waiting for the disease to make its appearance. Once it breaks out you cannot control easily. You should not wait till the last moment. The

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[Dr. B. S. Mallayya]

Kasimode battery waited for the 'Emden' to reach our shore and set the petrol tanks on fire and then after she had sailed in the direction of Pondicherry the battery replied. 'Emden' would not have started bombardment if the battery had not been silent all along. So also, the department should not wait for the disease to appear to begin their operations. The serum-simultaneous method of inoculation is intended to prevent the epidemic coming on. Do we wait for smallpox to attack a person to start vaccination? Similarly you must see that the cattle are inoculated before the disease breaks out. The complaint of the officers in the districts have been that they have no serum. From Mukteswar you get only serum and it loses much of its efficacy before we get it here. Virus is made here. When you make virus here, why not you also make serum which is its by-product? When you prepare rice, you have also got *conjee* water. It is its by-product. You have got men and you have got facilities. You need not go to Coonoor or Aravankadu for making serum. Those places are winter-resorts for the rich and are not necessarily suitable places for manufacturing serum. Serum and virus can be made in Madras. Lymph is made at Guindy. There is a big maidan there. I suggested long ago that if you are short of funds Mr. Goenka would place all the animals of his Pinjarapole at your disposal for the preparation of serum and virus and also contribute something for the expenses. Why not you make a beginning now and see that the disease is clean rooted out of the province? Sir, what is wanted is determination. Do not believe your experts. They have their own way of doing things. We had an expert in Madras for water filtration. He wanted to filter away our money. The sister State of Mysore has rid rinderpest clean of its territory. It is therefore disgraceful for this Government to go to Bengal and beg for some serum and virus when they cannot get them from Mukteswar. But what prevents you from making it here? You have got the men and you have got the facilities. We want the Minister to do it here and if he says that he cannot to do it, let it be tried by private agency. Let the Government say that they will not do it and then we will see that a private agency is formed, serum is prepared in large quantities and placed at the disposal of the poor ryots who are now suffering very much."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Demand XXIV was then put and carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXV—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

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

'that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,25,000 under Demand XXV—Co-operative Societies'."

* Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA NAYUDU :—" Sir, I rise to move

'that the allotment of Rs. 18,400 for Pay of officers be reduced by Rs. 100'.

" In this connexion, I wish to offer one or two remarks. It is the declared policy of the Government to non-officialize the department in course of time. Sir, although the department has been in existence for several years, I submit that no beginning in an effective way has been made to non-officialize it. On the other hand we find that a reactionary policy is being pursued in this matter. It began with assistant registrars for some districts in the beginning and now we have an assistant registrar for every district. I am speaking only

[Mr. B. Venkataramayya Nayudu] [27th March 1930]

of officers of the higher grade. Of course, the number of minor officials has also been increased in the department. For a number of years, honorary assistant registrars were being appointed for each district and for some reason or other that system has now been discontinued. Well, the result is that the expenditure in the department has been growing and the policy which the Government kept in view in the beginning when the department was formed was not followed and the promise not fulfilled. It is no use that the Government should now say: 'Well, people have not yet sufficiently trained themselves to take part in the movement.' I believe, Sir, from my experience as a director and secretary of the central bank and president of the co-operative federation in my own district, that there are non-official gentlemen who are trained and who exhibit a good deal of enthusiasm in the working of the department, able to do the duties with credit to themselves and usefulness to the public, if they are entrusted with duties now looked after by the officials of the department. I think that in other districts also similar conditions prevail. At any rate where there are conditions favourable and where men with intelligence and enlightenment are ready to take up the work, I suggest to the Minister that the experiment should be tried and non-official gentlemen should be allowed to do the work of at least the work of assistant registrars. In that way it would be possible to reduce the expenditure which is being incurred by the Government and to fulfil the promise which was given at the beginning when the department was constituted.

"Sir, one answer that seems to have been attempted is that the time has not yet come for introducing these non-official gentlemen to run the department. If that answer can be given at all, it can be given at any time, even after half a century hence. Not being satisfied with a reply of that kind, I request the hon. Minister to make a beginning. This policy that the ideal is to non-officialize the department has also been reiterated in the Townsend Committee report. With these few words I place the motion before the house."

* Mr. A. HARISCHANDRUDU :—"Mr. President, Sir, I second this motion. Speaking of my district, East Godavari, I assure you, Sir, that there are many non-official gentlemen who can take the place of officials and run the co-operative department efficiently. I believe the same thing can be said of other districts also. I therefore think it right that attempts should be made to non-officialize the department and make the administration cheaper. If the department is run by non-official agency, the poor ryots will have free access to the concerned men to ventilate their grievances. The honorary workers would be one of them and they could easily grasp their needs and sympathize with them and help them."

"Again, Sir, by appointing non-officials you can also reduce the cost of maintenance of the department. Sir, it will also help non-officialization. Officialization will not be popular as against the free spirit of democracy. I therefore suggest that earnest attempts should be made to non-officialize the co-operative movement."

4-15 P.M. "Another thing that I wish to emphasise is the high rate of interest which the co-operative societies levy on the poor ryot who borrows from them. These societies are meant to help the poor ryot and not to ruin them. The rates of interest are worse than Marwadi rates. I do not know why they should be allowed to charge such high rates. These societies are making large gains from poor ryots. I therefore suggest that some steps should be taken to reduce the high rates of interest charged. I second the motion."

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* Mr. S. N. DORAI RAJA :—"The Development department is trying in every way to help the agriculturists by giving effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture and also those of the Lee Commission. I think the most important step that the Government have taken is the acceptance of the recommendation of the Townsend Committee in establishing a Central Land Mortgage Bank which will go to increase the material prosperity and strengthen the economic position of the agriculturists. The Government have appointed a Sub-Deputy Registrar in every district and they are trying to give liberal grants to district federations to advise and help the panchayatdars. They want that these Assistant Registrars should advise the panchayats whenever they are in need of such advice. I am very glad to see that my hon. Friend the Minister for Development has prevailed upon the Finance Member to guarantee $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest up to a maximum of 50 lakhs of rupees. That is an achievement which any Minister can be proud of and it incidentally explodes the notion that Sir Thomas Moir was an unsympathetic skinflint."

"I have got one or two suggestions to make to the hon. Minister and I hope they will be taken in the spirit in which they are made. I would strongly advise him to see that proper persons are appointed, I mean persons who will not be a party to forming petty factions in villages and who will be above all temptations. The policy of the Government must be to develop the means and the technique underlying this co-operative movement and to interpret to people the advantages of the co-operative movement. The activities of this department as well as those of every other department should be rightly interpreted to the people in villages. For doing such work a Publicity Officer is quite essential to bring home to people that the Government of this Presidency are doing everything to help the people. If that is to be done, people will have to be taught in their own vernaculars the advantages of the co-operative movement. If people will properly understand what the Government are doing for them, it will go a great way to vitalise our democracy and also remove all suspicion and misunderstanding. It is no use building democracy at the top but it should be based upon their sympathy and understanding."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think it is going far away from relevancies of discussion."

* Mr. S. N. DORAI RAJA :—"All right, Sir. I will not refer to them."

"I hope the hon. Minister will bear in mind all the suggestions that I have put forward. With the limitations that have been placed on him by dyarchic dispensation he has done a good deal and I think I may congratulate him on the achievement he has made and also the indefatigable Secretary Mr. Ramamurthi. I oppose the cut motion."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Sir, it is rather a large request that the Government are asked to comply with, viz., that they should non-officialize the co-operative agency. I could say this much: that the Townsend Committee advanced the plea that on account of non-officialization more over-dues and more delays in the collection were found out and that time had not yet come for the complete non-officialization of this department. So with a view to safeguard the interests of the tax-payers it was thought that for some time to come at least the department should not be completely non-officialized. For the present both the officials and non-officials should co-operate with each other in order to make the movement a success. It is

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with this view that the number of Deputy Registrars has been increased. If this scheme is found to be successfully working, then the Government will think of handing over the whole department to non-official bodies. I would therefore suggest to the hon. Member who has moved this motion to wait and see."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—I beg to move
'that the allotment of Rs. 18,400 for pay of officers be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"Sir, I want to move this out with a view to discussing the need for greater activity all round and especially in organizing non-credit work."

"I would take the question of organization of non-credit work first and then the question of increased activity generally in this department. Sir, the co-operative movement in this country has taken rather a peculiar form of development. In countries where it took its origin and made rapid growth it was started as a means of bringing about co-operation among producers and also among consumers. Whereas in this country it has taken the shape of purely a borrowing concern.

"If you look at the development of co-operative organizations in Denmark, you will notice that there the ryots have co-operated to sell their agricultural products like bacon, eggs, butter and milk and such other things. The greatest development of co-operation in other parts of the world is in a line with that in Denmark. In this country it is different. For example, in my district there are only three non-credit societies doing good work. Sir, it is this aspect of the question that I think ought to be attended to by the department. It is here that the agriculturists—co-operators can be benefited to a great deal. At present for the purpose of selling jaggery, rice, chola or cotton the agriculturist has to incur expenditure in the shape of brokerage to the merchant and also other items of expenditure which are unknown in other civilized countries. For instance, brokers in Bellary district charge the agriculturists for maintenance of clerks in their office and also for paying dharma. It is strange the growers have to pay these from their pockets. These items can be very well eliminated and brokerage can be much further reduced if there are co-operative societies of producers and consumers.

"There is another aspect which I wish to touch upon and that is purchasing of articles that are consumed by the general public. This is an important part of movement and the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society is doing excellent work in this Presidency. But it is only one in the whole Presidency. In the mufassal we have very few organizations of that sort. Co-operation ought to be introduced among agriculturists to form breeding associations to breed proper cattle and also for raising better seeds, etc.

"Regarding the other part of the question, viz., greater activity of the department, I want to state only one thing and that is that the large percentage of societies that are now organized in the country are not active. For increased activity it is not at all necessary that there should be an increase in the number of societies. If the present number of societies are made to work more efficiently, it will be enough. Some of them are not working at all. If they are at least made to work properly, I think we will have achieved a considerable lot. In the last 15 or 17 years since the Act was passed in 1912, amongst the number of societies that have been organized

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I sometimes wonder how many of them have been working efficiently. In this respect I think the Government should give subsidies to local supervising unions and federations.

"One more point I wish to mention and that is this: as in the rest of the Development department here also the Madras Service cadre is followed. I was surprised this morning at the statement made by my hon. Friend Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar asking the hon. the Minister to reconsider the question of increasing the salaries . . ."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"I never said so about increase of salaries. I said that the two scales ought to be the same."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"I am glad to have that statement but he was not definite this morning."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am not able to follow how a reference to whether Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar is correct or not is relevant to this motion. Hon. Members will not be justified in taking this opportunity to twit each other."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"With these few words I move my motion."

The motion was duly seconded.

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Sir, the report of the year 1928-29 4-30 p.m. is very interesting reading. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It is better to dispose of non-credit societies and then go to the general policy."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister what lines of organization he proposes for the co-operative movement in this Presidency. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It is better to confine discussion only to non-credit societies."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"The whole co-operative movement for the last quarter of a century has gone on in one direction, and that is, the development of credit societies. Very great enthusiasts of co-operation have come to realize that, if co-operation stops with this aspect of development, there will be no real advancement at all in the movement. The world is fast progressing in this matter as in other matters. My hon. Friend from Bellary pointed out the example of Denmark. I would point out the example of a country nearer England; I would point out the example of Ireland. If the co-operative movement has developed best in those countries, Denmark, Ireland, Switzerland, etc., it is because the movement there has developed in the direction of helping the ryots to produce more and to manufacture more. In India unfortunately, for one reason or other on account of the poverty of the people probably, the movement has taken the turn of mere credit societies; authorities on the subject of co-operation have now turned their attention to what is called rural reconstruction work; they have turned their attention to societies that will help rural reconstruction. Now it is incumbent upon the Government to examine the question afresh and see what is essential to do in this direction. To mention only one or two types of societies, cattle-breeding societies, egg-producing societies in the advanced countries are

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examples of a new direction given to the co-operative movement. India is mostly an agricultural country and so the best chance in India is mainly for agricultural industries; the hon. Minister will have to direct his attention to the question of developing the co-operative movement on such lines as will help agricultural industries. It has been very often mentioned in Government reports that every attempt was made to develop non-credit societies. All that the Government has done up to date is not much. Non-credit societies are few and far between. In every district there are not more than a handful of these non-credit societies. Even these non-credit societies are more industrial than agricultural. Weavers' societies, cobblers' societies and such other societies form a major part of these non-credit societies. Therefore it is clear that the Government has not found out a new direction in which it should have put all its available energy and carried out reforms. It is time that the Government undertakes to work out a new orientation of the co-operative policy and encourages agricultural industries to develop on co-operative lines. But, Sir, I am free to admit that it is not an easy task. We have to deal with an agricultural population spread over a large area; we have to deal with an agricultural population which has not been sufficiently educated on the lines that may be necessary for the purpose of rapid development in this matter. The duty rests upon the Government even there. The Government has not been very active in taking up fresh lines of activity and in distributing fresh knowledge to the people in the villages. No doubt, Sir, now and then some demonstrations are given; now and then some leaflets are distributed. But systematic education of the population on the lines that should be followed if the nation has to work on proper lines of development; that kind of education has not been attempted by the Government. Therefore there are two duties cast upon the Government if this co-operative movement is to go forward in a proper direction. The credit part of it stands really discredited. The hon. Minister replied a little while ago on a earlier motion that outstandings were not collected by many societies and that therefore non-official agency could not be used to a larger extent than it is done now. That difficulty arose because the productivity of the country was not encouraged; what was really encouraged was merely taking loans; taking loans was very easy and repaying them was difficult for a poor population. Therefore the fault lay in the direction the co-operative movement took, not so much with the non-official agency. If the hon. Minister believes that the fault lay with the non-officials, he is wrong; non-officials carried on the work as efficiently as any local body. Some amount of strict audit may be necessary; some amount of strict accounting may be necessary to develop an organization by a non-official agency. I think that non-officials are as good as officials, if not, better. Therefore I want the hon. Minister to realize that the mistake was this; productive schemes were not laid down for the co-operative movement. It was all directed to credit societies. The answer may be that it was inevitable in a poor country where the ryot was overburdened with debt. It may have been inevitable at one time; it is no longer inevitable and it is suicidal to go on in that line without developing the productivity of the soil. If you develop the productivity of the land, it will help the ryot to clear off his debts.

"We are at present importing foreign cheese. As a matter of fact, all the restaurants of Spencer & Co. are supplied with foreign cheese, and foreign butter. A great deal of foreign products is being imported into this country. India would like to have her own agricultural industries and if

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the co-operative movement takes into its head to develop agricultural industries, there is a great future before us. I am afraid, Sir, that the Government has not directed its attention to either cattle-breeding, or poultry farming or dairying, butter and cheese-making, and things of the kind. It is time that the department did so. It is time that the department does some propaganda work; the propaganda work that is to be done by this department is really more important. Though we have had the co-operative movement amidst us for over 25 years and though very great enthusiasm was evinced by non-officials at one stage of the movement, yet on account of lack of real propaganda work, the Government failed. I feel that the time is come when the whole policy of the department has to be reconsidered in conjunction with the scheme of rural reconstruction. I am glad, Sir, that the Central Urban Bank has been taking some pains to do rural reconstruction work . . .

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I request the hon. Member to keep up his promise of speaking on non-credit work. I am afraid the hon. Member is traversing over the whole policy of the department."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"The establishment of non-credit societies depends upon the work that the department is able to put in on rural reconstruction. I hope, Sir, that the work of the hon. Minister will be directed to this end."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Sir, I may inform hon. Members of the House that the Government are already taking action to develop the non-credit side of the co-operative movement. Under the reorganization scheme recently introduced, the Deputy Registrars are mainly responsible for the non-credit work in each district. The Joint Registrar is co-ordinating the work of the Deputy Registrars in this direction. Besides, the Government have sanctioned Senior Inspectors at the rate of one for each district for non-credit work and ten Junior Inspectors are to be attached to selected loan and sale societies for the purpose of their intensive supervision. It is hoped that, as a result of these, non-credit work will grow rapidly. It is too soon to judge the results. I wish to say that we are already taking interest in the matter of non-credit work by the Co-operative department."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I shall now put the motion to the vote of the House. 4-45 p.m."

"The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,400 for pay of officers by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Sir, I move—

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,400 for pay of officers by Rs. 100.'

"Mr. President, Sir, I must congratulate the hon. the Minister on his new orientation of policy with regard to this co-operative work. It was found necessary to constitute a committee called the Townsend Committee and to give effect to its recommendations, to check the registration of new societies and to see that all the old societies were brought up to the mark

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and all their over dues reduced very much. All these things show that the old policy of intense propaganda work as an essential preliminary for starting and sustaining co-operative work was not consistently adhered to and operations continued without the ground being sufficiently prepared in order that the seed may germinate and sprout properly. I am glad to find a statement in the Annual Report of the Working of the Co-operative Societies for the year 1928-29, which shows how the department has begun to tackle the question on right lines. It shows that the Registrar of Co-operative Societies while in Bellary had a discussion with some ryots where collections are notoriously poor. The report says, 'Explanation of its objects and methods, of the reason for every provision and of the source and destination of its funds awakened a lively interest and a desire to try again to make their societies a success. The instruction we have provided for by the Government subsidy to Federations to conduct a brief course of instruction to rural panchayatdars helps considerably in this respect, but more is necessary to rouse and maintain a constant genuine interest in a society among its members'. Therefore, the success of co-operation depends upon the amount of education that is given to the people to understand what the objects of co-operation are. This has been shown by the success that has been achieved by certain co-operative societies which are working for the benefit of the fisher-folk and also for those whose uplift is the work of the Labour Department. There, we find the co-operative department lending their officers and these officers having the co-operation of enlightened non-officials engaged in work among the fishermen. Thanks to the hon. the Home Member who has given an impetus to the expansion of co-operation among the Kallars in Madura, I find that the officers and the panchayatdars are working in co-operation with each other and it is no wonder that tangible results are obtained there. Likewise, if this co-operative movement is to spread and awaken real interest in the people and if it is to fulfil its objects and achieve very good results, it is very necessary that every kind of association, every kind of agency should be called to its aid, and its co-operation enlisted for disseminating knowledge regarding the scope and objects of the movement. Like the special societies for Kallars or for fisher-folk, we have a number of agencies and a number of associations. As matters stand, in villages there are factions and on account of these factions and in spite of the frequent inspection or timely warning of officers and honorary workers, an opportunity is given to parties opposed to the president and members or their rivals to allow the work of the co-operative societies to drift, to allow them to remain more or less moribund until, at last when it is found that the person responsible is negligent and overdues are high, at once a prosecution is launched and he is brought to grief, even though he is prepared to make good the loss from out of his pocket. Therefore, on this point I would submit to the hon. the Minister that he must see that the co-operation of every kind of association or agency is availed of, in order that the people may be educated in rural areas on the advantages of co-operation and on the best means of realizing the objects of the movement.

"As the previous speakers have stated, the possibilities of co-operation are very many and various, and the Government in starting the Land Mortgage Bank have taken a very serious responsibility. They are undertaking a work which is calculated to produce very great benefit to the people and would contribute very materially to the economic prosperity of the country. Here, again, there is need for much propaganda work. When

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once a society is started after a great deal of trouble taken by officers, interest must be kept up by means of public lectures and by conversation with the leaders to impress upon them the importance of co-operation in general and the land mortgage bank in particular. Otherwise if a society is started and if after sometime it is found that it is not doing the work, for which it was started, what useful purpose will be served by merely closing it down? That is not the kind of training that is required. I am glad to know that the Co-operative Institute named after Mr. Hood is doing very good work in Tanjore and that this institute has also become a centre for propaganda work in co-operation. There is also a library attached to it and certain journals stocked in this institution. The report also refers to one or two other institutes. I would ask the hon. the Minister for Co-operation to see that in addition to these institutions, existing associations such as the Sivagnanam Association, which work on a co-operative basis, are subsidised so that they may become centres for the achievement of the benefits of co-operation in their surrounding areas.

"The hon. Minister for Agriculture knows how impetus has been given to agricultural associations to work on a co-operative basis. Therefore, these bodies can be subsidised just as they have subsidised federations and unions and they ought to impress upon the members of the branch how punctual ought to be their payment. If this is done, the success of the movement will be assured and there will be no necessity later on for having such a costly staff merely for the sake of supervision.

"Sir, there is one aspect of the co-operative movement which particularly appeals to people interested in rural welfare and that is building societies on co-operative basis. If Government would come forward with loans and give them liberally, I think many of the cheries and many of the ugly portions of the villages to which reference has been made by many previous speakers, would disappear and better buildings would come to be constructed and immense benefits would accrue from the activities of these building societies, not only here and there in towns, but also in rural areas. Therefore, I would earnestly press upon the attention of the hon. Minister that he should try his best to see that loans are granted at a cheap rate of interest not only in urban areas but also in villages to develop this kind of co-operative work, which I think is more intimately connected with rural reconstruction.

"There is one other point, with regard to agricultural societies run on co-operative lines. In certain places a great deal has been done by honorary workers. We also find mention in the report of the very good work done by two or three honorary workers in Madura and in one or two other places. I know that in Trichinopoly, owing largely to the encouragement of the hon. the Minister, associations are about to be formed and run on co-operative basis. If Government would encourage these honorary workers and allow them to carry on some kind of propaganda, I believe, it would not be necessary, as time advances, to increase their staff, but the object of co-operation can be achieved with the help of the non-official agency. With these few suggestions, I commend my motion to the acceptance of the House."

SWAMI A. S. SAHAJANANDAM :—“மக்கள் வாழ்க்கைக்கு முக்கியமானது எனக் கண்டே அரசாங்கத்தார் ஐக்கிய நாணயச்சங்க இலாகாவை ஏற்படுத்தியுள்ளார்கள். எத்தகையவறியவரும் அதன்மூலம் பொருள் சேர்க்கலாம், சங்கங்களின் பயன் பொருள் சேகரித்தலும் விரு

[Swami A. S. Sahajanandam] [27th March 1930]

த்தி செய்தலும் சிக்கணமாக வாழ்தலுமாம். ஐக்கிய நாணயச்சங்கங்களை இரண்டு வகையாகப் பிரிக்கலாம். ஒன்று ரெகுலர் இலாகாவால் நடத்துவது. மற்றொன்று தொழிற் கமிஷனர் இலாகாவால் நடத்துவது. ரெகுலர் இலாகாவால் ஜாதி இந்துக்களுக்கு நடத்தப்படுகிறது. லேபர் இலாகாவால் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு நடத்தப்படுகிறது. தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு வைத்துள்ள சங்கங்களால் பண லேவாதேவி நடத்தப்படுவதில்லை. காரணம் எங்கு மனைக்கட்டுகளில்லையோ அங்கு மனைக்கட்டுகள் வாங்கிக் கொடுக்கும் பணங்களை வசூலிக்கவே ஐக்கிய நாணயச்சங்கங்கள் நிறுவப் பெறுகின்றன. ஒருவனுக்கு நூற்றைம்பது ரூபாய்களுக்கு மனைக் கட்டு வாங்கிக் கொடுத்துள்ளார்கள். அதற்கு மாதம் ஒன்றுக்கு வட்டி ஏறக்குறைய ஒரு ரூபாய் ஆறணுவாகிறது. மாதம் ஒன்றுக்கு ஒரு ரூபாய் வீதம் கொடுத்தால் இருபது வருஷத்தில் தீர்ந்துவிடுமென நினைக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு ரூபாய் ஆறணுவிற்கு மாதம் ஒன்றுக்கு கொடுத்துவரும் ரூபாய் ஒன்று போக பாக்கி மாதம் ஒன்றுக்கு ஆறணு நிற்கிறது. ஒரு வருஷத்தில் வட்டியில் மாத்திரம் காலரை ரூபாய்கள் பாக்கி நிற்கின்றன. இருபதாண்டுகளில் வட்டியில் 90 ரூபாய்கள் பாக்கி நிற்கின்றன. அசல் ஏறக்கன 150 ரூபாய்கள் இருக்கின்றன; ஷே வட்டி 90 யும் சேர்த்தால் 240 ரூபாய்கள் இருபதாவது ஆண்டின் இறுதியில் பாக்கி யேற்படுகிறது. மாதாமாதம் ஒரு ரூபாய் வீதம் 20 ஆண்டுகளில் பெற்றுக்கொண்ட ரூபாய்கள் 240 போக பாக்கி 240 ரூபாய்கள் நின்றவாங்கிய மனைக்கட்டையும் மீதமிருக்கும் சொத்துக்களையும் கொண்டுபோகு நிலைமை வருகின்றது. ஆகவே ரெகுலர் இலாகாவால் நடத்தப்படும் சங்கங்களால் ஜாதி இந்துக்களுக்கு லாபம் வருகிறது லேபர் இலாகாவால் நடத்தப்படும் சங்கங்களால் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு நஷ்டமேயுண்டாகிறது. சங்கத்தின் பயனாகிய சிக்கணம், பொருள் சேர்த்தல், லேவாதேவி முதலிய பயனுண்டாவதில்லை. இந்த நிலைமையை அரசாங்கத்தார் உணர்ந்து ஏழை ஆதிதிராவிடர்கட்கு ஏற்பட்டுள்ள மனைக்கட்டு கடன்களைத் தள்ளிவிடவேண்டுகிறேன். தள்ள முடியாதானால் வட்டியைத் தள்ளிவிட்டால் மாதாமாதம் கட்டும் பணம் அசலுக்குச் சேர்ந்து கடன் தீரும் ஆதலால் அரசாங்கத்தார் கருணைகூர்ந்து மனைக்கட்டு கடன்களில் வட்டியைத் தள்ளி முதலை மாத்திரம் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டுகிறேன். இவர்களுக்கு கோவாப்ரேட்டிவ் யூனியனில்லை. ஜாதி இந்துக்களுக்கு யூனியன் பிடரேஷன் முதலியவைகளிருக்கின்றன. ஜாதி இந்துக்களுக்கு ஜில் லாவிலேயே அர்ப்பணப்பாங்கு இருக்கிறது. கிராமச்சங்கத்தார் யூனியனுக்குப் பணம் அனுப்புகிறார்கள். யூனியனார் பாங்கிற்கு அனுப்புகிறார்கள். தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு யூனியனில்லாமையால் மணியார்டர் மூலம் அனுப்பவேண்டியதாயிருக்கிறது. அதனால் மணியார்டர் கமிஷன் எவ்வளவு செலவாகிறதென்பதைப் பாருங்கள். தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு பாங்க் சென்னையிலுள்ள கிரிஸ்தவ சென்ட்ரல் பாங்கு தான். ஏதேனும் தகவல் தெரியவேண்டுமானாலும் பாங்க் மீட்டிங்கிற்கு வரவேண்டுமானாலும் எவ்வளவு பணம் செலவழிக்கவேண்டுமென்பதைச் சிந்தித்துப் பாருங்கள். திருகெல்வேலியிலிருக்கும் ஒருவர் சென்னையிலுள்ள பாங்கிற்கு வரவேண்டுமானால் பொருள் நஷ்டமும் காலஹாணமும் எவ்வளவு வாகிறதென்பதையும் கவனியுங்கள். ஆகவே கனம் மந்திரியவர்கள் இவ்விஷயத்தில் தக்கவாறு கவனஞ் செலுத்தாவிடில் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்க

27th March 1930] [Swami A. S. Sahajanandam]

ளின் குடிகள் மூழ்கிப்போகும். லேபர் டிபார்ட்மென்டிலிருக்கும் ஐக்கிய நாணய சங்கங்களை ரெகுலர் இலாகாவிற்கு மாற்றக்கூடாது. லேபர் இலாகாகாரர் தாங்கள் வாங்கிக்கொடுத்த மனைக்கட்டுகளை பிடுங்கமாட்டார்கள். ஆனால் ரெகுலர் இலாகாகாரரோ பணஞ்சேரவில்லையானால் உடனே மனைக்கட்டு முதலியவற்றை ஏலம் போட்டு விடுவார்கள். எந்தக்காரணத்தை முன்னிட்டும் ரெகுலர் இலாகாவிடம் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களின் சங்கங்களைக் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது. கனம் அபிவிருத்தி இலாகா மந்திரியவர்கள் இவ்விஷயத்தில் கவனஞ் செலுத்த வேண்டுகிறேன்.”

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,400 for Pay of officers by Rs. 100.

“The Council will now adjourn and re-assemble to-morrow at 11 o'clock.”

IV

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

G.O. No. 246,* Revenue, dated 8th February 1930, recording Mr. Munro's Report on the Development of Agriculture in the Agency tracts.

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

[27th March 1930]

Demonstration will continue at these centres until it is evident that the cultivators have grasped the ideas when a move to a new village in the area will be made and the process continued.

(b) *Depots*.—If depots have to be maintained by the department, they should be kept open regularly on all working days so that ryots may know that whenever they come to the depot on a working day their wants will receive attention. It is useless to run a depot which is open for an irregular number of days at irregular intervals when the demonstrator happens to be at headquarters. Every depot maintained by the Department should therefore have a regular attendant capable of maintaining proper accounts.

In order to minimise the number of such attendants that will be required and in order to free the demonstrator from office work which militates against his exercising his proper functions, the plan of maintaining a central depot at the headquarters of the District Agricultural Officer to supply agents in the villages should be tried. The central depot should be in the charge of a storekeeper on the ordinary clerk's pay of Rs. 35 to Rs. 60, who should be required to give security. The agents in the villages should be private individuals of known probity or organization like co-operative societies, village panchayats or village agricultural associations.

(c) *Show-rooms*.—Every District Agricultural Officer should have a well equipped show-room at his headquarters. Here will be maintained a range of posters and exhibits dealing with items of propaganda of use in the particular district and leaflets and literature for distribution. The posters and exhibits should be kept fresh and up to date and the collection should be as interesting and instructive as possible. It should never be allowed to get musty, flyblown and lifeless in appearance.

(d) *Training of demonstrators*.—All new recruits should be on probation for three years. They should be posted first to a research station and should be kept there for one year. At the end of that time it should be apparent whether they are better fitted for research or demonstration. During the second year they will continue to work on the station if deemed better fitted for research or if considered to be better fitted for demonstration work will be sent to work under an experienced demonstrator. During the third year they will be given independent work to do, and will be confirmed if this is done satisfactorily. Any officer who shows that he is not likely to be useful in either capacity should not be kept on after this has been discovered even if his probationary period is not completed.

(e) *Reduction of office work*.—Agricultural demonstrators are burdened with an excessive amount of office work which seriously affects their efficiency as demonstrators. The main items responsible for this state of affairs are :—

- (a) Depots,
- (b) Wages and batta of messengers,
- (c) Pay and travelling allowance of maistris,
- (d) Their own travelling allowance bills, and
- (e) Weekly diaries.

(a) The cure here is to relieve the demonstrators of the charge of depots altogether.

(b) Although the demonstrator needs a messenger continuously and although it is obvious that an experienced man is more useful even as a messenger than an inexperienced man, messengers are treated as casual coolies and are paid as such. This necessitates the preparation of vouchers

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involving a number of calculations which wastes a great deal of time and the periodical discharge and reappointment of the messenger with further waste of time when a new man is employed. All this can be avoided if messengers are employed on monthly wages, as temporary peons are paid the same monthly rate of pay as peons and a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 5 per month.

(c) In this case and in the next (d) the preparation of the travelling allowance bills is a waste of time. Both maistris and demonstrators have to be on tour for 20 days in the month and in both cases a fixed travelling allowance would avoid the necessity of preparing bills and would not raise the expenditure under this head. The rates suggested are Rs. 10 for maistris. The rates for the lower and upper subordinates will have to be worked out, but will probably range about Rs. 30 for the former and Rs. 45 for the latter.

(e) This should be written up day by day, instead of at the end of the week as at present. The forms used for the purpose should be ruled, perforated and bound. A copying ink pencil should be used for writing the original which should be sent to the District Agricultural Officer regularly once a week.

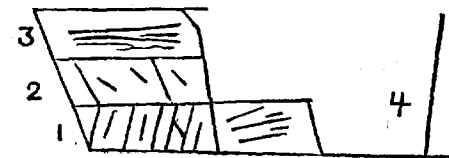
3. *Maistris*.—(a) *Training*.—Maistris should be recruited from a cultivating class and should be trained on the research station nearest to the area in which he is employed.

(b) *Number required*.—For the present each demonstrator should have one maistri.

(c) *Pay*.—There should be two grades only, viz., Rs. 20—1—25 and Rs. 25—1—30.

4. *General items of propaganda*.—There are certain items of propaganda which are not specific to particular tracts but are of general application. These items every demonstrator should endeavour to push in season and out of season. These items are :—

(a) *Proper method of manufacture of cattle manure*.—The basic idea here is that the cattle should be stalled in some form of a loose box not very deep—one foot depth will do—with a hard floor. On this floor dry earth should be spread to a depth of about six inches. On this such litter as is available should be spread daily, before the cattle are stalled at night. Cultivators should be advised to chop their dry fodder into lengths of about four inches and to spread refuse fodder and such other organic matter as can be so used in the cattle stalls. Green leaf is very useful for this purpose but it should not be used in wet weather or when the cattle have to remain in the stalls all day, as in such circumstances the bed of the stall gets very miry. When the depth of material in the stalls has increased to one foot, the organic matter and dung and a certain amount of the earth should be removed and put in a pit neatly, not just thrown in anyhow, and should be covered with earth. The earth left in the stall should be stirred up and fresh earth added to make up for the earth removed and the process repeated. As each lot of manure is removed from the stall to the pit it should be put on top of the last lot until that section of the pit is filled when a new section will be started—see sketch.



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(b) *Manufacture of compost*.—Organic matter should not be burnt. Such of it as can be used as litter in the cattle-sheds should be used there. The rest should be pitted in the manner described in the Villagers' Calendar.

(c) *Proper preservation of night-soil*.—Wherever possible this should be encouraged and the possibility of using bore-hole latrines should be investigated.

(d) *Field management*—

(1) Clean cultivation to eradicate all weeds.

(2) Mulching to preserve moisture.

(3) Ploughing or cultivation as soon as the crop is harvested. There should be no long interval between harvest and this operation.

(4) Deep cultivation if a pan is to be broken.

(5) Levelling of fields.

(6) Enlargement of fields, consolidation of holdings.

(7) Forming bunds.

(e) *Rotation of crops*.—The existing rotations in each circle should be examined and suggestions made for improving on these. Further action will depend on these reports.

(f) *Preservation of seed*.—Methods in vogue should be examined and reported upon.

(g) *Maintenance of cattle*.—Need for care in housing and feeding should be emphasized.

The possibilities of growing fodder crops, e.g., sunnhemp, cholam and cumbu, should be examined and discussed with cultivators who should be encouraged to do this wherever possible. Where the conditions are favourable for the making of silage, e.g., on the West Coast, the possibilities of this form of fodder preservation should be announced.

All owners of cattle should be advised to use oil-cake for feeding their cattle.

Every village should have at least one good breeding bull of the breed suitable to the locality.

5. *Specific items of propaganda*—(a) *Manures*—

(1) *Paddy*.—The general plan of manuring for this crop should be green manure, sulphate of ammonia and a phosphatic manure, e.g., bone-meal, ordinary supers or concentrated supers. About 4,000 lb. of green manure per acre, one bag of sulphate of ammonia and one or one and a half bags of ordinary supers appears to be a fair dressing for paddy.

(2) *Sugarcane*.—The optimum dose of nitrogen for this crop appears to be about 100 lb. Part of this nitrogen, about two-thirds, should be in the form of oil-cake. The remainder may be in the form of sulphate of ammonia, phosphatic manure to give 30 to 50 lb. P_2O_5 may be applied direct or indirectly.

In regard to compound manures such as ammophos as compared with simple manures such as supers, the choice of manure to be used depends on circumstances. In general phosphatic manures should be turned into the land as early as possible before putting in the crop. Where it is desired to apply nitrogen at a specific time during the growing of the crop compound

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manures cannot be used, but where the time of application of the nitrogen can be the same as that of the P_2O_5 , then a compound manure has distinct advantages.

(b) *Methods of cultivation*—

(i) *Paddy*.—Thin sowing of seed-beds as before, to be advocated.

(ii) *Sugarcane*.—Line planting is better than broadcasting of setts. The distance from line to line should be 3 feet and the rate of sowing should be about 12,000 setts per acre. The use of crude oil emulsion as a preventive of white ant attack should be advertised, as also the wisdom of selecting healthy setts.

The possibility of making use of the 'short planting' system for providing seed canes should be considered in those circles where the practice does not exist.

(iii) *Other crops*.—In general drilling and intercultivation by bullock power should be advocated in preference to broadcasting.

(c) *Strains*.—The procedure in regard to the introduction of new strains into a district is to be that outlined under "trial plots". The Superintendent of the Research Station or the Crop Specialist as the case may be will maintain stocks of seed of strains undergoing test on trial plots until the test is finished, when if the test gives a favourable result he will hand over as large a quantity as possible to the Deputy Director who will then make his own arrangements for multiplying it. Small lots of pure strain should always be available on the nearest Research station capable of growing the strain in question.

6. *Seed—Increase of supply*—(a) *General*.—The sooner the demonstrator is free of the work of supplying seed to the cultivator the better. In all cases the cultivator should be advised, encouraged and shown how to arrange for his own supply. The supply of seed is a very useful means of starting village agricultural associations as it provides at definite purpose for which to work. Every circle should endeavour to get such associations started in the centres discussed under 2 (a).

These associations may be formed for any purpose, production of seed, maintenance of a breeding bull or the purchase of plough, etc. They should be registered.

(b) *Green manure seeds*.—The following circles can supply the green manure seeds noted against them:—

I Circle	...	...	...	...	Dhaincha.
II and III Circles	...	...	...	...	Indigo.
V and VI Circles	...	...	...	...	Wild indigo.
II Circle	...	...	...	...	Sunn hemp.

Circle officers requiring seed should apply to the Director of Agriculture in time who will forward the indents to the officer concerned. The supplying officer will call for tenders and having selected a tender will then arrange for the tenderer to supply the seed direct. Supplying officers should inform the Director of Agriculture when supplies are likely to be ready.

(c) *Seed-testing*.—There is a need for a central seed-testing establishment. It was decided that the Lecturing Botanist should undertake to do this work.

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7. *Implements—Suitable types—Methods of cheapening prices—*
 (i) *Ploughs.*—The Director of Agriculture's scheme for stimulating the sale of ploughs was approved, and his proposal to limit the type of ploughs under demonstration to three was adopted.

(ii) *Roll-easy mhote wheel.*—Present attitude to continue.

(iii) The discussion revealed the fact that a really satisfactory mill capable of dealing effectively with both hard and soft canes had not yet been found. Further trial was indicated.

(iv) *Chaffcutter.*—A type of cutter that will cut fodder into 4-inch lengths is required and will have to be devised.

(v) *Mhote buckets.*—Suggestions for improvements are required.

(vi) *Tractors.*—The department should again take up the testing of tractors.

Until we are in a position to advise definitely, commonsense should be used in giving advice to prospective buyers. The main point to see to is that the would-be tractor owner has the prospect of sufficient work to keep the tractor economically employed.

(vii) Types of machines for harvesting, threshing and winnowing at prices within reasonable reach of the cultivator are required.

(viii) District officers should send up suggestions to the Research Engineer.

8. *Pests—Diseases—Live-stock.*—In each circle there should be at least one officer trained by the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Live-stock, to advise on matters connected with live-stock. Similarly there should be one officer trained in plant sanitation in each circle. The latter officer would in all probability be attached to the research station.

On each research station if possible a breeding bull and a certain number of cows should be maintained, sufficient to supply milk to the officers on the station and to rear calves properly.

9. *Exhibition vans, etc.*—(i) Exhibition vans should not be attached to a circle for more than four months at a time. Vans should spend at least three nights at each halting place.

(ii) *Exhibitions.*—There should be at least one good exhibition in the year at an important centre.

(iii) Parties of ryots should be taken to tracts or stations where special methods have to be studied.

(iv) Each district should be provided with a lantern and as the cultivators got tired of seeing the same slides over and over again the range of slides should be widened and new methods of presenting the same idea should be worked out.

As conditions vary from district to district and as it is essential to be able to take advantage of opportunities of obtaining interesting, instructive and effective slides it is necessary that each circle should be provided with a camera and an officer capable of using it and of preparing slides. The same officer can also be usefully employed in keeping exhibits and posters up to date in depots and helping demonstrators with such aids in delivering instructive lectures.

10. *Publications—Revision of leaflets, etc.*—This was agreed upon.

[27th March 1930]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide Item IV—Paper laid on the table of the House, page 673 supra.]

G.O. No. 246, Revenue, 8th February 1930.

[Agency—Development of Agriculture—Mr. Munro's report—Recorded.]

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter from R. D. ANSTEAD, Esq., M.A., C.I.E., Director of Agriculture, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated the 19th April 1928, D. Dis. No. D. 722/27.

With reference to G.O. Mis. No. 4, dated 4th January 1928, I have the honour to forward herewith in duplicate a copy of Mr. Munro's report on his visit to the Agency to examine the conditions prevailing there in regard to cultivation of fruit, coffee, potatoes, etc., and the possibilities of the area and the most suitable way in which the Agricultural department can assist in developing it.

2. I venture to think that Government will agree with me that this is a very complete and carefully compiled report and that it reflects great credit on Mr. Munro who has evidently given the matter his most careful attention.

3. It appears to me that any development of the Agency must be along the following lines and in the order named :—

(1) An investigation of the malaria problem by the Medical department and the mitigation of this scourge.

(2) The improvement of education in the primary schools.

(3) The improvement of irrigational facilities.

(4) The improvement of the cattle by posting of Government stud bulls in charge of the Veterinary officers and the systematic castration of other male stock.

4. Until these important matters have been taken in hand and attended to, I do not think the Agricultural department can do anything to develop the Agency. The Agricultural department can only begin its sphere of usefulness when facilities for success and a demand for agricultural knowledge have been created.

[27th March 1930]

ENCLOSURE.

REPORT ON VISIT TO AGENCY TRACTS DURING
FEBRUARY 1928.

(1) AREA.

The Agency tracts of the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari together cover an area of 19,287 square miles and include the following taluks:—

Ganjam.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Ghumsur-Udayagiri. | (3) Ramagiri-Udayagiri. |
| (2) Balliguda. | (4) Part of Parlakimedi. |

Vizagapatam.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| (1) Rayaghada. | (6) Nowrangapur. |
| (2) Gunupur. | (7) Malkanagiri. |
| (3) Bissameoutack. | (8) Pottangi. |
| (4) Koraput. | (9) Padwa. |
| (5) Jeypore. | (10) Gudem. |

East Godavari.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| (1) Polavaram. | (4) Bhadrachalam. |
| (2) Yellavaram. | (5) Nugur. |
| (3) Chodavaram. | |

Total, 19.

In Ganjam, Balliguda and Ghumsur-Udayagiri taluks belong mostly to Government, while Ramagiri-Udayagiri and Parlakimedi are mostly zamindari lands. In Vizagapatam, Jeypore zamindari includes the first nine taluks, while Gudem belongs mainly to Government.

(2) GENERAL FEATURES.

The main feature of the tract as a whole, is the range of the Eastern Ghats, which roughly traverses it from north to south. The elevation varies considerably, in G. Udayagiri and Balliguda taluks, in the north, it runs about 2,000 feet, drops further south to about 1,000 feet and rises in Ramagiri-Udayagiri to a general level of 3,000 feet. The Chokapad Khandam on the north-east corner is a small plateau by itself of about 1,000 feet mean elevation. In Vizagapatam, the 3,000 feet plateau includes Pottangi, Padwa and Koraput, while Gudem is about the same elevation or slightly lower. Near Salur and to the south, the eastern side drops abruptly to the plains. Further to the north Bissameoutack, Gunupur, and Rayaghada are about 1,000—2,000 feet. On the western side, there is a fairly abrupt drop to the 2,000 feet plateau, which includes Jeypore and Nowrangapur and extends south-west until it runs into the 1,000 feet plateau, which includes most of Malkanagiri taluk.

For the greater part, the country is hilly with varying sizes of valleys between. Near Pottangi on the 3,000 feet plateau to the east of Sembliguda, there is a range of hills, the highest peak of which rises to 5,815 feet. Proposals are being considered for the formation of a hill station there.

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Rivers.—The line of ghats forms the main watershed between the catchment area of the Godavari and the Mahendra Tanya, the Vamasadhara and the Nagavalli, which flow through the Vizagapatam and Ganjam districts. Along the north-east boundary of the Nowrangapur and Koraput taluks, runs another watershed separating the basins of the Godavari and Mahanadi rivers. Besides the Godavari, which flows along the western boundary of the Nugur and Bhadrachalam taluks and leaves the Agency near Polavaram, there are other rivers of considerable size, e.g., Indravati, Saveri and Sileru, which are perennial.

These rivers are fed by masses of small tributaries rising on the hills and flowing through the valleys. Some of them are perennial while others are purely rain-fed and dry up in the hot weather. Of the perennial ones, many are fed during the dry weather from springs on the hill sides. A very good example of such springs is that afforded by the one found at Bodigumma near Lingagodo, where the straw-berries grow. Such springs are known all through hills and are recognized as drinking places for wild animals. Water-supplies for the inhabitants and live-stock of the plateaus are mainly obtained from these perennial streams, but well-boring for water has also been carried out. At Ghumsur-Udayagiri village, water is found about 30—40 feet below ground-level even in dry weather; while in a boring further up the hill, 20 feet of water was found in a 70 feet boring.

In some instances these streams are used for flow irrigation and to a small extent for pot-watering and piccotah work; but the total percentage of water used for irrigation work of any sort is comparatively small. Probably the Savaras in the south of the Ganjam Agency, are the most expert of all tribes in the work of terracing and utilization of streams for flow irrigation. In many cases irrigation water could be stored by a system of tanks. These tanks, however, to be constructed cheaply enough and to hold the water at a sufficiently high level for flow irrigation, would have to be built in the hills. Once the streams reach the valley, deep river-beds are formed in the deep loamy soils there and to bund these to raise the water sufficiently high for irrigation purposes, would cost a considerable amount of money. These low-lying, slow-running streams seem to be responsible for much of the malaria in the district, but to straighten up the channels to ensure a quicker flow and reasonable drip-feed kerosene arrangements, would cost unlimited money. A good example is Koraput stream near the Jail, which was a known defaulter in this respect. Recently it was straightened up, revetted, and packed, and the trouble with mosquitoes has been largely overcome. These facts are mentioned in order to show that while there is a considerable amount of water available, difficulties are found in the way of its efficient use; while the tackling of malaria, which is largely responsible for the lack of sufficient men and capital for development, is also beset with difficulties.

(3) FORESTS.

A considerable part of the Agency is covered with jungle, which in some cases, consists of magnificent forest and in other cases of scrub. A considerable area of this scrub jungle is used every few years for podu, Kumeri, or shifting cultivation. In some cases, notably on the 3,000 feet plateau between Koraput and Pottangi, the hills are practically bare of even scrub

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jungle and many of the hills when not cultivated, grow grass. It is very noticeable when coming from Jeypore on the 2,000 feet plateau up to the 3,000 feet plateau that the steeper areas on the ghat carry fairly good forest. From the top of the ghat from mile 54, the change in the growth is very marked. This area consisting of parts of the Padwa, Koraput and Pottangi taluks, is practically bare of even scrub jungle. Cultivation is carried on the valleys and almost up to the tops of the hills.

In parts of Nowrangpur and Jeypore, magnificent forests of *Shorea Robusta* are found and these will, when the country is more opened up by railways and roads, give work to a considerable number of men and bullocks in transport. In the southern part of the Agency, teak is found in fairly large quantity. Other trees of importance are—*Terminalia tomentosa*, *Xylia dolabriformis*, *Pterocarpus marsupium*, *Chloroxylon swietenia*, *Drospyros mclonoxylon*, and *Dalbergia latifolia*.

Sandalwood is also found in places and has been introduced into others. Forest conservation is receiving more attention and the extraction of valuable timbers therefore is a proposition, which will probably rise to greater volume as transport facilities to the markets increase and an increasing number of men and bullocks or buffaloes will be used in short distance carting to rail heads.

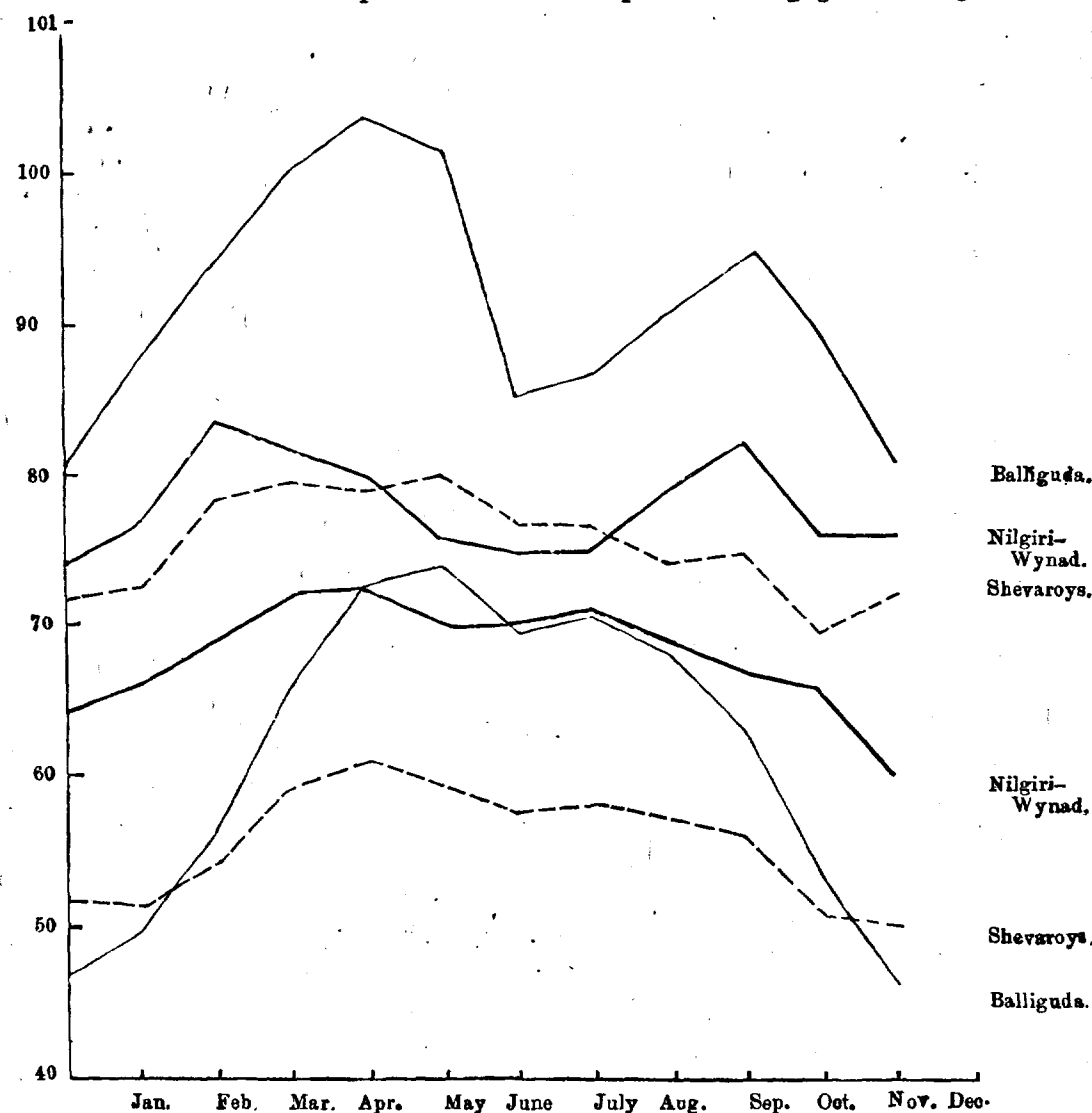
(4) CLIMATE.

The climate in the Agency varies very considerably. In the low elevations, it is similar to that of the plains adjoining, while in the higher elevations, the nights are cool even in the hottest of hot weather. During the cold season, frosts are not uncommon in the higher elevations.

(a) *Temperature*.—Figures of maximum and minimum temperatures are difficult to obtain, but the average Balliguda (Ganjam district) elevation about 2,000 feet, figures for five years are shown for comparison with figures of an estate in the Nilgiri-Wynad, 3,000 feet elevation, and Yercaud in the Shevaroyes. The figures are also shown as graphs.

Maximum temperatures of different places to show the high temperatures ranging in the Agency tracts.

Minimum temperatures of different places showing greater range.



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Maximum and minimum temperatures.

	Maximum.			Minimum.		
	Balliguda.	Yercaud.	Nilgiri-Wynad.	Balliguda.	Yercaud.	Nilgiri-Wynad.
January	80.4	71.6	74	46.4	51.8	64
February	87.5	72.5	77	49.7	51.2	66
March	93.6	77.9	83	56.5	54.7	69
April	100.2	79.2	82	65.6	59.0	72
May	103.7	79	80	72.4	60.9	72
June	101.5	79.7	76	73.7	59.4	70
July	85.1	77	75	69.8	57.2	70
August	86.4	77	75	70.7	57.6	71
September	90.3	73.6	79	68.0	56.7	69
October	94.6	74.7	82	62.9	55.8	67
November	89.3	69.8	76	53.3	51.0	66
December	80.9	71.6	76	46.4	50.0	60

(b) *Rainfall*—(1) *Total average*.—The rainfall in the districts varies—Ganjam and Vizagapatam having an almost equal average rainfall, while Godavari is 8 inches lower. Figures are given below :—

Ganjam district.

Average for the Agency tracts 59.93

Above average.

Below average.

Balliguda	...	64.17	Dharingabadi	...	56.44
R. Udayagiri	...	63.68	G. Udayagiri	...	58.51
(Ramagiri)	...	...	Gumma	...	56.84

Vizagapatam district.

Average for the Agency tracts 59.85

Above average.

Below average.

Nowrangapur	...	65.55	Padwa	...	59.36
Jeypore	...	75.20	Rayaghada	...	47.32
Koraput	...	63.58	Bissameuttaek	...	51.89
Malkanagiri	...	65.69	Gunapur	...	48.30
Pottangi	...	61.76			

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East Godavari district.

Average for the Agency tracts ... 51.80

Above average.

Chodavaram ... 56.03
 Yellavaram ... 53.75
 Venkatapuram ... 54.23

Below average.

Bhadrachalam ... 44.92
 Polavaram ... 50.09

Jeypore.

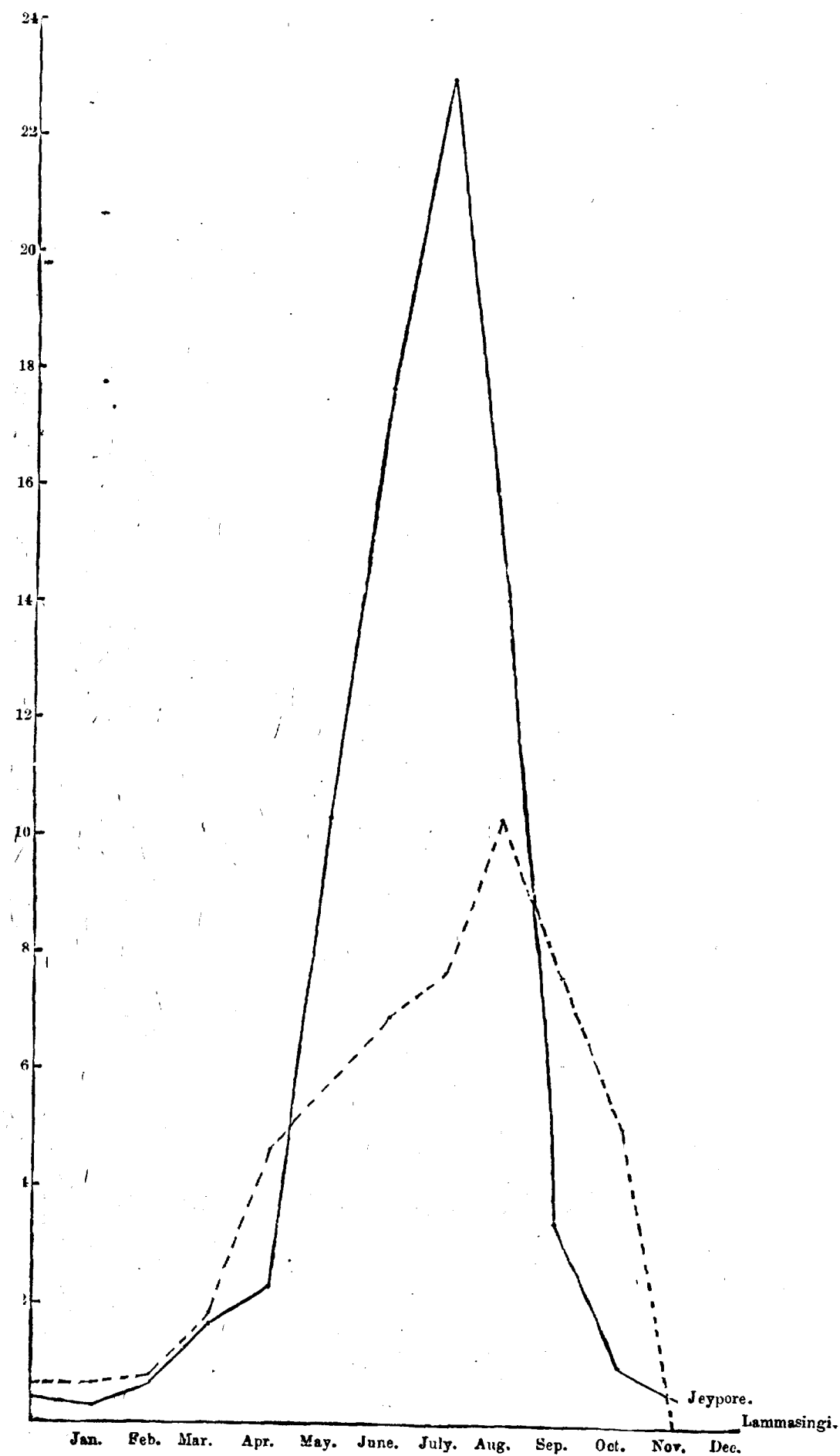
Lammasingi.

January	...	...	...	0.35	0.64
February	...	...	...	0.26	0.61
March	...	...	...	0.65	0.68
April	...	...	...	1.68	1.74
May	...	...	...	2.25	4.54
June	...	...	...	10.37	4.88
July	...	...	...	17.67	6.89
August	...	...	...	23.22	7.59
September	...	...	...	14.16	10.61
October	...	...	...	3.30	7.51
November	...	...	...	0.79	5.62
December	...	...	...	0.42	0.11

Total ... 75.12 51.70

Graph showing average rainfall of

JEYPORE = Straight line ; LAMMASINGI = Dotted line



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While there is no very great difference in rainfall at the different stations mentioned in the Ganjam Agency, there is considerable variation between those of Vizagapatam Agency due to the configuration of the country.

(2) *Distribution.*—The rainfall brought by the south-west monsoon, during the months of June to September, is heaviest on the western side of the line of ghats but there the rainfall during the north-east monsoon is more scanty. On the other hand the eastern slopes receive less rain during the south-west monsoon, but more during the north-east. The rainfall figures and graphs of Jeypore and Lammasingi shown below make this clear. Jeypore lies on the 2,000 feet plateau, just below the western edge of the Eastern Ghats, where they rise to the 3,000 feet plateau and is practically surrounded by hills to the north and west. These hills largely contribute to its heavy rainfall. Lammasingi is on the eastern edge of the plateau in Gudem taluk and therefore receives more of the north-east monsoon.

It is therefore apparent that although the total amount of rain received on the western side of the ghats is more than on the eastern side, the distribution on the whole is better on the eastern side. In Lammasingi there is an average monthly rainfall of over 4" for a period of seven months from May to November, while the rainfall at Jeypore registers over this figure for a period of only four months (June to September).

The statement below gives the average monthly distribution of rain at various stations in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari for the number of years mentioned.

Statement showing the average rainfall from 1906 to 1926 in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari Agencies.

Months.	Vizagapatam Agency.										
	Jeypore.	Malkanagiri.	Nowrangapur.	Koraput.	Padwa.	Pottangi.	Lammasingi.	Anantagiri.	Rayaghada.	Gunupur.	Bissam- cutlak.
January ..	0.35	0.18	0.35	0.25	0.30	0.28	(A) 0.64	(B) 1.4	0.64	0.36	0.42
February ..	0.26	0.17	0.47	0.19	0.15	0.28	0.61	0.10	0.66	1.02	0.66
March ..	0.65	0.19	0.64	0.84	0.51	0.60	0.68	1.01	0.72	0.77	0.94
April ..	1.68	1.71	1.64	1.50	2.60	3.12	1.74	3.00	2.23	2.66	2.21
May ..	2.25	1.72	2.74	2.38	3.68	3.99	4.54	4.3	2.89	3.16	3.66
June ..	10.37	10.07	9.41	8.28	8.67	8.35	4.88	3.9	6.98	6.96	7.62
July ..	17.67	18.10	16.23	14.80	12.70	11.09	6.89	4.9	9.03	9.18	10.46
August ..	23.22	19.43	20.28	18.77	14.49	13.40	7.59	4.1	10.93	10.41	12.55
September ..	14.16	10.88	9.45	10.98	10.49	11.27	10.41	8.4	8.37	8.52	8.49
October ..	3.30	3.43	2.97	3.06	4.05	6.83	7.51	5.8	3.61	3.65	3.49
November ..	0.79	0.85	0.85	1.12	1.21	2.50	5.02	2.6	0.99	1.31	1.28
December ..	0.42	0.14	0.45	0.41	0.47	0.53	0.11	..	0.28	0.34	0.45

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Months.	Ganjam Agency.					Godavary Agency.				
	Dharingabadi.	Balliguda.	Udayagiri.	Ramagiri.	Gumma.	Polavaram.	Chodavaram.	Yellavaram.	Venkata- puram.	Bhadrachalam.
January ..	0.45	0.57	0.71	0.47	0.41	0.44	0.56	0.58	(C) 0.41	0.34
February ..	0.55	0.81	0.86	1.02	0.79	0.31	0.47	0.52	0.52	0.26
March ..	0.81	0.79	1.19	1.15	0.75	0.46	0.96	0.79	0.63	0.42
April ..	2.05	1.47	2.47	2.66	2.22	2.45	1.84	3.27	0.93	1.35
May ..	3.83	2.34	4.26	5.70	3.39	2.66	3.56	3.05	1.76	1.33
June ..	8.95	9.87	8.43	9.34	7.64	7.96	7.50	7.08	6.67	7.55
July ..	11.53	15.35	11.25	11.19	10.49	11.08	10.73	10.02	16.33	11.83
August ..	12.99	16.43	10.63	11.98	12.10	8.27	9.49	9.26	12.68	10.02
September ..	9.22	10.56	10.07	10.65	10.58	7.27	10.25	10.50	9.42	9.82
October ..	5.55	4.36	5.95	6.67	5.92	6.80	7.24	5.79	3.84	3.07
November ..	1.56	0.76	2.08	2.57	2.13	2.29	2.92	2.67	1.12	0.94
December ..	0.45	0.39	0.41	0.28	0.39	0.09	0.50	0.19	0.07	0.36

(A) Average for 13 years from 1915 to 1927.

(B) Average for 7 years only from 1921 to 1927.

(C) For 14 years only.

Jeypore, Malkanagiri and Nowrangapur on the 2,000 feet and 1,000 feet plateaus have all a similar rainfall distribution, while Koraput near the western side of the 3,000 feet plateau is very similar. Further east, Padwa, and Pottangi rainfall is better distributed, each having five months in the year with over 4" rainfall. Anantagiri rainfall is low being under 40" per annum while distribution is similar to that of Lammasingi. Rayaghada, Bissamcuttack and Gunupur on the lower elevations have all a similar rainfall with the greatest amount falling in the June to September period.

In Ganjam Agency the rainfall distribution is more or less similar. Balliguda with a total of 64.17" per annum has the bulk of its rain from June to October, these five months showing over 4" rainfall. Next comes Ramagiri with 63.68", but with a better distribution, six months—May to October—showing a 4" rainfall per mensem. Udayagiri has also a fairly good distribution and is similar to Ramagiri but with a somewhat smaller total. Dharingabadi and Gumma have a distribution similar to Balliguda, but the total amount is less.

In Godavari Agency, Polavaram, Chodavaram, Yellavaram and Venkata-puram all lie between 50"—60" total rainfall, while Bhadrachalam totals only 45". Distribution during the year is very similar to that of the rest of the Agency, the period June-October having the greatest proportion of the rainfall.

Most of the individual rainfalls show that the months of January, February, March and December are practically dry. The average figure shown in these months is the result of comparatively heavy and stray showers, which cannot be depended upon regularly. Rain in April is more certain, but even in this month, these are some years where it is little or none. May is a surer month for rain than April, but even in May in some places, the rainfall is very varied in amount from year to year. November

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is also a month of insecure rainfall and although in some years it is comparatively heavy, yet in others there is none or such a small amount as to be of little benefit.

Under these conditions therefore, dry weather can be counted upon during December, January, February and March. The rainfall of April and November is problematical and even May in some years is short. The five months, June to October, are generally reliable from the point of view of rain. This question will be discussed further in connection with the suitability of crops.

(5) SOILS.

The soils vary very considerably both in depth and physical properties, but although in cases small areas of black and grey soils appear, the greater portion consists of red loamy sands, and sandy loams which in places incline to gravel and in others to clay.

The hills appear to have been at one time covered with laterite but this laterite layer has now been washed into the valleys filling them up and giving broad and comparatively level areas of cultivable land with hills of various sizes and more or less rocky in appearance standing isolated or in groups. In the centres of the valleys, there is generally found a considerable depth of soil, but towards the hills the depth is less. In each valley one or more small streams wend their way in tortuous courses cut out of the soft soil and the water generally runs at considerable depths below the present ground level. The beds of some of these streams are easily 20 feet below ground level and the sides afford excellent opportunities of studying soil sections.

Photographs (Nos. 1 and 2) showing the stratification of these water-laid valley soils are appended.

Some of these streams have their sources in springs, others again have no definite source but are fed by water oozing out of the sides and bottom of the channels. Some are perennial, while others dry up during the dry weather.

Even in the valley land, however, one is not always certain of the depth of the soil. Outcrops of rocks there are a certain indication that at some distant period that portion had once been a peak, but owing to the filling up of the valleys it is now practically flush with the valley lands. Near outcrops of rock therefore one is almost certain to find that the depth of the soil is less and partially laterised rock is to be found at no far distance below ground level. I append a photograph (No. 3) showing laterised rock in a shallow pit dug at the roadside for road material near G. Udayagiri. Photo No. 1 was taken only about 100 yards away. The soil surface on the top was even and unbroken, and had a gentle slope towards the river where No. 1 photo was taken.

The soil on the hillside is generally thin. It either overlies slab rock or is covered with boulders of various sizes. Where the hillsides are not under podu, or shifting cultivation, there is a growth of jungle, some of which is fairly good forest and the remainder merely scrub and grass. In parts of Koraput, Pottangi and Padwa, there is very little jungle on the hillsides at all and the country looks very bare. In most other parts, jungle of sorts makes a start until the hillman thinks that the soil has sufficiently recovered from former cultivation and wash. When this point is reached, the scrub is cut and burnt and the land cultivated for a year or two until such time as

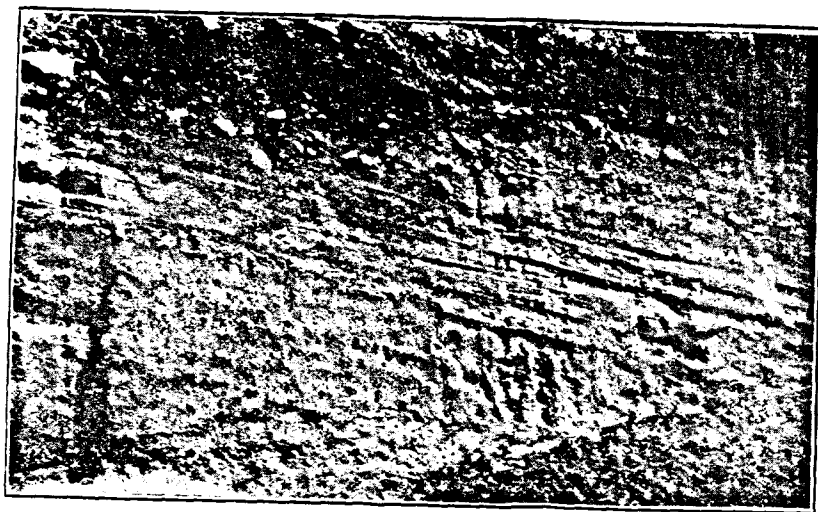


PHOTO No. 1.



PHOTO No. 2.



PHOTO No. 3

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the yield of crop decreases to such an extent as to make it unprofitable for further cultivation.

The soils are generally light in texture and easily drained. In cases there are layers of gravel which act as very efficient drains. In some cases drainage is too good, especially where perennial crops are grown with a poorly distributed rainfall. Black soils are more clayey and are preferred to red soils for ordinary cultivation purposes, but the area of black soil is comparatively small.

(6) CROPS.

The Agency tracts are rich in the variation of crops, which can be grown. These are enumerated below with short notes on their cultivation:—

(a) *Cereals*.—Paddy, ragi, cholam and small millets like samai.

Paddy is grown in specially levelled and bunded fields. In some cases these fields are situated in the beds of streams and the water of these is used for flow irrigation. Transplanting is in vogue in places and in a few instances two crops are grown per annum. Where only one crop is grown, the fields are allowed to lie under water for the remainder of the year and would appear to give every facility for mosquito breeding.

In the higher paddy fields where no irrigation is given, the fields are bunded to hold up a sufficient amount of rain water to grow the crop. In these 'dry' fields the seed is broadcasted and no transplanting is done. These paddy fields are practically the only places where crops are grown continuously year after year and consequently have to receive all the manure which by design or more often by chance is conserved.

Levelling of the field is done by a small implement called 'kurudu' and, as will be seen from the photographs (Nos. 4 and 5), is made of wood and worked on the same principle as a buck-scraper. The land is first ploughed before being shifted by the 'kurudu'. The photos give an idea of the country round G. Udayagiri.

Ragi, cholam, etc., are grown as dry crops under the prevalent shifting cultivation system.

(b) *Pulses*.—Red-gram, horse-gram, green-gram and beans are all grown dry under the same system as the cereals. No definite rotation of pulses with cereals seems to be followed.

(c) *Industrial and other crops—Tea*.—A small area of tea was growing at Anantagiri, but no effort was made to pluck such leaf as was produced or to manufacture it. I do not consider that under the conditions there any hope of tea becoming commercially successful under such a low rainfall can be held out.

Rubber.—Ceara rubber was found in Jeypore, but no Hevea was seen. At the present time, Hevea is the variety mostly exploited commercially and it is possible that round Jeypore Hevea-growing would stand some chance of success. At the present time, however, the future of the rubber industry is so uncertain that without figures of yield and other data to guide one it is impossible to predict success. If rubber is to be the subject of experimental work, I would strongly advise that all young plants be budded from high-yielding mother-trees. This practice of budding from selected mother-trees is fast becoming the practice in all rubber-producing countries.

Cotton is grown on a small scale in R. Udayagiri taluk at the lower elevations. It is spun by Khond women and woven by Panos, but the

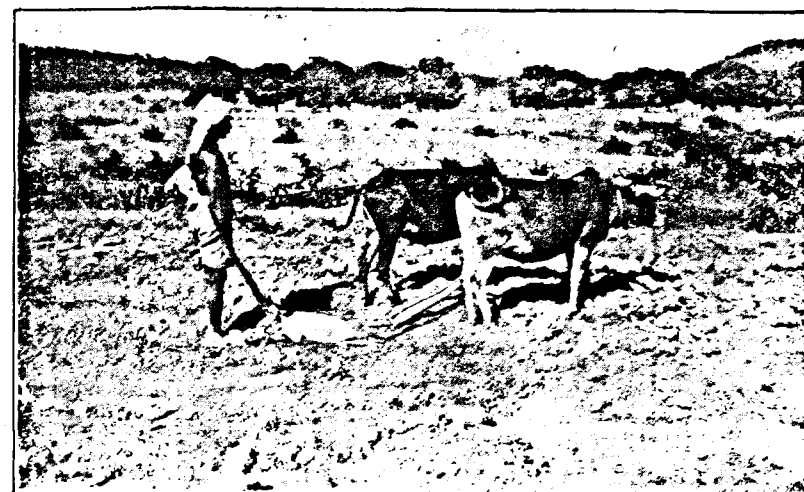


PHOTO No. 4.

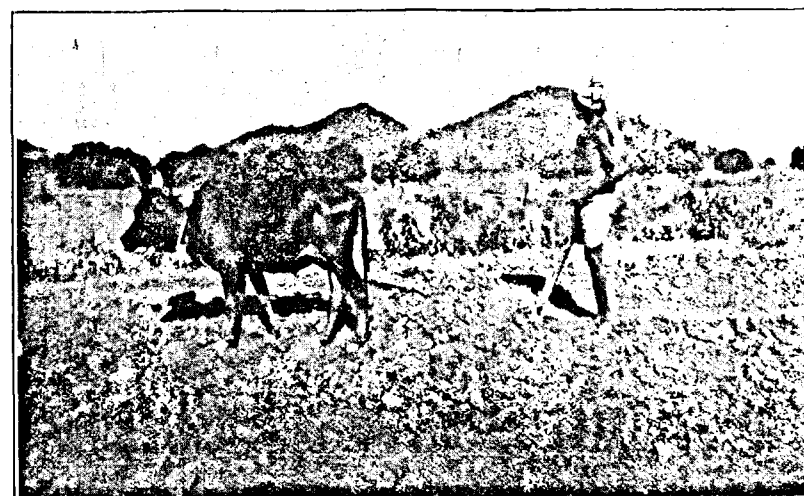


PHOTO No. 5.

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amount so grown and utilized is said to be small. The large bulk of the yarn used in weaving is imported already spun.

Tobacco is widely distributed and grown mostly for home consumption. Each grower only produces a small quantity to meet local needs and even then tobacco is imported from the plains especially into Ganjam. A good crop was noted near Lammasingi at Rintada.

Arrowroot, ginger and turmeric are also widely grown. The cultivation of turmeric in the Ganjam Agency probably receives more attention than any other crop. It is planted about 9 to 12 inches deep and is covered with a layer of leaves to a depth of 4 to 6 inches. Thus mulch rots away during the rains and during the following dry weather the land is weeded and another mulch of leaves to the same depth as before is applied. At the end of the second year the crop is harvested and sold for export.

Sugarcane is grown only on a small scale. Without irrigation and good manuring this crop cannot be economically grown.

Vegetables.—Potatoes, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, beet, carrots, cabbage, cauliflower, turnips, brinjal, etc., are grown in many gardens, e.g., Anantagiri, Koraput, Jeypore, G. Udayagiri, Balliguda, etc., and with care and attention grow well.

(d) *Fruit*.—Oranges, tight and loose skins, limes, lemons, citrons, pomelos are all grown in various places. Peaches, plums, mangoes, jack, guava, custard apple, fig (a figs boxburgh was seen at Balliguda) are all found. Straw-berries have been planted on Bodigumma hill along with some peach and plum grafts. An apple tree was seen at Anantagiri, but up to the present it has never borne fruit. Coffee was found in various places under estate conditions at Anantagiri and Jeypore and odd groups of trees in several places in Gudem taluk, Anantagiri, G. Udayagiri and Balliguda. Papaya was well distributed, but received little attention. Pine-apples grow well as also do plantains.

(e) *Oil-seeds*.—Of the oil-seeds, castor and niger are the most important. Gingelly and mustard are also found, the latter on a comparatively large scale in isolated places. Groundnut has been introduced just recently in G. Udayagiri and good crops were obtained last year. The soil over the greater part of the district is suitable for this crop.

(f) *Other products*.—Silk cotton trees (*Bombax malabaricum*) are found in varying numbers and scattered through the forests. The produce is collected where possible. The produce of mahwa and illupai is collected and used. A camphor tree was seen at Anantagiri and I was informed by the Agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam that this particular tree produces seed, and that young seedlings were found in the coffee near by. I did not observe this, but it should be investigated if anyone takes up the growing and preparation of camphor. Annato was found near Jeypore, also cashew-nuts. Myrabolams form a large item of export, as also tamarind. Lac was being experimented with at Jeypore.

It will be seen from the above list of crops and produce that the Agency is rich in the multiplicity and variety of crops which can be grown, and I shall now endeavour to work out the economic possibilities of coffee, fruit and potatoes.

(7) COFFEE ARABICA.

In dealing with this crop and its suitability for Agency conditions, it is advisable to compare the conditions with those prevailing in other coffee

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districts. The graph No. 3 shows the comparative rainfalls of Suntikoppa, the Shevaroyas, Jeypore and Lammasingi. Suntikoppa in Coorg is one of the best, if not the best, coffee district in South India, while the Shevaroyas is the coffee district in South India where the rainfall on the whole is lowest.

Jeypore rainfall is comparable with Suntikoppa in amount, but in distribution is somewhat dissimilar. Suntikoppa starts off with more rain than Jeypore in April, May and June and reaches the south-west monsoon peak in July. Jeypore reaches the south-west peak one month later. Being north and east of Coorg, it receives its monsoon later than Suntikoppa by about one month and its season therefore may be taken as later by that period.

Again, Jeypore being on the western side of the eastern ghats receives less of the north-east monsoon, while Coorg receives a considerable amount of rain during that time. At Suntikoppa, the peak of the north-east monsoon is reached in October, while Jeypore does not receive any considerable amount of rain then.

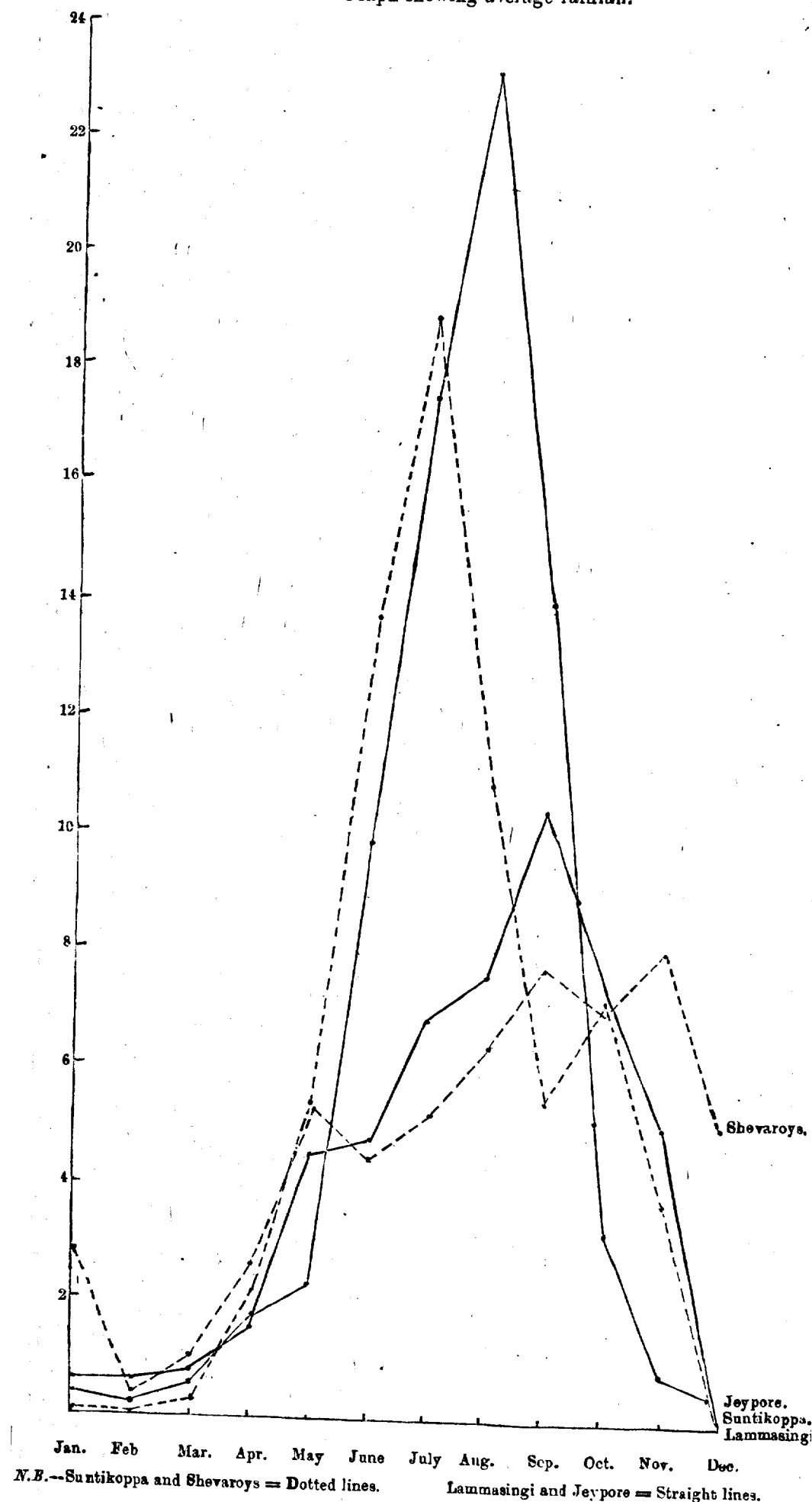
Comparing the Lammasingi and the Shevaroyas rainfalls, which are very similar in total amount, it may be noticed that the only really dry month in the latter district is February. In March, April and May, more rain is received than at Lammasingi. Neither of these places show any definite peak during the south-west monsoon. The north-east monsoon peak in Lammasingi is found in September, while the peak of the north-east in the Shevaroyas is found in November. This better distribution of rainfall undoubtedly tends to a longer growing period.

Taking the Jeypore and Lammasingi figures together, there is a distinct tendency towards a shorter period of heavy rainfall during June, July, August and September than is the case with the coffee districts further south. In the latter, the south-west monsoon appears earlier and the north-east continues later than is found in the Agency districts further north.

As relative humidity is one of the important factors in growth, it is apparent that the period of growth in the Agency tracts is shorter than that in the southern districts and therefore the facilities for the production of new wood, on which the coffee crop mainly depends, are less. Not only is this so but a scrutiny of the annual rainfall of Lammasingi shows that droughty years are not uncommon; for instance in 1920, the rainfall was only 31.70 inches, 1921—45.40 inches and in 1922, it dropped to 24.60 inches. Three such years are bound to materially affect the bushes themselves and the future of any estate.

	Jeypore.	Suntikoppa.	Lammasingi.	Shevaroyas.
January	0.95	0.13	0.64	2.80
February	0.26	0.18	0.61	0.30
March	0.65	0.30	0.68	1.00
April	1.68	2.22	1.74	2.60
May	2.25	5.50	4.54	5.30
June	10.37	13.62	4.88	4.40
July	17.67	19.06	6.69	5.10
August	23.22	10.93	7.69	6.30
September	14.16	5.45	10.41	7.70
October	3.30	7.17	7.51	7.00
November	0.79	3.76	5.02	8.00
December	0.42	0.35	0.11	2.90
	75.12	68.67	51.79	53.40

Graph showing average rainfall.



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excellent coffee trees are found growing as a hedge, but the estate I inspected six miles out from there was a collection of moribund trees from which very little crop could have been taken for years.

I show below a photograph (No. 6) of Arabica at Jeypore. The trees had been cut down two to three years ago to about 3-4 feet above ground-level. New suckers had come away well and an excellent crop was picked last year. It was impossible to get exact information as to the actual amount, but an examination of the older wood showed that it must have been fairly good. This year very little crop at all was picked, while the appearances for crop next year were not too encouraging. The trees in G. Udayagiri were looking well, but as there was little or no crop this year, this is not much to go upon. Prospects for next year, as judged by wood and spike present, were not over encouraging. In both these places the coffee was grown on valley soil of great depth and well-shaded by jack, while most of the coffee in Anantagiri, Jeypore estate and Lammasingi was grown on the poorer and rockier soils of the hill-sides. It would therefore appear that better chances of success follow planting on good deep soil, which is capable of holding moisture well through the dry weather. The absence of leaf disease at Jeypore and G. Udayagiri was marked, but stray cases of borer were discovered. In Anantagiri and especially round Lammasingi, considerable damage was done by borer, while leaf disease was rife.

With the exception of Anantagiri estate, which is topped about 4 feet high, all the other coffee seen was high grown under the 'Leaning' system. This system was tried out largely in the Southern Coffee districts and for the first few years gave large crops. As soon as the lower primaries died away, however, and the main stem or stems became exposed, borer got in and large areas of coffee went out of bearing and had to be collar-pruned at ground-level, supplied up, and re-grown on the low single stem system. The very same thing is now happening in the Agency tracts, but instead of being kept low, the bushes are again allowed to grow high and in time they will be again bored. If collar-pruning on a regular system is adopted, a greater supply of young wood could be obtained in the years immediately after pruning with greater resultant crops, but the tree itself will have to be replaced in a shorter time. In this connexion, I would point out that Robusta coffee stands the high method of growing better than Arabica. It is naturally a large growing, heavy cropping tree, it more or less prunes itself, and does not get borer to nearly the same extent as Arabica. While the produce is of inferior quality yet the probable heavier yield should make up for any smaller return in price, and the fact that for the last number of years, about 1,000 tons of such coffee are annually imported into South India, shows that there is no lack of a market for it.

With the above facts in mind, I submit that on the whole there is very little hope of coffee ever becoming a paying proposition under up-to-date estate conditions. The hillman who puts out a few coffee bushes under a jack tree and takes what produce there may be, is in a very different position, as he has no overhead charges and spends practically nothing on maintenance. To him the coffee crop is an extra perquisite, which he takes if there is any, but does not miss very much if there is none. This type of cultivation might be encouraged as any crop harvested is produced at very little cost and favoured spots, which otherwise would remain idle, are utilized.



PHOTO No. 6.

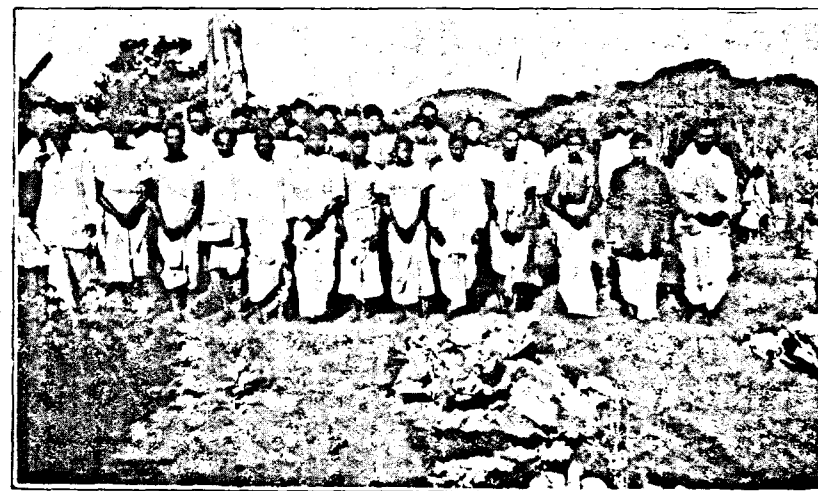


PHOTO No. 7.

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(8) FRUIT.

(i) *Oranges*.—Oranges and citrus fruits generally are grown all over the Agency tracts. They require a lightish well-drained soil of about 4 feet depth and naturally well-drained. Along the water courses in the valley areas, such soils are found and of a much greater depth than 4 feet. The depth of the wet weather water table is also an important factor, for, if the water table rises above the height mentioned for any considerable period of time, then stagnation takes place and the lower roots are affected. The citrus tree develops a well defined taproot which strikes downward into the soil and lateral roots which develop sideways. Early South Africa planters realized that these oranges grow well up to a certain stage and then rapidly declined and died. It was usually discovered that the dead or unthrifty trees had encountered objectionable sub-soils. Similar effects are found with too high a wet weather water table.

I was unfortunately unable to visit the Godavari Agency or the Parla-kimedi Maliahs where I understand there is a considerable area under citrus fruits mostly oranges. In the latter district, the cultivators have got the reputation of being good and it is probable that their skill is capable of meeting any demands for increased production, which may arise in the near future. As a matter of fact, I am led to believe that in good seasons there is a glut of oranges on the market at the picking season and it would therefore appear that at present, attention should be paid more to the regulation of supplies and the opening up of new markets to absorb surpluses rather than to aim at increasing the cultivation.

Orange cultivation in the areas visited is not so well developed as it would appear to be in the areas already mentioned. As an instance of the methods in vogue, I may mention one, which I investigated at Rintada near Lammasingi. The total number of trees owned by this man amounted to 120 of the loose-skin variety. They were snugly set in the valley of a small perennial stream and sheltered on all sides planted 12 feet $\times$ 12 feet apart which is very close 20 feet $\times$ 20 feet would have been none too open.

Pot-watering was done in the dry weather and this is of importance, for, while the hillman may and very often does realize the value of doing a certain operation, he is generally much too slothful to put it into operation. The fact therefore that these oranges were being pot-watered brings to notice the fact that for best results, irrigation is necessary. Investigations in Ganjam also showed that irrigation of some sort is desirable.

The reason for this is not far to seek, the long drought generally experienced from about November-April or May is sufficient to account for it and it is therefore necessary in growing oranges on an estate scale to arrange for irrigation sources before commencing operations.

The orange grower mentioned above, picked five bandy loads averaging about 3,000 oranges each, i.e., a total of 15,000 oranges off his 120 trees or an average of 125 oranges per tree. The outside trees, which had room to spread, were, according to the owner, very much better than the inside ones and yielded 200—300 fruits each, with a corresponding reduction in the number of fruits from the inside ones. My information was that the crop sold at Rs. 2 per 100 or a total income of Rs. 300. This works out at Rs. 25 per mensem. The total area under oranges was under half an acre.

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To get the same return from coffee at Rs. 56 per cwt., a crop of over 5 cwt. per half an acre, i.e., over 10 cwt. per acre would be required. The prospects of oranges therefore at the price mentioned, offer greater possibilities than coffee, but the question of packing and transport is one which requires greater attention and organization.

Prices of the oranges vary considerably from 8 annas per 100 to as high as Rs. 10 per 100. I was informed that at Christmas last year, picked loose-skin oranges cost Rs. 11 per 100, but the crop last year was below normal in that particular area. It is practically impossible to obtain figures as to actual production.

All over, my opinion is, that there is room for the development of the growing of citrus fruits provided marketing is organized. In almost all valleys on the higher plateaus there are small streams along the banks of which small citrus gardens might be planted. The question of irrigation will have to be enquired into if large areas are put down as it would be possible by varying the times of irrigation to control to a certain extent the period of blossoming and the period of fruit picking. By such means the time during which oranges are available, might be considerably lengthened. If, however, each hillman has only a small group of orange and other citrus trees, watering could be done by pots as and when required. Collection of the produce, grading and marketing might be done co-operatively.

As regards other fruits, peaches and plums were found in several places in Vizagapatnam and Ganjam. The difficulty with such fruits is that they are more difficult to handle than citrus fruits and at the present stage of development, it would undoubtedly be difficult to get them marketed before they have lost their bloom.

(ii) *Mango*—is the most common fruit found in the hills. Large areas are under seedling mangoes but very few grafts are found. I was led to understand that certain graft trees tried near Lammasingi fruited about August. If this is so, prospects for these are good as they would appear on the market when other sorts are almost impossible to obtain. Here again, however, the prospect is limited owing to transport and it would be only in such places as Lammasingi, which is comparatively near the plains and railway communications that possibilities exist.

(iii) *Pine-apples*—grow well and their cultivation could be improved and intensified especially in places near the plains and markets.

(v) *Straw-berries*.—A small plot of straw-berries was laid down at Bodigumma hill with the object, it is stated, of supplying Calcutta. Bodigumma is two miles from Lingagoda which is seven miles from G. Udayagiri. From there to Russellkonda is 27 miles including the Ghat road. From Russellkonda to Berhampur, the nearest railway station, is 50 miles, a total of 86 miles—a considerable mileage of which consists of walking tracks and ghat road. I consider this scheme almost impossible of execution in an economical way.

I submit therefore that only citrus fruits are worthy of particular attention, under the existing conditions, with the possible addition of mangoes if the fruit ripens at such a time that a high price can be obtained to pay for the extra cost of transport.

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No mention has been made of pests and diseases. Several borer holes were noticed in some orange trees while die-back of tips was found all over the district. Such die-back is most probably due to mildew attacks, but it was impossible at the time of my visit to state its cause definitely. I would point out, however, the possibilities of increase of pests and disease if large areas are laid down to any particular crop.

(9) POTATOES.

In potatoes we come to an annual crop, which has definite possibilities under the conditions of climate and soil. The best sample I saw was at Koraput Jail, where night-soil is largely used in the production of vegetables of many kinds for the use of the prisoners. At all other places, where samples were inspected, the size was small. At Jeypore, Chatrapur, G. Udayagiri and Koinjore, the potatoes were small in size and were in many cases badly damaged by a grub of some kind. Specimens of this grub were not obtained but malis and others informed me of it, while its depredations were evident on the tubers. It may possibly be the grub of the potato moth, but this, I may say, is only my opinion and requires investigation. Holes about the size of No. 4 shot were bored in some cases right through the potato allowing the entrance of white-ants, which in themselves may do a considerable amount of damage.

Yields run about 4 or 5 fold to one. Out of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bags planted at Koraput with seed from the Government Potato Farm at Nanjanaad (11 miles from Ootacamund), $7\frac{1}{2}$ bags were harvested. Yields at G. Udayagiri were about 4 to 1. It is evident that if yields are to be increased, the cultivation and manuring must be more intensive than at present. At the same time, the question of transport of manures and transport of potatoes produced has to be borne in mind. Potatoes require an acid soil and respond to heavy manuring. A dressing of 10 tons cattle manure plus 4 cwt. fine bone meal plus about 5 cwt. wood ashes per acre should be useful and economical. Bones are available in plenty in the district and if collected in centres, disintegrated, could be supplied to cultivators at reasonable rates. Cattle manure could be produced in greater abundance if only a little more care was taken in conservation. Litter should be used under the cattle in order to collect the urine and so increase the amount of manure available. Wood ash is available in quantity and could be supplemented by imported concentrated potash manures if the supply is not equal to the demand. I am informed that potato cultivation at Pulwani on the Orissa side of the border is much more advanced than in the Agency tracts. The cultivation is spreading into the district round Koinjore and samples of medium-sized but fairly clean tubers were inspected from that side. The potatoes are said to be marketed round Russellkonda and on to Berhampur, but the total amount produced is reckoned to be small.

Potatoes are generally planted in September-October and harvested about December-January. I would suggest trying earlier planting in order to make the best use of the rainfall and to decrease the chances of drought in November and December stopping growth and so reducing the yield. By planting in ridges across the slope of the land, the potatoes should not suffer too much from water-logging even in the wet weather of August, while wash would be at least partially stopped by the ridges.

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Sprouting of seed is practised at Koraput with good results, but difficulty is found when taking a single crop per year in keeping seed over from one harvest season till the next planting season. It is therefore usual to grow a dry weather crop under irrigation mainly for the production of seed. In Nanjanaad, an early main crop is planted at the end of March or beginning of April and harvested about July-August. The second crop is planted at the end of August or beginning of September (not on the same land as the early crop) and harvested about December-January. It is sometimes possible by early harvesting and forced sprouting in a warm room to have seed from the early crop ready for planting down the second crop, but this could not be done in the Agency districts owing to the higher temperatures and lower rainfall in the early months, preventing early planting of the first crop.

The holding over of seed from one season to the next occasions heavy loss up to 25 per cent or more if storing is not properly attended to and therefore the system of growing a crop under irrigation for seed purposes should be encouraged and the main crop taken under rainfed conditions. The occurrence of frost is liable to damage later grown potatoes considerably.

The cost of growing potatoes varies very largely with the labour and with the manuring given. Cattle power is cheaper than hand labour and should be utilized. The seed rate per acre will amount to about 15 cwt. medium sized potatoes, but this varies with the size planted. The cost of growing an acre of potatoes with 15 cwt. seed at Rs. 1-2-0 per maund of 25 lb. and manuring at a cost of Rs. 100 per acre will run about Rs. 200-250 per acre. Taking the yield as 5 to 1, the total harvested will be 75 cwt. per acre, i.e., about 337 maunds at Rs. 1-2-0 amounts to Rs. 380. The profit which may be expected therefore would amount to Rs. 130-180 per acre from which costs of transport to a market would have to be deducted.

(10) POSSIBILITIES OF AGRICULTURE.

I have given considerable thought to the possibilities of agriculture in the areas concerned and I have come to the conclusion that annual crops, such as cereals, pulses and industrial crops, are most suited for the tracts. These are already being grown on a considerable scale. Crops, such as paddy, niger, castor, turmeric, etc., are being exported in considerable quantity to the plains. Some of the castes are comparatively good cultivators and considerable care is taken in the cultivation of some crops, e.g., turmeric, as already mentioned.

At the same time, the great bulk of the hillmen are easy-going, even to the limit of laziness, and there appears to be very little demand among them for any form of knowledge on the subject, which forms their means of livelihood. Crops are sown in May-June and harvested usually in October-November. In many cases the straw is not even removed nor kept as fodder for the cattle. The latter are allowed to forage as best they can for themselves during the dry weather while most of their owners make merry on the fermented juice of the Solopo palm. The Solopo palm yields about 3 gallons of toddy daily and my information is that a gallon is sufficient to transport four men temporarily into paradise. Although while at G. Udayagiri, I demonstrated the manufacture of jaggery from Solopo palm juice, I have little hope that jaggery-making will attract as many devotees as

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toddy-drinking. With the exception of the levelled paddy fields, which receive all available manure, no manuring is done, but when fields show signs of lack of fertility, a new area which has been fallowed for a number of years, is brought under cultivation.

I submit therefore that unless and until their methods of agriculture are more stabilized, it is little use trying to do anything in the way of instruction in improved methods of cultivation, rotation, or manuring. Two agricultural demonstrators were sent to the Agency some time ago, but both were recalled and the attempt written down as a failure.

Over the whole area, the population at the 1921 census averaged 75 per square mile. Land is relatively plentiful, and so long as this is so, I cannot see how these cultivators are to be persuaded to settle down and cultivate one particular portion of land. It is only when this happens and the cultivator is up against the proposition of getting a living out of a given area of land, that the question of making the best use of such land arises. Once this question does arise, there is immediately a demand for knowledge and it is here that the functions of the Agricultural Department commence. I consider it useless for any member of the Agricultural Department to try to impart knowledge for which the cultivators have no desire, and this really raises the question of the education of the hillmen or the immigration of good cultivators from other districts.

(a) *Education.*—It is recognized that one of the best means of education is travel, and therefore I favour emigration of the hillmen to other parts of the country. Large numbers go annually to Assam and many of them return with an open mind than when they left. Unfortunately these are mostly of the labouring classes and few of the real land-owners go. Two of the best cultivators I met, had served a certain time in jail and undoubtedly were the better of it. Unfortunately such compulsory educational methods cannot be used in all cases, but the employment of officers with an agricultural training in the Revenue Department might be considered. Such officers with agricultural knowledge and the authority of the Revenue Department might do some good and would stand a better chance of disseminating knowledge than an Agricultural Officer without such authority.

There remains also the possibilities of introducing agriculture as a subject in schools especially in Teachers' Training schools. Taking for example, the Elementary Teachers' Training School at G. Udayagiri, where 40 students are in residence (20 students per annum on a two-years course) it might be possible to introduce some form of agricultural training there. Photo No. 7 shows a group of these students in the school garden at G. Udayagiri. Behind the school building itself, there is an area of 40-60 acres which could be obtained and utilized as a small demonstration and training farm. If run under a good agriculturist, it would not only serve as a working example to students, but also to surrounding ryots.

The students work 25 hours per week divided into 30 periods from 10-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. per day, Saturdays and Sundays excluded. It might be possible to work in three agricultural lectures and two practical classes of one hour each on week days before 10-30 a.m.

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and a practical class of three hours on Saturdays or Sundays. In this way, a certain amount of practical knowledge would ultimately permeate to the villages through the schools.

Two agricultural men would be required to run a farm of this sort and to do the necessary lecturing. The man in charge would have to be specially good as he would not only have to lecture, but also experiment with crops and rotations both in dry lands and paddy lands. Oriya is the official language in the district and the students are about half Oriya and half Khond. All teaching, therefore, has to be done in Oriya.

At Serango there is a similar school for the training of teachers for the Parlakimedi Maliahs. The students are partly Savara and partly Oriya and the official language is Oriya. In Jeypore there is a similar school where the students are Oriyas and Parasas taught in Oriya, while at Bhadrachalam mostly Telugu students are taught in Telugu. Whether there are possibilities at the three last mentioned schools for a scheme as suggested for Gumsur Udayagiri, I am unable to say.

The main object of such a scheme is to try to teach and interest the teachers to such an extent that their knowledge in turn will gradually permeate to the villages through the elementary scholars taught in the village schools. I do not consider it of much value to teach agriculture in middle schools as the scholar in the middle school is seldom going back to the land and any agricultural education given to him will be practically lost. On the other hand, a corps of rural teachers trained in agriculture, or at least having some practical and theoretical training in agriculture, should in an agricultural district, have at least some effect in creating interest and a demand for more knowledge, not only through the schools, but also through their intercourse with the adult cultivating population, the parents of the children in the schools.

The attitude of the hillmen towards education in general, however, is aptly illustrated by the case of the village teacher, who received one day a deputation of parents. The latter demanded half of the teachers' salary on the grounds that while the teacher supplied the teaching they supplied the children. If they declined to send their children to school, the teacher would lose his job and the only equitable arrangement of the matter therefore was a fifty-fifty one.

(b) *Immigration of plains cultivators.*—While in some districts, there is a considerable amount of immigration, e.g., in G. Udayagiri where the population is 50 per cent hillmen and 50 per cent plainsmen, on the whole there is little immigration of actual cultivators. Even although thousands of plainsmen emigrate annually to Rangoon and other places, yet they seldom attempt to penetrate into the Agency tracts. Authorities tell me that this is mainly due to their fear of malaria. In pursuing my investigation about the sale of Agency oranges in Vizagapatam bazaar fruit-shops, I was definitely told by one man that loose jackets were not handled by him because, as they were grown in a malarious district, they carried malaria. On attempting to disprove this theory, several interested by-standers agreed with the shopman and supported his statement. A fearsome respect for the Agency was indicated.

(c) *Malaria.*—Malaria, therefore, may be considered as one of the most potent factors in the backwardness of the Agency. It is almost certain

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that plainsmen would have emigrated there and developed the country to a larger extent than is found at present were it not for their dread of this scourge. Knowing something of the great work that has been done in some of the southern planting districts in the elimination of fever carrying mosquitoes, I was desirous of obtaining information about the actual carrier (or carriers), its habits, and its breeding places, but although I approached several of the medical men on the spot, very little information was forthcoming.

I take it that the breeding places are in the streams and the paddy fields through which these flow. The bunds of the paddy fields hold up a certain amount of water, making small ponds where mosquitoes breed. The numerous small streams with their deep and tortuous courses will prove most difficult places to clear up by direct attack against the larvæ by kerosene, etc., and I therefore would draw attention to the work of Willcox in Egypt and d'Herelle in the Argentine on this problem. Willcox states:

"That the Nile valley from Aswan to the Mediterranean is immune from malaria, but that there are places on the edge of the cultivation like Ismailia and the Kanka desert farm where malaria has been found, but they are not in cultivated Egypt and there are localities, which have been cut off from the cultivated area, where malaria will be found, while cultivated Egypt is immune. It is explained that the key to this immunity lies in the fact that mosquitoes must get the malaria germs themselves before being capable of passing on the infection and that there must be something in all leguminous plants especially in certain kinds of clover which makes mosquitoes immune and therefore they cannot pass on the germ.

There is no other reason, which can account for the outbreaks of malaria at Ismailia and Kanka desert farm where clear water oozes up in the sandy deserts which are devoid of the rich leguminous vegetation of the cultivated Nile valley.

This theory is supported by Dr. d'Herelle, who in a recent publication, emphasises the fact that the greater portion of the Argentine is free from malaria though mosquitoes abound in these regions and men with malaria from malarious districts are frequently found. In all the free regions there is a wild plant called *Trebol de Olor* (scented clover). Flowering takes place during the critical period of malaria from the beginning of summer to the end of autumn. The highly scented blossoms are frequented by the malaria mosquitoes, which feed upon the juice containing coumarin, a sugar syrup, which has an agreeable odour and is contained in all plants of the genus, and the most notable fact in this connexion is that *Trebol de Olor*, is not present in malarious districts.

To malaria-infected countries generally the advice of Sir William Willcox is that it would pay any malaria-ridden country to write to Washington and get information from people, who have first-hand information and are ready to give it, to buy the hardy sweet clover from local seedmen in the Western States and begin operations in suitable gardens and nurseries, to send specialists to collect the seeds of the *Trebol de Olor* and local clovers in the Argentine; to get the wild clovers that grow under lupins and in the open in Northern Europe and South Egypt; to get seeds of the fodder crops of Egypt; and to get the coumarin beans and seeds from Guiana and Brazil and to plant them. He concludes by saying:

"that Malaria is such a terrible curse and its suppression over face of any country by changing malaria mosquitoes into benign ones would be such a blessing that no one responsible for regions where malarial fevers are the common heritage of the people should find it possible to contemplate cultivated Egypt's immunity from malaria and shrug his shoulders and do nothing."

I apologise for quoting at such length but from any point of view the subject is a fascinating one and from an agricultural point of view doubly so, not only from the malaria suppression side, but also from the point of view of production of cattle fodder.

(11) LIVESTOCK.

Cattle are general all through the Agency tracts and practically every village has got its herd. During the wet weather, when feed is plentiful, they are in good condition, but during the dry weather, when food is scarce,

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they pass through a very bad time. Little or no trouble is taken to conserve excess grass or even the straw from the grain crops, to help them through the dry period.

The cattle on the whole, are small badly bred and poorly fed, but the country so far as I can see, is a very suitable cattle breeding one. Almost similar in elevation to the Mysore cattle country, there is no reason why cattle equally as good, could not be reared with some care and attention. On the hill sides, especially just after podu cultivation, grass is plentiful and on the 3,000 feet plateau between Pottangi and Koraput there is very little growth of jungle which might in time interfere with grazing areas.

With the opening up of the country by roads and the possible development of such forests as there are, an increased demand for good bullocks for transport purposes may be expected. Even if there is no demand on the hills, yet export of good cattle to the plains and further afield, would probably be a paying proposition. At present transport in the interior is mainly by pack-bullock and the load is varied according to the size and condition of the animal. With the improvement of roads, cart transport will be increasingly used for such work. In fact on the Jeypore ghat, transport is mainly done by buffaloes. These are bred mostly on the Parlakimedi side and appear to be out of country or cross-bred dams by Delhi or Muree sires. They are strong boned, well built, weighty animals and stand up to ghat work well.

To improve Agency cattle, a stocky medium-sized, thickly-built animal is to be preferred, and I consider a medium-sized Kangayam would be more suitable than either the Mysore or the Nellore and would be faster than the Scindi. I would suggest that a number of Kangayam bulls be placed at different centres in each district say—six in the Ganjam area and ten in the Vizagapatam district in selected villages. All other males capable of breeding in these villages would have to be castrated and the stud-bulls changed over every two years to prevent inbreeding. Supervision of these stud-bulls could be done by the Veterinary Assistants attached to the different districts.

Feeding.—In order that stock may not depreciate to the same extent as at present during the dry weather, attention will have to be paid to conservation of fodder during the season of plenty. The hillsides are covered with grasses, most of them coarse which could be cut and made into hay or silage. Rotation of crops in the cultivated valley lands could be arranged in such a way that a considerable amount of fodder is produced for dry weather keep and if the question of the importation of leguminous crops for anti-malarial work is investigated, such plants as produce most fodder should be given preference.

Although malaria is reported to be present all the year round, I take it that a certain proportion of cases are relapses and that actual infection takes place when temperature and humidity give proper conditions. This will probably continue from about April or May onwards, but on this point I am open to correction. The point I want to emphasize is, that these legumes must be in flower at this period and in consequence will have to be grown under irrigation during the dry weather. It is therefore necessary that they be grown in all paddy lands commanded by a perennial stream and on the banks of the streams themselves where possible. Such green

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fodder as is available from these sources during the dry weather will form a useful addition of green material to the available cattle food preserved as hay or straw or silage.

In addition, I would suggest the introduction and trial of Kikuyu and Rhodes grass, especially on the hill slopes, which are at present clothed with coarser and poorer grasses. Nurseries of Kikuyu may be formed in suitable places and contour strips about half-way up the hillsides, of 6—8 feet or more wide, cleared and planted with cuttings about 2 feet apart each way. Transplanting of cuttings from the nurseries into these strips should be done as early as possible in May or June to enable them to strike root and spread as much as possible before the dry weather starts in November—December. If 6—10 such plots were laid out on representative hills, it would soon become clear whether Kikuyu grass can flourish under the conditions and whether it is capable of withstanding the comparatively long drought. Seed of Rhodes grass may be sown at the beginning of the rains in areas which under the shifting system of cultivation, are considered to be unfit for further cropping. If these grasses are successful, I am sure, they will prove of greater value for stock-grazing than the rough herbage at present on the hillsides.

In Jeypore and Budragumma where paddy is milled in large quantities, the bran remains as a by-product, as it does not bear transport charges to the markets on the plains. This could be more largely used as an artificial food for cattle, not only for working cattle, but also for breeding stock during the dry period. There is undoubtedly ample food produced during the year if it was only properly managed and conserved to meet the needs of the dry weather.

In the matter of transport, it is interesting to report that the Diwan of Jeypore is now experimenting with charcoal suction-gas engines. With abundance of wood, charcoal is produced at a low rate and the gas produced, can be adapted for use on stationary engines, tractors, lorries or buses. These however will not eliminate the bullock or buffalo as a prime mover for the small cultivator and therefore I consider that the development of cattle-breeding and the further development of buffalo-breeding stands a very fair chance of success. One of the greatest boons in live-stock production is that the cattle can transport themselves, whereas all other products have to be transported. If the article is bulky, and the market distant, costs of transport will so affect actual prices to the producers that production may be totally uneconomical; therefore all bulky and cheap products, e.g., rice bran, which does not repay transport, should be fed to cattle. The new railways under construction will not seriously affect the position as transport of material to rail-head will still devolve on the bullock.

(12) SUMMARY.

(1) Owing to the uneven distribution of rainfall in the Agency tracts, there are not such possibilities for the development of permanent crops as the total rainfall would indicate.

(2) Citrus fruits generally would appear to offer better prospects than crops as coffee, especially, if plantations can be irrigated or pot-watered. The development of markets for produce would increase the demand and stimulate further production.

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(3) Development of these tracts will have to be done mainly through the annual crops, but until such time as more established methods of agriculture are practised, it is very difficult to indicate any means whereby agricultural knowledge can be spread and improved methods introduced. Direct methods by posting agricultural demonstrators have already been tried without success.

(4) Cattle-breeding by the use of good type sires and improved feeding of stock by the means indicated, are sound improvements and appear to be the easiest of execution of those which can be suggested at the present time.

(5) Attention is drawn to the benefits which might accrue from the introduction of the grasses mentioned for fodder and also from the trial of various legumes both from the point of view of their effect on malarial mosquitoes and production of fodder for stock.

I take this opportunity of expressing my indebtedness to all those who helped me during my tour.

D. G. MUNRO,
Deputy Director of Agriculture, Coimbatore

II

Endorsement No. 943-F/28-1, Revenue, dated 31st July 1928.

[Agency—Development of Agriculture—Mr. Munro's report—
Letter from the Director of Agriculture, dated the 19th April 1928,
D. Dis. No. D/722 of 1927.]

Referred to the Board of Revenue for remarks.

(By order)

C. P. KARUNAKARA MENON,
Assistant Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement) (with a copy of the letter from the
Director of Agriculture and Mr. Munro's report).

III

**Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue
and Settlement), Mis. No. 612, dated the 28th February 1929.**

H. G. STOKES, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue.

Read—the following papers:—

(i)

Endorsement from Government, Revenue Department, No. 943-F/28-1,
dated 30th July 1928.

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(ii)

Letter from C. A. HENDERSON, Esq., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor
in Ganjam, dated Chatrapur, the 21st August 1928, D. Dis. No.
3524/26.

[Reference.—Board's Reference No. A. 3195/28-2, dated
the 9th August 1928.]

I have read Mr. Munro's report with great interest. From personal conversation with him I had anticipated some of it and commented on the subject in my administration report for 1927-28.

2. I have always been of opinion that the problem of marketing is the first thing to be considered in dealing with questions of increased or improved cultivation. It was this that led chiefly to my condemnation of my predecessor's fruit garden at Bodigumma Hill near Lingagoda [paragraph (9) (v) of Mr. Munro's report]. The nearest market for fancy fruit is Calcutta. I regret that Mr. Munro was not allowed sufficient time to enable him to see the orange growing in the Parlakimedi Maliahs. Yet even here the market is occasionally glutted.

3. I think it would be feasible to start some form of agricultural teaching in the training school at G. Udayagiri. It would, in my opinion, be of more practical value than some at any rate of the subjects they are called upon to study. And the knowledge might in course of time filter down. But the teacher would have to be an exceptionally good man. I am not yet certain whether a similar scheme is required for or could be started at Serango.

Paragraph 10 (c).—I have commented on the general ignorance of the malaria carriers in this Agency in my administration report. It seems certainly probable that the paddy flats are the main source, but this cannot be said with certainty. In the copy of the report sent to me I find a marginal note against paragraph 6 (a) by the First Member of the Board. The water lying in the fields must have been an observation at G. Udayagiri of which it is a very recognizable picture. Water was standing in the paddy flats north of the bungalow there in March.

I was prepared to try some specimens of the African grasses myself at Chatrapur to see if they would make good. But I could not undertake to provide an irrigated nursery for 1,000 (*sic*) setts which were offered me from Hosur. And the missionaries at G. Udayagiri are too fully occupied with other branches of work to take up agricultural operations as propagandists. It is, in fact, very difficult to see how increased agricultural knowledge is to be disseminated otherwise than by a definite course of instruction at a training school, as suggested; and even then the process would

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probably be very slow. A little has been done in the way of making vegetable gardens at schools and police stations; but the dignity of labour is unknown and the necessity for it, I fear, inadequately appreciated. It has to be repeated that the desire for improvement in all forms of agriculture must come first and chiefly from the agriculturist.

(iii)

Letter from J. B. BROWN, Esq., I.C.S., Government Agent, East Godavari, dated the 27th August 1928.

[Board's Reference No. A. 3195/28-2, dated 9th August 1928.]

I have the honour to state that Mr. Munro did not visit the East Godavari Agency and his remarks appear to be based on the conditions obtaining in Ganjam and Vizagapatam Agencies.

2. I have discussed the question with the Assistant Agents Polavaram and Bhadrachalam. The important fruit crop is oranges which are grown in the interior of the Chodavaram and Yellavaram divisions. The places are beyond the reach of metalled roads and are very malarial. Under existing conditions it is not practicable to develop this particular crop. The popular superstition is that these oranges carry malaria and this militates against the development of markets for them.

3. The development of agriculture cannot profitably be undertaken until transport facilities are provided by opening up new roads, measures for protection against malaria are undertaken and the general level of education is raised.

(iv)

Letter from G. T. H. BRACKEN, Esq., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated 2nd October 1928, R.C. No. 798/28-G-1.

[Reference.—Board's Reference No. 3195/28-2, dated 9th August 1928.]

I have the following remarks to submit on Mr. Munro's report.

The time allotted for Mr. Munro's deputation was quite inadequate for him to obtain a real knowledge of the Agencies. Considering the limited time at his disposal, Mr. Munro's observations seem to me remarkably accurate so far as they went and his conclusions generally sound.

2. The report rather conveys the impression that the whole of the Agency is a plateau 1,000—3,000 feet high and that the inhabitants are all backward and uncivilized. Though this is in the main true of Ganjam, it is only partly true of Vizagapatam and still less true of East Godavari which contains a considerable area of semi-plains country. Unfortunately Mr. Munro had no time to visit the Godavari Agency or he might have modified some of his conclusions.

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In the latter two Agencies there are a large number of villages which practise settled cultivation both wet and dry, and some of them in Godavari have been surveyed and settled. In these villages conditions approximate to those in the plains and I can see no reason why the activities of the Agricultural Department should not be extended to at least these semi-plains areas at once.

Failing the appointment of Agricultural Demonstrators, the suggestion that selected officers of the Revenue Department may be given a course of agricultural training is worth consideration.

3. I do not think the training of schoolmasters in agricultural methods is likely to result in much practical results except in a few exceptional cases, but the curriculum of Agency schools might be better adapted to Agency conditions.

4. I agree with Mr. Munro that the first problem to be faced is that of malaria. No serious development of most parts of the Agency can be expected until malaria is to some extent controlled. I would suggest in particular that experiments be made in the cultivation of the clovers and other fodder crops which Sir William Willcox has recommended as producing conditions unfavourable to malaria as in the quotation made by Mr. Munro. I am attempting an experiment in this direction in connexion with the anti-malarial operations in Gudem Agency, but I find I need a trained agriculturist to conduct the operations with any real hope of permanent results. I am shortly submitting a report on the anti-malaria operations sanctioned in G.O. Mis. No. 832, P.H., dated 6th April 1928, and will suggest the appointment of an Agricultural Demonstrator to be stationed at Lammasingi. From there he will be able to supervise experiments in the four centres selected for anti-malaria work, investigate general agricultural conditions in different types of Agency villages and examine further the possibilities of citrus fruits.

5. As regards plaintain products and fruit trees, the Government have recently granted an area of 350 acres near Lammasingi (G.O. Mis. No. 1027, Revenue, dated 10th May 1928).

The experiments made by the lessees in coffee cultivation and fruit-growing will give valuable data for future development. Incidentally I may remark that the rainfall statistics of Lammasingi are quite untrustworthy. I find that the rain-gauge is situated in a thick garden overgrown by trees and that the schoolmaster who furnishes the figures does not really understand the measurements. I should judge that the figures in Mr. Munro's report are lower than the real rainfall. I have selected a site for a new rain-gauge, provision for which will I hope be made, and entrusted the registration of rainfall to the Health Inspector now stationed at Lammasingi.

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6. I agree generally with the conclusions in Mr. Munro's summary except in so far as he underestimates the extent of established methods of agriculture especially in East Godavari district.

Resolution—Mis. No. 612, dated the 28th February 1929.

Submitted to Government.

2. The Board agrees with the views expressed at the Agency Conference held at Waltair on the 9th and 10th February 1929, a copy of which is enclosed.

(True extract)

B. G. HOLDSWORTH,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with a copy of the Resolution No. 20 passed at the Conference.

ENCLOSURE.

Resolution No. 20 passed by the Agency Conference held at Waltair in February 1929.

20. *A consideration of Mr. Munro's report.*—(1) The Conference supports Mr. Munro's practical suggestions regarding cattle-breeding, etc., in paragraph 11 of his report. The Conference agrees with Mr. Munro that annual crops cereals, industrial crops fruit especially oranges and limes are most suited to the Agency. In general, the conclusions of paragraphs 8, 9 and 10 are accepted.

(2) Further it suggests that there should be a staff of Agricultural Demonstrators and one demonstration farm in each Agency. The activities of the staff should be confined to those parts of the Agencies where the population is more intelligent and more likely to benefit from instruction. In this respect the Conference differs from Mr. Munro. The farms would serve as places where selected men of the Agency staff could be sent for instructional purposes; the men would be selected with reference to the interest and capacity they show in that direction.

(3) The question of agricultural teaching in schools might be left to future development but the curriculum of the schools should be given some kind of agricultural bias.

(4) The Conference notes with approval Mr. Munro's remarks about the importance of organizing markets. Marketing facilities will follow the opening up of roads and this aspect of the matter will be considered more in detail in items of the agenda dealing with communications.

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IV

**Official Memorandum No. 1295-III/29, Development,
dated 23rd March 1929.**

[Reference.—Letter from the Director of Agriculture, D. Dis. No. D-722/27, dated 19th April 1928—Mr. Munro's report—Agency.]

An extract from the proceedings of the Agency Conference so far as it relates to Mr. Munro's report is forwarded to the Director of Agriculture who is requested to offer his remarks on the suggestions contained in paragraph 2 thereof.

(By order)

M. C. B. KOMAN,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Agriculture with extract.

V

Letter from R. D. ANSTEAD, Esq., C.I.E., M.A., Director of Agriculture, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated Camp, Ootacamund, the 26th April 1929, D. Dis. No. D. 556/29.

With reference to Government Memorandum No. 1295-III/29-1, dated 23rd March 1929, I have the honour to offer the following remarks.

2. If the Agency Conference has decided that work should go forward in spite of the difficulties which have been pointed out by Mr. Munro, I desire to impress upon Government the necessity for dealing with the problem in a sound manner from the very beginning. If this is not done, no good will result. I would point to the derelict coffee station, Lammasingi, as a standing example of what should *not* be done.

3. In the first place, it is necessary to realize that no demonstration can be done until we have something to demonstrate and are quite sure that that something is correct. All demonstrations must be preceded by careful research and experiment. The first thing to do, therefore, is to establish one or more experiment stations in suitable localities to examine and obtain information upon the following points:—

- (a) Suitable methods of growing various crops under the conditions obtaining in the Agency,
- (b) suitable rotations of crops,
- (c) suitable manures,

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- (d) suitable treatment for permanent crops, and
- (e) the necessity for irrigation.

On these points we have, at present, no information so far as the Agency is concerned, and therefore any talk of demonstration farms is premature as we have nothing to demonstrate. The difference between a demonstration farm and an experiment station and that it is essential to have the latter before the former is possible must be grasped, and if any permanent good is to be done unless results on which we can depend are first obtained on experiment and research stations mistakes are certain to be committed and such mistakes would make future work still more difficult and would be worse than leaving matters as they are at present.

4. Each of the experiment stations must include dry crops, paddy, and permanent crops like limes, oranges, mangoes, etc. I would suggest the following areas as a minimum for each station:—under dry crops 25 acres, paddy rain-fed and swamp 15 acres, and citrus and other fruits 10 acres—a total of 50 acres.

5. It will be necessary to have really sound men in charge of these stations with a knowledge of the language. Where these men are to be found it is difficult to say. We have all too few men now in the department really capable of taking charge of experiment stations and few of these are Telugus. Those in charge of our existing experiment stations cannot possibly be spared. It would be a pity to waste the good well trained men we have now got in malarial places where the chances of doing really good work are vague and not nearly so promising as they are in the plains where we have already made considerable advance. It will, I think, be admitted that the work we are already doing should not be checked or in any way sacrificed to the Agency.

6. This being so, the Agency stations and their staff will have to be gradually built up. The best way to do this is for the Agency Conference to select six men immediately to be sent to the Agricultural College in July next for training, with scholarships, if necessary, and on the distinct understanding that after taking their B.Sc. Ag. degrees they will return to the Agency and be posted on the experiment stations there. The College course takes three years so that no time should be lost if this plan is to be adopted. In the meanwhile, sites for the stations may be selected, the land acquired, and the stations generally got ready for work. After this, I would suggest that two men per annum are chosen in a similar way and sent to the College in order to maintain staff. It should be realized at the very beginning that in this locality it will be necessary to have a big leave reserve as there are bound to be casualties due to malaria.

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7. The first thing to do after getting the experiment stations started will be to study as closely as possible the local agriculture and conditions and correlate these with experiments tried out on the stations. This will give time for the local men to settle down and get to know their work and the local conditions thoroughly. It is quite useless to send raw-graduates straight from College into the districts and expect them to do any good. They must have preliminary training on a farm to learn the work which they will have to do.

8. When the stations have been running for some years and the staff have been trained and have thoroughly learned the local conditions and their relation to the results of experiments conducted on the farms sufficient knowledge will have been acquired to utilise it for instructional purposes and actual demonstrations can then begin and only then.

9. I am convinced that if any permanent good is to be done and effort and energy not frittered away this is the only way in which work can be taken up in the Agency and that it is quite useless trying to do anything in a hurry. As I have said before, we have no staff which we can send out at once into the Agency and even if we had we have nothing to demonstrate and therefore we could do no good at all.

10. If Government agree with my views, as I trust they will, I would point out that no provision has been made in my re-organization scheme or in my ten-year programme submitted with my letter R.O.C. No. A. 662/28, dated 29th August 1928,* for work of this sort and it must be provided for in the budget of 1930-31 quite separately and in addition to the programme laid down in my letter. In this connection, I would call attention to paragraph 170 of my letter quoted above in which I stress the point that the programme of work therein laid down, and which has now been accepted by Government, to have the first call on such funds as can be spared and that it should not be altered or detracted from to find money for other schemes and if at any time during the next ten years covered by my programme it is decided to take up any work not included in it then the funds for doing so must be provided as an extra item. These Agency proposals appear to me to be a case in point and if they are to be taken up, I would request that the money for it be found as an extra allotment in 1930-31 over and above that forecasted in my programme.

* Not printed.

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VI

**Official Memorandum No. 1295 III/29-2, Development,
dated 4th June 1929.**

[Letter from the Director of Agriculture, D. Dis. No. D. 556/29, dated 26th April 1929—Mr. Munro's report on the Agency.]

In paragraph 6 of his letter read above the Director suggests that six men should be trained at the agriculture college for work in the Agency. The result of this would be that no work could be started there for at least three years. The Government consider that experimental work in the Agency is urgent and likely to prove of great value and they cannot therefore agree to its postponement for that period. In the other departments of Government, permanent officers of the regular service are posted to the Agency for a term of years and it is not clear why a similar course should not be followed in this case also. The Government are also unable to understand the statement of the Director that he is unable to spare any men for the Agency and that by deputing his men for the Agency the work in the other parts will be sacrificed. The Director is requested to reconsider the question and explain the situation more clearly.

A. McG. C. TAMPOE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Agriculture.

VII

Letter from G. R. HILSON, Esq., B.Sc., Officiating Director of Agriculture, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated Camp, Hosur, the 12th October 1929, D. Dis. No. D. 877/29.

I have the honour to reply to Memorandum No. 1295-III/29-2, dated the 4th June 1929.

2. I regret that I have not been able to reply to this reference sooner as I took charge at a very busy time and as I am still in process of finding out exactly what is going on in the department, a complete knowledge of which is necessary if an exhaustive reply to the memorandum in question is to be given.

3. I am in entire agreement with the views expressed by Mr. Anstead in his letter No. D. 556/29, dated the 26th April 1929.

We have not yet got anything like the number of Telugu men that we require for work in the Plains, where we are in a position to carry out propaganda work which is not the case in the Agency. If an experimental station is to be opened in the Agency immediately we shall have to withdraw men from the tracts in which we are

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already at work in order to man this station. We shall, therefore, increase the shortage which is already bad enough and we shall be working entirely contrary to our own declared policy of concentrating our energies and not to dissipate them.

4. Conditions in the Agency are not nearly so severe as they are in the Ceded districts or in parts of Coimbatore district. There are two lines of work crying out for immediate attention (a) the improvement of agriculture in areas where the soil is light and the rainfall low and precarious, e.g., Anantapur district, and (b) the determination of the best use to make of water on the light well drained soils to be found in Coimbatore and Salem districts. These, I submit with due deference, are items of greater urgency than the opening of a station in the Agency. The latter of these two items of work will, in fact, produce results which will be of value in the Agency when work is started there.

5. I therefore request that the Government will be pleased to adopt the suggestion made by Mr. Anstead in paragraph 6 of his letter which I have quoted.

VIII

**Official Memorandum No. 4730-III/29-1, Development,
dated 13th November 1929.**

[Reference—Letter from the Director of Agriculture, D. Dis. No. D. 722/27, dated 19th April 1928—Mr. Munro's report on the Agency.]

The Director of Agriculture is requested to offer his remarks at a very early date in consultation with the Director of Veterinary Services on the suggestion contained in paragraph 11 of Mr. Munro's report regarding the stationing of Kangayam bulls in selected villages under the control of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons.

The reference may be treated as very urgent.

S. V. RAMAMURTI,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Agriculture.

Copy to the Director of Veterinary Services.

IX

Letter from G. R. HILSON, Esq., B.Sc., Officiating Director of Agriculture, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated Camp, Poosa, the 5th December 1929, D. Dis. No. D. 1779/29.

I have the honour to refer to Memorandum No. 4730-III/29-1, dated the 13th November 1929.

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2. I have discussed this matter with the Director of Veterinary Services. We are of opinion that the bulls should be stationed near veterinary institutions. There is at present only one such institution at Jeypore. Therefore, for the present, only one bull can be placed at stud in the Agency tract.

Copy to the Director of Veterinary Services.

X

Official Memorandum No. 4730 III-29/2, dated 14th December 1929.

[Reference—Letter from the Director of Agriculture, dated 5th December 1929, D. Dis. No. D. 1779/29.]

In the above letter it is stated that breeding bulls could be stationed only near veterinary institutions and that there being only one such institution at Jeypore only one bull could be placed at stud in the Agency tract. The Government observe that there are three veterinary dispensaries in the Agency at Jeypore, Bhadrachalam and Polavaram and four touring veterinary assistants with headquarters at Russellkonda, Koraput, Bhadrachalam and Polavaram. It is not understood why the bulls should not be stationed at all these institutions or kept in charge of important ryots or with co-operative societies in the Agency and the touring veterinary assistants asked to supervise them. The Director of Agriculture is requested to offer his remarks on the above suggestions at a very early date in consultation with the Director of Veterinary Services. One bull for the whole of the Agency will hardly be enough. Mr. Munro recommended that sixteen bulls should be stationed.

This may be treated as very urgent.

S. V. RAMAMURTI,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Agriculture.

XI

Letter from the Director of Agriculture, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated the 20th December 1929, R.O.C. No. D. 1954/29.

I have the honour to refer to Memorandum No. 4730-III/29-2, dated the 14th December 1929, Mr. Munro's suggestion was that sixteen bulls should be placed at stud in the Vizagapatam and Ganjam Agencies. I therefore limited my consideration of this proposal to those two Agencies. As Jeypore is the only place in either of these Agencies at which there is Veterinary institution there was only one place to suggest.

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2. It now appears that Godavari Agency is to be considered. This being so I have no objection to bulls being placed at Bhadrachalam and Polavaram. We have already a bull at Koraput and Russellkonda is not in the agency.

3. This provides for three bulls. If three more are required then they will have to be placed in charge of co-operative societies which can be trusted to look after them. On this point I have no information.

Order—No. 246, Revenue, dated 8th February 1930.

Recorded.

2. The Agency Conference which met at Waltair in February 1929 considered Mr. Munro's report on the development of agriculture in the Agency tracts. The chief recommendations made by the conference were (1) that there should be a staff of agricultural demonstrators and one demonstration farm in each Agency, and (2) that a number of Kangayam bulls should be placed in selected villages in the Agency tracts. These recommendations are under the consideration of the Government and orders on them will issue separately in the Development Department.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

H. R. PATE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).
" Agent to the Governor, Ganjam.
" Vizagapatam.
" Government Agent, East Godavari.
" Development Department.
" Local Self-Government Department.
" Law and Education Department.
" Public Works and Labour Department.
" Secretary to the Legislative Council (with 175 copies).
Press.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Friday, the 28th March 1930.

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

PRESENT:

Usman Sahib Bahadur, <i>Kt.</i> , The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.	Lakshmana Reddi, Mr. G.
Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.	Leach, I.C.S., Mr. A. G.
Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.	Leech, Mr. A. J.
Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. H. G.	Luker, Mr. A. T.
Sabbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.	Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.	Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Seturatham Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.	Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Muniswami Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur B.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.	Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.).
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Nagan Gowda, Mr. B.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar, Mr. M.	Narasimha Rao, Mr. Mothay.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.	Narayanan Chettiyar Mr. Al. Ar.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.	Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Bhooshayya, Mr. P.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.	Raja of Kalikota.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.	Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.	Ramaachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Ramaachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Foulkes, Mr. R.	Ramalinga Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.	Ramamurti, I.C.S., Mr. S. V.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Rao Sahib P. J.	Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
Govinda Rao Nayudu, Rao Bahadur P.	Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Gray, C.B.E., I.C.S., Mr. J.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.	Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.	Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Harichandrudu Nayudu, Mr. A.	Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.	Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Hilton Brown, I.C.S.	Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
James, Mr. F. E.	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
John, Mr. V. Ch.	Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.	Siva Baj, Mr. N.
Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.	Soundara Pandian, Mr. W. P. A.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Srinivasa Rao, Mr. Nagar.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.	Srinivasan, Rao Sahib E.
Krishnan, Mr. K.	Subrahmanya Moopanaar, Mr. S.
Krishnaswami Ayyar, Diwan Bahadur Alladi.	Suryanarayana Ayyar, Mr. K. V.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.	Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib Syed.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.	Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
	Venkataramaia Nayudu, Rao Sahib Badeti.
	Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
	Wood, Mr. C. E.
	Zamindar of Singampatti.

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

I

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT *RE* PROSCRIPTION OF CERTAIN FILMS

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move that the business of the Council be adjourned for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, to wit, the recent orders of the Government of Madras proscribing the three cinema films depicting Mahatma Gandhi's march with volunteers in Gujerat."

The motion was duly seconded.

At this stage there was some doubt as to in which paper the order of the Government was published. Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao said that he saw it in the *Fort St. George Gazette* published on Tuesday last, and this was verified.

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"May I know, Sir, how it is urgent."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and the public are thereby deprived of the advantage of seeing the films."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I am speaking about the urgency of the motion, and not of its public importance."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The matter is urgent in this way that so long as the order continues to be in force the public are deprived of the advantage of seeing the march on the screen."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"If the public do not want to see a particular kind of cinema films?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That is left to the public to decide. (After a pause) I think the motion is in order. Does any member object?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB BAHADUR :—"I object."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Hon. Members who are in support of the motion will stand up in their places."

The hon. the President counted the number of persons and declared that since there were twenty members in support of the motion, the motion would be taken up at 4 p.m. to-day.

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I am afraid there are not twenty members."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"There is no objection for re-counting the number."

Again the members were asked to stand up in their places and the number was counted, and the hon. the President announced there were twenty members in favour of the motion.

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Once again I have to remind you of one thing. There is a party to-day at 5 p.m., and so if the debate is to go on till 6 p.m., I fear we shall not be able to attend it."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I do remember that function; and I am sure the House will show the courtesy of closing the debate at 5 o'clock."

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II

FURTHER DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR 1930-31.

(1) DEMAND VI—IRRIGATION.

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 75,000 under Demand VI—Irrigation. The object of the grant is two-fold, a sum of Rs. 15,000 is to be spent towards improvements to the Red Hills Tank, and a sum of Rs. 60,000 for carrying out improvements to the Cauvery-Vennar regulators. These have been explained in the note circulated among the members of the House.

"Hon. Members are well aware that during the last three or four years the water-supply in the City of Madras has been found to be insufficient, and that it is usual in order to increase the storage of water to raise the full tank level by means of a turf bund one and a half feet high on low level weir. The proposal is to raise this weir permanently; in consequence of this measure it is necessary to acquire some land on the fore-shore of the tank. Further it is desired to stop the leakages that now exists in the bund of the tank.

"The improvements to the Cauvery-Vennar regulators are rendered necessary by the acceptance of the recommendation of the Cauvery Committee, that in future all floods should be passed down the Coleroon and not allowed into the Cauvery and Vennar channels. This has increased the height of water at the regulators from 9 feet to 16½ feet, and so it has been found necessary to strengthen the apron of the regulators on its upper side so as to prevent the flood water undermining their foundations. For these reasons I move these grants may be made."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, I move—

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,000 for improvements to the Red Hills Tank by Rs. 100.'

To discuss whether the turf bund should be replaced by permanently raising the F.T.L.; why the further acquisition of land is necessary and whether it is right; and whether all this should be done before reaching a proper settlement with the ryots under the ayacut.

"Sir, I am not an expert in irrigation, and I do not presume to speak with the authority of an expert. All the same, Sir, from the commonsense point of view it appears to me that this grant is asked for more in the interests of the City of Madras than in the interests of the ryots who have been suffering under the Red Hills Tank ayacut.

"I do not really understand, Sir, whether it is the intention of the Government to raise the whole bund of the tank or to raise only such portion as was hitherto subject to the raising of a turf bund. It is said here that the provision has been made for a plus 47'67 whereas now it is 44'17 and the raised F.T.L. is expected to be 46'17. It is now suggested that it should be raised 1'5 feet high. It is also stated that the turf bund that is now being annually raised is 1'5. Sir, in regard to these turf bunds my experience is that you raise a turf bund when you want more water and you do not allow the raising of such a turf bund when there is plenty of water in the

[Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao] [28th March 1930]

tank and the bund cannot resist the force of the water that is already in the tank. Now, Sir, it is here stated that it is for the purpose of safety. If it is for the purpose of safety of the tank I should have expected that the whole bund would be raised equally with this. It appears to me that it is not also a correct measure in so far as the interests of the ryots are concerned. A turf bund is raised, Sir, to the extent to which it has to be raised under the local conditions. It does not necessarily always mean that it should be raised to the same level. It is sometimes a little more and sometimes a little less according to the exigencies of the situation. Therefore the replacing of the system of turf bund by another solid bund does not appear to me to be either in the interests of the safety of the bund or in the interests of the ryots concerned.

(At this stage Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu occupied the chair.)

"It is quite possible and it is estimated that there will be more water remaining in the tank and therefore the supply of water may be more helpful to the City of Madras but if the tank is endangered there is no likelihood of water remaining there.

"The second point is with regard to the further acquisition of land. Sir, hitherto it is stated the turf bund was being raised annually. When a turf bund is raised some more land must have been submerged under water and the extent of the land submerged by the turf bund will probably be equivalent to the land that may be submerged by building an equal structure. I do not see why if the acquisition of land was not necessary hitherto it becomes necessary now? I should request the hon. the Revenue Member to throw a little more light upon that point.

"Then with regard to the third point, it was discussed on the floor of this House. The question was raised by my Friend, Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliyar, the then member for Chingleput on the 9th August 1929 and even a point of order was raised on behalf of the City of Madras. The hon. the President was good enough to allow the member to go on and what the member said was that the ryots were suffering and that no settlement was come to with them by the Government and therefore he said that a supplementary grant should not be allowed until the Government came to an agreement with the ryots on the matter. I now understand that the matter has gone in some cases before courts of law and that cases are pending. Therefore I cannot touch on the merits of the case as such. But I am quite sure that the Government realize that they cannot help the City of Madras to the disadvantage of the ryots until either they do away with cultivation under the tank or they are able to come to a proper agreement with the ryots there. I know that my friends who represent the City of Madras will be against me. I know they will put in strong pleas on behalf of the Government in this affair because the Corporation is also involved; but I am sure that any one in this House will be able to appreciate the point of view that the ryots' interests should be equally safeguarded with the interests of the population of the city. The ryots are groaning under the weight of city claims. I myself had the opportunity of visiting Red Hills about the year 1927-28, when I first came into this Council, and I found that certain portions of the crops were withering. The whole complaint that the ryots made was want of water and that real facilities had not been given to them. The Government had been almost callous in regard to the demands of the ryots. There

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is some reason for that callousness. I do not want to question the motive of the Government because I know that they properly feel that they should do something for the City of Madras. I do not want to say that the thing should not be set right for the City of Madras but it is equally the duty of the Government to look to the interests of the ryots also. Therefore if the Government are going to plead the interests of the city as an excuse, I should not allow this question to rest here. I should request the hon. the Revenue Member to withdraw this grant and not press it now because I feel that when he has come to a settlement with the ryots it will be time for him to take up the question of this grant. Till then I shall feel that it will be a grave injustice to the ryots concerned. Even if the matter is in courts of law it is not very difficult. The Government is in a position to come to terms with the ryots. Therefore, while I do not want to place any obstacle in the way of good water-supply to the City of Madras, I beg of those who represent Madras to realize this: that the rights of the cultivators under the Red Hills tanks should be respected, their convenience should be looked to and the Government should be forced to work out for the ryots what is really needed.

"My second motion is—

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,000 for improvements to the Cauvery-Vennar regulators by Rs. 100'

for discussing the policy involved in the further demand.

"Sir, you are aware that the law relating to further demands is clearly not in favour of the Government. Supplementary demands under which these must come can be moved only under certain contingencies and this question was raised as early as 1921. It was pointed out by the then President that though the letter of the law as it stood did not allow of these demands being moved, he was exercising his functions under Standing Order No. 79; he was relying on Parliamentary practice and in giving that ruling he stuck to certain positions which have to be examined when we take a grant of this kind into consideration. Let me first state the position taken up by Sir Charles Todhunter, the then Finance Member. Speaking on a further demand in 1921, he said—

'As I read the rules, there is no period of time prescribed for the moving of a demand for grant by a member of the Government. We have during the last few days been discussing the demands that were put up in the first instance and sundry of them have been disallowed. What we are now trying to do is to make use of the money that the Council has thus saved. If we do not do that now, we must wait to do it till August.'

"He referred to the practice in the earlier Councils before the Reforms. He said he had then the right to present an amended budget after the budget had been discussed. Sir, out of that practice he wanted to infer the new practice and he was saying that with the moneys that the Council saved in voting on the original budget, he would come to the vote of the House for such new urgent demands practically to carry an amended budget. That was the plea put forward by the hon. Member at that time and the President in giving his ruling specifically stated that demands for further grants should be moved after the budget was dealt with. When it is clear that the amount voted is insufficient or when changes not contemplated involving more expenditure arise, for such of the demands as are very urgent, the President may place the machinery of the Council at the disposal of the Government to get them passed. I do not want to question that ruling at

[Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao] [28th March 1930]

present. There are already rulings that were given by one President and supported by the present President—in 1927–28 the present President supported this ruling. I do not want therefore to ask for a ruling now. But, Sir, here this is not a case of an amended budget at all. It is not a suggestion that the money saved out of the budget appropriations will be utilized for this purpose. I want further to emphasize two points that arise out of that ruling. They are: firstly, that the matter should be urgent; and secondly, it should be such as to come under a new service that could not be brought under the budget. Now, Sir, with regard to the second demand that is being made here, I want to point out that this is as old as February 1925. Sanction was given in February 1925 for Rs. 44,750 for improvements to the Cauvery-Vennar regulators. Subsequently there was a Committee called the Cauvery Committee and it submitted a report. It is not stated what the date of that report was. Later on, the Chief Engineer considered that the work was of urgent importance. When he did consider it is not clear from the note. Now the estimate has risen from Rs. 29,124 to Rs. 1,72,700. It cannot be said that there was a vote of this House. The ruling is clear. In the case of demands on which there is a vote which is insufficient, the Government has a right, according to the ruling of the President, to come before the House for a further demand. But here there is nothing mentioned as to the vote of the House this year. No vote has been taken upon this subject. The Government comes afresh at this stage and the only authority on which they do so is because the Chief Engineer considers the scheme to be very urgent. I therefore feel that even according to the ruling laid down by the President the Government is not right. Moreover this is a service that was contemplated long long ago in 1925. Therefore the Government cannot rise in its place and say that it is very urgent. I object to a demand like this for this reason: that the safety for the House lies in the fact that there is a budget presented to it every year and that the further demands are limited. That is why the law is clear that further demands of this nature should not be made upon this House. The practice obtaining in other provinces is also clear. They have no practice of making further demands. I feel, Sir, that the policy underlying this further grant is an indication of the inroad upon the privileges of this House. This House must have a control upon the demands of the Government, and the control is best exercised by sticking to the law as far as possible. Sir, we are not free, as the British House of Commons is free, to manage our own affairs. Our machinery is in the hands of the bureaucracy. Therefore, we should have a perfect control over further demands and without it, Sir, it is not possible for us to exercise our rights as the representatives of the people. I think, Sir, that this demand is wrong in principle and that the Government should automatically withdraw it and come up with it at a later stage, if they choose, and not press it at present. This further demand, according to my reading of the situation, is wrong in principle and I hope, Sir, that this motion will be accepted."

11-30
a. m.

* Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have great pleasure in seconding the reduction motion so ably moved by my friend Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao. Sir, the dispute between the ryots under the Red Hills tank and the Government has been the subject of keen controversy for over a decade. But till now the Government have not chosen to come to terms or offer any hopeful suggestion for settlement with the ryots. I think

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that the House is entitled to say 'Whatever you may do in the ordinary budget, we know what to do when the matter comes up before us at least for further grants'. Mr. President, Sir, I know the matter has been agitating the minds of the ayacutdars under the Red Hills tank. Several conferences were held and Government officers were also present. The hon. the Minister for Public Health was appointed as the president of a committee to go into the question. Several meetings have been held but no final settlement has been come to. Mr. President, Sir, the interests of the Madras Corporation are certainly to be considered. I do not lag behind any other member of this House in my anxiety to provide an excellent water-supply to the City of Madras. There is one excellent way of doing it, namely, to pay up the ryots and the ayacutdars under the Red Hills tank. The policy of the Government has been to please the ayacutdars and the Corporation of Madras; unfortunately their policy has been one of drifting; so much so, that neither the Corporation nor the ayacutdars are pleased. A number of ayacutdars have had recourse to Civil Courts. I therefore do not propose to go into the merits of this controversy; but I would simply invite the attention of the hon. the Member for Revenue that this matter should be settled as soon as possible so that we may have some kind of satisfaction that, after all, the rights of all parties have been settled."

"Sir, the proposal now is to put up a permanent bund in the place of the turf bund. The turf bund is a bund which is put up from time to time for exigencies of circumstances. It may be of any dimension, one foot, one foot and a half and so forth. But when a permanent masonry bund is to be put up, the interests of the ryot ought to be consulted. We have a regularly constituted association of the Red Hills tank ayacutdars and I should like to know from the hon. the Member for Revenue whether the association had been consulted and their opinions obtained, whether any publicity was given to the construction of a masonry bund in place of the turf bund. Without going into these questions, by way of coming up with a grant we should not commit the House to a policy of permanent construction which will seriously affect the interests of the ayacutdars. Therefore, I have great pleasure in commending the reduction motion of my friend Mr. Harisarvottama Rao for the acceptance of the House."

* Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, the Corporation of Madras realized the claims of the ayacutdars of the Red Hills tank. In fact, Sir, there was a resolution of the Madras Corporation requesting the Government to acquire the ayacut lands. Sir, ever since the Government took up the Red Hills tank project for the supply of water to the City, there has been the grievances of the ayacutdars. Many a time, representations were made and the Government had been passing orders on them periodically. In 1908, the Government accepted to supply water to the following extent; water for first crop for 7,500 acres, for second crop 3,200 acres. Then, Sir, when the demand for the city became greater, the Government was not able to do so. They issued a Government Order that that Madras supply would be the first charge, the first crop supply would be the second charge and the second crop supply would be the third charge. Even then they were unable to fulfil the Government Order and they issued another Government Order that a supply could only be had when the tank level was plus 44.56, (i.e.,) when the water reached full tank level and that supply would be cut off when the level fell down to plus 38 feet or so. So long ago

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as 1908, Mr. H. D. Taylor suggested that a solution of the difficulty could only be made by acquiring the ayacut lands and selling them for dry cultivation. Last time, Sir, when there was an adjournment motion here, the hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan, the Chief Minister, I think, told that if the water for both irrigation and for the purposes of supply for the city was not sufficient, he would see that the lands were acquired. Now, Sir, in spite of the tank level being raised by 1.5 feet and in spite of raising the level of the Tambarambakkam dam and in spite of the widening of the upper supply channel, I do not think that the tank will be able to supply both the city and the villages. Therefore, Sir, I request the Government to acquire the lands and thus give the Corporation the monopoly of water from the Red Hills tank. Sir, the Government say that they are the absolute owners of the tank, and the Corporation is only a customer. The Corporation pays for the water. Whose duty is it to repair the tank? Obviously, it is the duty of the Government. The resolution of the Government of India of 1869 also recognizes that the Corporation is only a customer; and so, Sir, it is the duty of the Government to carry out repairs. But the Corporation pays a moiety because it is forced to do it. It cannot help doing it. Otherwise the Corporation will have to suffer. It is by an act of coercion, rather of extortion, that the Corporation is forced to pay the moiety. Sir, in conclusion, I would request the Government to acquire the lands near the Red Hills tank and give the benefit of the water of the tank to the city and city alone."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg leave to say a few words with regard to what my friend Mr. Harisavottama Rao took objection to regarding the grant of Rs. 60,000 for improvements to the Cauvery-Vennar channel. I think, Sir, this demand is intended to give effect to the recommendations of the Cauvery committee. The Cauvery committee was constituted as a result of a motion on the floor of this House by Mr. Mudaliyar of Mannargudi. I think my friend, Diwan Bahadur Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, had a great deal to do with it. The reason for the delay was owing to the fact that the recommendations made by the committee were not very urgent and very necessary at the time. But now they want to give effect to the recommendation of the committee as the works, as they at present stand, could not stand the floods. If it is to be delayed not only will the present work suffer, but also on account of the inability to resist the flood pressure, there will be heavy losses and there will not be possibility of completing these works even at this cost. I should impress my friend that if there is to be any delay in the construction, loss is sure to occur and to avoid the existing works being washed away by the floods and for strengthening the same, I would only ask that the recommendation of the committee be given effect to. That is my only point."

*Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I do not know what objection my hon. friend can take to the demand that is now made. I think that the works are urgently necessary and if constructed they will be in the interests of the ryots."

"Regarding the question of acquisition of lands under the Red Hills tank, the cost of the land is so exorbitantly high, that I think the Government can find out some cheaper means for meeting the requirements of water supply for the city."

11-45 a. m. "I do not think that there is any justification for this motion and it will be impossible for the Government to accede to the request. I do not think

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that the time has come yet for thinking of acquisition, while there are the other possibilities for increasing the storage capacity of the Red Hills tank and getting more water. Already the supply channel has been widened and I expect that it will be possible for Government to increase the capacity of the Sholavaram tank also. Government have not exhausted all the sources of increasing the water-supply and it is too early to think of purchasing the ayacut lands at an exorbitant cost."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—"I did not object to the F.T.L. being raised by 1.5 feet."

*The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"Mr. President, Sir, I think the last speaker has met to a very large extent the criticisms that have been offered in connexion with the action of Government to increase the storage capacity of the Red Hills tank. He pointed out that the cost of acquisition of the ayacut lands would be very expensive and that Government have not exhausted all other methods of improving the supply of water. Towards the close of his speech he also said that the storage capacity of the Sholavaram tank could also be improved; that is a matter, which I will look into. Whether the lands are acquired or not it seems to me that the Government should do what it can to improve the capacity of the Red Hills tank. If you look at the problem from the point of view of the City of Madras, it seems to me that the two questions are quite distinct as to whether we should acquire land or supplement the source of supply of water."

As regards this particular further demand I can assure hon. Members that I should have been only too pleased to have included these demands in the ordinary budget. But in the case of the Red Hills tank the estimates have been received in January 1930 and the Corporation of Madras has agreed to pay half the cost and has included a provision accordingly in its budget for 1930-31. It seems to me that the Government should do what they can to provide the other half of the cost although it was impossible to include the demand in the ordinary budget.

"As regards the second item, that of providing for certain improvements to the Cauvery-Vennar regulators hon. Members will observe that the original estimate included four items. The first of them is to have reinforced concrete breast walls in the arch openings of the vents. I think hon. Members are aware of the situation of the Grand Anicut. It is at the eastern end of the Srirangam island. On the north side of the island is the Coleroon and on the south side is the Cauvery. The Grand Anicut runs east and west between the Coleroon and the Cauvery practically in continuation of the Srirangam island. From the east end of the Grand Anicut there are situated from North to South, at right angles to the Grand Anicut, the Cauvery regulators, the Vennar regulators and the regulators of the Grand Canal under the Cauvery-Mettur project. In accordance with the recommendations of the Cauvery Committee it was decided to divert the flood waters through the Coleroon; I need not here explain the reasons why these recommendations were accepted by the Government. It was necessary in consequence to stop the flow of water over the top of the shutters. That raised the height of water from 9 feet to 16½ feet and increased the pressure on the regulator. Further there have been constructed recently some scouring sluices at the eastern end of the Grand Anicut between Coleroon and Cauvery. The effect of these scouring sluices is to induce a strong current along the apron on the upstream side of the regulators. The Chief Engineer carried out the first three of the items in the original estimate and then decided to wait for a year or two to see

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whether further measures were necessary to carry out the recommendations of the Cauvery Committee. The Chief Engineer has finally decided that the works mentioned in the present revised estimates must be carried out as soon as possible in order to protect the regulators. The revised estimate was received by Government on the 1st February this year and it was therefore impossible to include the provision in the budget estimates."

The motion was put and negatived.

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

(2) DEMAND XI—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—SECRETARIATS (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. 24,700 under Demand XI—General Administration—Secretariats—Reserved.'

"The reasons for this are explained in the note which is in the hands of hon. Members. The Madras Services Commission was brought into being with effect from 3rd January and it was decided that besides certain work hitherto done by the Staff Selection Board they should also undertake work connected with the recruitment to many other Government services. The Staff Selection Board had necessarily to restrict itself to recruitment carried in the Madras City. Under the Act the Public Services Commission is allowed one thousand rupees per month for expenditure on office establishment and other expenses and any addition to that sum must be subject to the vote of the House. I therefore beg to move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,700."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"This demand is out of order because any expenditure to be incurred by the Public Services Commission cannot come for the vote of the House. It was clearly understood, Sir, at the time the Bill was being discussed that any control over the Public Services Commission could be exercised by this House only when the report was presented to it. The then Finance Member, Sir Thomas Moir, speaking at the time on this question said, specifically in his speech: 'The question really is whether this House should have an opportunity annually to discuss the operations and defects of the Commission. I feel sure that such a question cannot be raised and centred round poor low-paid clerks.' (That particular section referred to a thousand rupees for the pay of establishments including contingencies.)"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"This grant also includes establishment."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Therefore I hold that you should rule this out of order for the reason that this cannot come to the vote of the House specifically, because it is a provision made under a distinct law. In discussing that law it was understood that the expenses of that body would not be brought to the vote of the House. The issue of control by vote of estimates was specifically raised; it was opposed and defeated by the Government. Mr. Satyamurti moved on the 12th August 1929 that clause 7 be omitted. In that connexion, Sir, the hon. the Finance Member then held 'that if any section of this House feels at any time that it has a grievance as regards the actions of the Commission and should have an opportunity to consider the operations of the Commission during the past year, I think it would be much better that, as we do in the case of the Report of the Public Accounts Committee, we provide that the Commission should make a report annually and

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that the report shall be placed on the table of the House for the consideration of which, irrespective of any resolution on the subject being successful in the ballot or not, a day shall be set apart.' In accordance with the promise he made he moved an amendment later that the report of the Public Services Commission be placed on the table of the House and an opportunity be given to discuss that report. Therefore I feel that this demand is clearly out of order. This House has nothing to do with the detailed administration of the Public Services Commission at the time of the estimates. As long as this body has nothing to do with the administration of the Public Services Commission as such the expenses of that body can never come to the vote of the House. It is not as if a grant is being made to the Public Services Commission."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Where is it mentioned that the grant is made for the Public Service Commission?"

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"It is a demand for the expenditure of the Commission."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Is there not a distinction between the two?"

"According to the Act, the expenditure is to be incurred by the Services Commission. We do not know whether the amount now demanded by the Government will be spent by the Government or by the Services Commission." 12 noon

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"The explanatory note makes it clear, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I read the note. I am not able to find that the Public Services Commission spends the amount."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Mr. President, Sir, section 7 of the Madras Services Commission Act clearly lays down :—

'It shall be lawful for the Commission and it is hereby empowered to employ such persons as it may deem necessary and incur expenditure for such employment as well as for contingencies, supplies and services and for other expenses connected with its work, up to an aggregate sum of one thousand rupees per mensem.'

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Mr. Harisarvottama Rao is attempting to point out the relevant passage in the note."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I refer to the second paragraph of the note, which says :

'The Commission will levy fees at suitable rates from candidates for clerical appointments as have been levied in the past by the Staff Selection Board and for appointments to the provincial and subordinate services or special posts. It is estimated that these fees will amount to or may gradually work up to the expenditure in excess of Rs. 12,000 per annum which the Commission will incur in connexion with such recruitment. The present financial rules, however, require that such fees should be credited to a separate receipts head in the budget and not to the head of expenditure from which the Madras Services Commission should meet its expenditure. It is therefore necessary to provide a corresponding credit to the expenditure head of the Commission, in addition to the Rs. 1,000 per mensem already provided under the Act. The latter amount is already fully utilized in maintaining the staff required in connexion with the performance by the Commission of the duties already being performed by it such as, for example, those contemplated in sections 8, 15 and 16 of the Act.'

"Now contrast these duties with the other duties which are mentioned in paragraph 1 of the note, which says :

'These duties postulate the holding of examinations and the grant of interviews to candidates at convenient centres in the Presidency, and involve expenditure upon a considerable staff in the Commission's office, travelling allowance to the President and Members of the Commission and also upon stationery and fees to examiners.'

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"These are all legitimate items of expenditure that are being mentioned as within the competence of the Services Commission. Besides the duties that are mentioned in sections 8, 15 and 16 of the Act, these duties have to be performed by the Services Commission, and in performing these duties the Services Commission has to exercise its discretion and spend the money. It is within the competence of the Commission to incur this expenditure. It is not as if the Government is spending the money."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Mr. Saldanha will continue his speech."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, I urge that this amount has to be spent not by the Government. The Government is not going to hold examinations, the Government is not going to collect the fees; all that will be done by the Services Commission, and the Government has nothing practically to do with the money except handing over a certain amount to the Services Commission. Sir, in spite of the pressure brought by the Members of this House at the Select Committee meetings and afterwards here, the Government were determined that this Council should have nothing to do with the voting of money for the Services Commission and they attained this purpose by providing Rs. 1,000 a month which was considered sufficient and thus they made the whole body practically untouchable by this House."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Please say, not votable. Because Government have conceded the right to the Council to review the Services Commission's report. So section 20 was added giving the power to the Council to examine the report."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"That section was added with a view to having some sort of supervision over them by this Council examining their work. But Government did not want that we should sanction any amount to be used by Services Commission. That is a greater power than reviewing the report laid on the table. Because what we wanted was that at least expenditure connected with the establishment and contingencies of the Commission should be voted by this House, as in the case of the High Court, by which we have some power of control. But the Government determinedly maintained that any expenditure in connexion with the Services Commission should be outside the control of the Council. The Government, I think, are, now precluded from bringing this demand before the House, as it is clearly an amount to be spent by the Commission."

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"So far as the note is concerned, it looked, when I read it, as if the amount would be placed at the disposal of the President of the Commission for expenditure. This is what is said in the explanatory note:

"These duties postulate the holding of examinations and the grant of interviews to candidates at convenient centres in the Presidency, and involve expenditure upon a considerable staff in the Commission's office, travelling allowance to the President and Members of the Commission and also upon stationery and fees to examiners."

"Sir it looked to me as if they provided for certain items of expenditure such as travelling allowance of the President and the Members, employment of a considerable staff in the Commission's office and also upon stationery and fees to examiners. Now, Sir, what we should like to know from the hon. the Revenue Member is what he proposes to do, whether this expenditure is independent of the Public Services Commission and will therefore come within the vote of this House, the receipts being the fee income, and secondly

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whether the items like travelling allowance of the Members and others will be met by the Government as expenditure separate from the contingencies provided in the Act."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid that the expenditure is not within the control of the Government."

Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"That is why I want to raise that question."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"That goes against the principle of the Act."

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"The spirit of the Act will be nullified by a demand of this kind. But my further complaint is this. I find from the budget a provision for Rs. 1.07 lakhs, Rs. 95,000 for pay of the Members and Rs. 12,000 for establishment and contingencies. Now that this demand for an additional amount is moved, I want to know whether these items of expenditure mentioned in the explanatory note are quite apart from those provided for in the budget, and whether they can ask for any additional amount at this stage at all. And if this is granted by the House, it looks as if they are going to place the amount at the disposal of the Commission. If that is not so, I think the note is not at all clear in regard to the details contained therein. I should object to the grant itself on this ground, and say that so far as there is a provision in the budget for the expenditure of the Commission, it is not open to the Government to move for an additional amount, while the budget provision has not yet been exhausted. So I support the point of order that has been raised, especially as the full amount of Rs. 1,000 a month sanctioned under the Act has already been provided in the budget."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, the Public Services Commission itself is a statutory body. Whatever the rule of law may be, I think it ought to be allowed to have its own budget, and every item of their budget should not come here to be voted upon. That will mean our looking into almost every action of the Public Services Commission, which I believe . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Let us confine ourselves to the point of order."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"That I believe was not the intention of this Council in framing the Act and in creating a statutory body like the Public Services Commission. So, in my opinion, what is contemplated is that there should be a separate budget. There is a sort of advance given, viz., Rs. 1,000 a month, when the budget is framed, and the Government . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"That is a limit which the Commission is not expected to exceed."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"That is the limit, Sir. But if for any reason that limit is exceeded and an additional amount is necessary, that grant, I think, should be placed before this House and it is not that the details of the expenditure should be brought before this House and every one of the items should be debated and voted upon in this Council. That seems to me to be the spirit of the Act. So I would suggest this to the hon. the Revenue Member that he may now withdraw his demand, and if in the working he finds that Rs. 1,000 provided is not quite sufficient and that the Public Services Commission applies to the Government for a further sum,

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he may come to this House with a supplementary demand, which may be granted after hearing the arguments for that. That seems to be the position which is contemplated under the Act and not this idea of coming before this Council with every proposal that is made as for travelling allowance, employing clerks, levying fees and things like that. That I believe was not the intention of the Act from the beginning. So, it seems to me that the proper procedure is not to press this demand now but to ask for any sum necessary after the expenditure is ascertained and the reasons are given therefor."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I wish to have light thrown on the following points. The first point on which the hon. the Revenue Member should enlighten us is whether the expenditure will be incurred by the Public Services Commission or by the Government. In the face of those two sentences in the note to which attention has been drawn by the hon. Leader of the Opposition and Mr. Harisarvottama Rao, I wish to know whether Government spends the amount. That is a question of fact. Regarding the construction of the statute, I wish to know whether the vote of the House in this session, already given will be a bar under Standing Order No. 29 regarding this demand. When I say that, I have in mind two questions. It was distinctly raised whether the expenditure of the Services Commission was votable or non-votable."

12-15
p.m.

"The Government wanted to have it as non-votable and the Opposition wanted to have it as votable. A distinct issue like that was raised, and the House decided by a majority vote that the expenditure on the Public Services Commission should be non-votable. Now the Government have come forward with a demand making it votable. How for Standing Order No. 29 stands in the way of the Government coming forward with this demand during this session is one question that has to be considered."

"The second question is, if the hon. the Revenue Member says that the expenditure is to be incurred by the Public Services Commission, how for it will be contravening the provisions of section 7 of the Public Services Commission Act passed by the House during this session. Section 7 says:

"It shall be lawful for the Commission and it is hereby empowered to employ such persons as it may deem necessary and incur expenditure for such employment as well as for contingencies, supplies and services and for other expenses connected with its work, up to an aggregate sum of one thousand rupees per mensem."

"That means that by a vote of this House the maximum limit of expenditure under this head has been fixed. How far that vote will be set at naught if this grant is made by the Council is a question to be considered. On these two points I want information."

"I want also to know from the hon. Revenue Member whether the expenditure under this grant will be incurred by the Government or by the Public Services Commission."

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"Sir, it is quite possible to arrange that all the expenditure under this head be paid by the Government and not by the Commission."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That means that the travelling allowance bills of the Public Services Commission will come to the Government and they will countersign them."

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"They will be countersigned by the Government."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Then what about the principle of independence of this Commission? That was the main principle of the Act."

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"If it is the general view that this is a matter which will affect their independence, I will certainly take into consideration the question of introducing later an amending Bill so as to provide for an adequate sum to enable the Commission to carry on all its duties. The examiners and others may however be appointed by the Commission and the results reported by them to the Commission but the payment of honoraria to the examiners will be made by the Government direct."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The Government may pay the honoraria."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I point out that this includes pay of establishment and so on?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Their salary will be paid by the Government."

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"It is one thing to countersign travelling allowance bills and another thing to pay the establishments direct."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The President of the Commission may send the bills to the Government and the Government may pass them for payment. The hon. the Revenue Member says some temporary inconvenience and says that this will only be a temporary arrangement. He proposes to introduce an amending Bill later on."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"But it is ultra vires, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"On that point the Advocate-General will satisfy us."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Can the Revenue Member twist facts now?" (Laughter.)

* Diwan Bahadur ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR :—"Mr. President, I wish that in dealing with these points, the question regarding the merit of the demand and the question whether it is in order are kept distinct."

"If the House takes the view that it is not right in principle that even the Government should come forward with a demand for grant, it will be open to it to deal with the matter as it best thinks fit. But regarding the question of order, we have to address ourselves to the terms of the motion before the House. The terms of the motion before the House on the former occasion were in terms of section 6 and section 7. Section 7 says that the Commission shall not expend more than a particular sum. The Government of this country can utilize the revenues of this province under section 20 of the Government of India Act for the general government of this country and for it to have the benefit of those revenues, can make demands in the Council for grants. If as the hon. the Revenue Member assures the House the Government is to be the expending agency, the grant cannot be hit by the terms of section 7. Of course that it is against the spirit of independence and all that will be a matter to be taken into consideration by the members of the House."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. the Advocate-General will agree with me that this amount cannot be spent by the Public Services Commission even. The Government spends for the affairs of the Public Services Commission."

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* Diwan Bahadur ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR :—"The expression 'expend' in section 7 connotes dominion or control over expending. It is one thing for the Services Commission Act to provide that more than a particular sum shall not be spent by the Commission, and it is quite another thing for the Legislative Council to make a grant to the Government for the purposes of the Commission. Supposing for the education of this province we do not want to entrust the revenues to the University of Madras, but we do think that certain lectures are promoting efficiency, and that, in the larger interests of education certain moneys ought to be expended, there is nothing to prevent the Government of this country from coming forward with an application for certain moneys for that particular purpose. So far as the section is concerned, it has to do with revenues which are under the control of the Commission. Its import is to the following effect: 'We put you in possession and control of certain moneys and when we do so, it shall be lawful for you to expend upon particular objects up to a particular limit.' That is how I read the section. The section does not put an embargo upon the Legislative Council making a grant in pursuance of a demand. There is no self-denying ordinance intended to be passed even if it can be passed by the Legislative Council. Nor is it intended to prohibit the Government from making application for grants for certain purposes which it might expend or not. Take, for example, the district board administration—I am merely illustrating the point. There may be officers in the Provincial Service. The Government feel that it would be very good to place some of them at the disposal of the district boards or other statutory corporations. They will be their servants and moneys expended on their account will come under the general term 'the Government of the country.' Therefore, if for the general purpose of the government of this country the Government comes forward—one such general purpose will be the purpose of the Public Services Commission—and makes a demand for grant, it will be open to the Council to grant it and it will also be open to the Government to make a demand for grant. On the other hand, it will be opposed to all constitutional principles to say that the legislature in enacting the Services Commission Act intended to pass a self-denying ordinance or is trying to deprive the Government of the power to make an application for grant. That would be bad interpretation. At the same time it may be open to the House to say that this matter ought not to come before us and that we are not prepared to make this grant. That is certainly going into the merits of the question."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"My point is that the intention of the Act is not to permit any bargaining between the Government and the Commission. The bargaining is to be between the Council and the Commission."

Diwan Bahadur ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR :—"If I am to speak on a statutory construction, I will have to go by the terms of the construction."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"We are not concerned with it. We are only concerned with the spirit with which the Act was passed, the spirit of the vote, in other words."

Diwan Bahadur ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR :—"The proceedings of the Council may be construed."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am not construing the section at all. It is beyond my province. There is the question of the motion being substantially identical to be decided."

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* Diwan Bahadur ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR :—"That is no doubt the point which you will have to decide, viz., whether it is a question which was once agitated in the House and in regard to which the House has come to a decision. That question is involved in the terms of section 6 and section 7. Indirectly you are called upon to interpret the terms of sections 6 and 7."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I know the spirit of the debate, that is all. That is the interpretation that was put upon the words 'substantially identical'."

* Diwan Bahadur ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR :—"If you deal merely with a resolution on an administrative matter—that was the motion before the House—you may generally go to the spirit of it; but, I venture to submit that when the motion before the House is the text or the clause of a particular section, you will have to address yourself to sections 6 and 7 to decide whether the subject-matter of that is being re-agitated again. If really the Government is to be an expending agency, there is no limitation or qualification in the right of the Government to make an application for budget grant. It will be within the ambit of its powers."

"In dealing with the question as to what was the general trend of opinion in the House on a subject-matter like this, we cannot naturally go to the expressions of opinion of individual Members; because, in a deliberative assembly, various interests and factors might operate on different members. I am not minimising the importance of the speeches of Government Members at all."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think one can easily understand the general view of the Council on a particular point."

* Diwan Bahadur ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR :—"On that, I think, the hon. the President would be in a position to be a better judge than myself. I do not think I can be of real service in construing a section on that basis."

"In view of the undertaking given by the hon. the Revenue Member that at some future date he will introduce an amending Bill, it will be for the Members of the House on this particular occasion to exercise their discretion or not in granting or withholding consent to the demand. That is entirely within their power. But I submit with some confidence that so far as the motion as put to the House is concerned it is not hit by the terms of sections 6 and 7. If the question is considered in any other light, it would be as much in derogation of the powers of the Council as of the privilege of the Government. The House has to look at it from a much larger point of view so far as the constitutional question is concerned than the accident that a Member of Government is asking for the grant. The House ought not to put itself under a disability so far as the making of grants is concerned."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The advantage will not be there next year when the amending Bill is introduced. It is not going to be a permanent advantage to the House."

* Diwan Bahadur ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR :—"I am merely enumerating the consequences of a certain course of action. After all, so far as the House is concerned, it has got plenary powers in the matter of granting supplies and withholding supplies. But, to so construe a section as to

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tantamount to a self-denying ordinance on the part of a legislature is, I believe, opposed to all ordinary canons of construction.

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"If you take it that the intention of the legislature is that it has put the Government out of their power to come forward with this demand, then I would ask the House to consider whether their privileges and power are not as much important as anything else. I quite agree that the independence of these Commissioners ought to be maintained and all that, but if the House cares for that, let them withhold the grant on its merits. But that is a point with which I am not concerned. So far as the constitutional point is concerned, I would respectfully submit that it would not be right to interpret section 7 and the motion before the House in the manner suggested by some of the hon. Members."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"If the Government comes forward with this grant after the close of this session it would be another matter. But as they have come forward with this demand in this session, the question has to be examined in the light of Standing Order No. 29."

* Diwan Bahadur ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR :—"The only question is whether the present motion is substantially identical or not—no doubt it may be interpreted in the light of the speeches made and all that—the main test being the terms of the actual section and the motion before the House. That is the only light I can throw upon the point and I do not think I can take up the time of the House any further."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"After careful consideration I have come to the conclusion that within the limit put in under section 7 of the Commission Act the amount is non-votable. If the Government want any extra money to be spent it becomes votable, but whether they are justified in coming forward with that or not is not my province for consideration. It is for the House to examine that question. The only question with which I am concerned is whether the demand put forward by Government contravenes the provisions of Standing Order No. 29. As to that I say that the question is not free from doubt. But my tentative view is that the House may proceed with the discussion of the grant. As has already been stated by the hon. the Revenue Member, if an amending Bill to the Public Services Commission Act is presented to the House very soon, I do not think it will be a permanent injury to this House if I allow the Government to go on with their demand now."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I move—

'that the allotment of Rs. 24,700 for the Madras Services Commission be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"The object of my motion is to discuss the policy of levying fees from candidates for clerical appointments and for appointments to the Provincial and Subordinate Services and special posts.

"Sir, since you have been pleased to give a tentative ruling, I am afraid I have to move this out subject also to that tentative ruling. If you had clearly given us a ruling, probably this out would not have been necessary at all. In so far as the grant has to go on, I feel that the Government has not established a case for this Grant. It has been said in the explanatory note that the Staff Selection Board was levying certain fees from the applicants to the clerical posts, subordinate services and provincial services along with the

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application. I do not know what justification there can be in this 20th century for the levying of fees of that nature. A man seeks employment under you and he wants that you should employ him and he sends you an application. You want proper men that will be serviceable to you. You want to find out whether the man is desirous of serving under you and if he is desirous whether he is fit for your work. All that is your concern. In these very hard days it is the greatest cruelty for the Government to impose fees of this nature. It is clear that they want to help the Public Services Commission by this additional income. There is already a provision made in the Public Services Commission Act laying down the maximum expenditure that the Public Services Commission can incur for their establishment including contingencies. That should have sufficed. To-day we have the sorry spectacle of Government coming forward and giving us the analogy of the Staff Selection Board and asking us to vote for fees being levied on poor candidates who apply for clerks' posts. Seeking service at the present day is humiliating and conditions of service under Government are not very encouraging and people are finding it to their cost. We all know what an amount of trouble the candidates have to take in applying for these posts by way of getting recommendations and so on. If the Government in addition to this trouble levies fees it will be very hard to the poor people. We do not know what scale of fees is, for what purposes and at what stages the fees are to be levied. It may be that these fees are levied very often and at several stages. It may be that the Government may ask a candidate who applies to apply with Rs. 10. Nothing is said in the explanatory note about these matters. It only refers to the parallel of the Staff Selection Board. The parallel of the Staff Selection Board can never bind the Public Services Commission. This is a wonderful power which the Government should have sought to confer on the Public Services Commission. It is a strange power that the Government are conceding. I want that in the name of poor clerks that come to Government for employment this kind of absolute power should not be conferred upon the Public Services Commission. Nor should it be taken by the Government without the knowledge of the Legislative Council. The details that have been vouchsafed to us are very incomplete. To tell us that the Staff Selection Board was levying this kind of fee is not sufficient. This is a new thing and this is quite out of the way. It is a pity that the Government should have rushed to this House not understanding what they were doing in this demand. It is true that they wanted to help the Public Services Commission in a particular manner. It is true that a great deal has been argued in support of the position taken up by the Government. But I do not believe that this was the position taken up by the Government originally with regard to this grant. If that were the position, I should have expected the hon. the Revenue Member to have come forward straightway with an amending Bill and told us that the Government wanted to help the Public Services Commission in regard to certain items of expenditure. The hon. the Revenue Member has not chosen that path and the privilege that he has taken in coming forward with this further grant is totally out of the way. It is an extraordinary exercise of the power. I therefore feel that with due regard for the poverty of this country and the poor fellows that will have to suffer if this kind of fees is levied, I am sure the hon. the Revenue Member who is reputed to be a little sympathetic in these cases will rise in his place and say 'We will not levy these fees; we will allow the applicants free of charge. We should not put a premium upon the people who seek

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employment. We will not make it harder for them to apply for posts under Government.' I want an assurance from the hon. the Revenue Member and that is the reason why I move this cut."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" In seconding this motion. . . "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" He may combine both his points and speak upon the cut motion. However I am not able to understand how any reference to the communal Government Order is relevant to the motion under discussion."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" That is the basis on which the provisions of the Public Services Commission Act will function. I have got doubts in my mind whether the Public Services Commission Act may work on that basis."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not think within the limited time at our disposal we can have any satisfactory debate upon that point."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Having regard to all the points which have been raised just now, I think the Government would gracefully withdraw this demand and bring in an amending Bill and place it before us as early as possible."

" First of all, Sir, this demand is not at all legal. It is *ultra vires*. I think it is due to this House that the Government should not come forward with this dubious demand at the fag-end of the session. It is a demand which requires careful consideration of the House and the House, I feel sure, would be very much pleased if the Government will be pleased to withdraw the demand and place the amending Bill before us as early as possible."

12-45 p.m. The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is 'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 24,700 by Rs. 100'."

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" Mr. President, Sir, the Mover of the amendment referred to the proposal of levying fees from candidates. He stated that candidates would be put to a great deal of trouble by visiting various officials in order to obtain employment. It is quite true that in the past candidates used to go round visiting all sorts of officials and collecting recommendations; this practice will be put an end to; candidates and their relatives will be saved from that trouble and expense; the fees that are collected from the candidates will be comparatively small, very much less than what they have hitherto incurred in other directions. I believe it is the usual practice to collect fees from applicants for Government employment, because certain expenditure has to be incurred by the Government for holding examinations and for other purposes. Further, the levy of a fee acts as a check on frivolous applications; otherwise, persons may be tempted to put their names down for all sorts of appointments whether they are qualified or whether they are not qualified, whether they intend to take up the appointments or not."

" Sir, I have not been able to get complete information as to the levy of fees by other bodies like the Madras Services Commission. I find however that, in England, fees are levied from applicants for various Indian Services; fees are also levied by the Public Services Commission in India in connexion with the selection of candidates made by them. For example, a candidate for the Indian Civil Service has to pay Rs. 5 when he applies; he has to pay Rs. 100 more if he is admitted to the examination. The Government will certainly see that the fees levied are not unduly heavy."

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" The other point raised by my hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, is this; he said that the Government should withdraw this demand now and that they should call an early session of this Council in order to amend the Act. I do not know whether it would meet with the general wish of this Council if a special session were held some time in May for the express purpose of passing a very short amending Bill. I may assure this House that the amending Bill will receive my early consideration. If this grant is passed, the Commission will carry on its duties meantime. I feel, Sir, that I need not go into the discussion as to what should be included in that Bill."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is 'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 24,700 by Rs. 100'."

The motion was negatived.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member, Mr. Ramachandra Reddi, need not move his amendment since he wants only to get some information. He may speak on the amendment of Mr. Muniswami Nayudu if he so desires."

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" Sir, with your permission I beg to move the following amendment :—

' To reduce the allotment of Rs. 24,700 by Rs. 3,000.'

" Sir, the Act provides in section 7 that a sum of Rs. 1,000 should be given every month to the Commission to enable them to meet their contingent expenditure, supplies and services, and for other expenditure connected with their work. One of the duties of the Commission will be for the President and the Commissioners to go about, if they find it necessary; they may have to incur necessary expenditure by way of travelling allowance, etc. Such expenditure will undoubtedly come under the provisions of section 7 and it should not be left to the Government to add to the contingent amount by adding another sum of Rs. 3,000. The Government propose to give straightaway this sum for the travelling allowance of the Commission. You will see that a sum of Rs. 1,07,000 is provided in the budget for this Commission; it is a non-votable item; we cannot discuss it; we cannot touch it. Out of the sum of Rs. 12,000 statutorily granted to the Commission, you will find at page 117 a sum of Rs. 6,800 for pay of establishment—one Superintendent, two clerks, shorthand allowance and some peons. A provision of Rs. 500 is made for telephone charges; Rs. 4,700 under 'Miscellaneous'; we do not know what this 'Miscellaneous' includes; we have no knowledge whether it includes travelling allowance or not. In the Act provision had been made for a lump sum of Rs. 1,000 per mensem for contingent expenditure to carry on the work; the intention was that the Public Services Commission should be as independent as possible of the Council and of the Government. The Commission need not give details for their expenditure. They need not go to the Government for any amount they may require. If they have to look to the Government to give them more establishment, more travelling allowance for the Commission to go about, they will depend entirely on the Government; they would not be independent of the Government. That will be against the very spirit of the Act. It is very essential to see that the Public Services Commission is as independent as possible. It is open to my hon. Friend, the Revenue Member, to introduce a Bill. He may come before the new Council for an additional demand if the amount of Rs. 12,000 is not sufficient for the expenditure of the Commission. It may be possible for the

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new Council to meet early in November and the new Council will discuss the amending Bill. By that time there will be enough of information available whether the travelling allowance of the Commission can be met from the sum of Rs. 12,000 or not. I therefore think that a sum of Rs. 3,000 for travelling allowance need not be sanctioned now. I move that the grant be reduced by a sum of Rs. 3,000."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"I second the motion."

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"Sir, I have given notice of a cut motion. But I do not think it is necessary to move it. I want some information from the hon. Member before this grant is given. The Act does not make it compulsory on the part of the Government to refer recruitment to all the services to the Public Service Commission. I wish to know what are the services to which recruitments are made in consultation with this Commission, and whether there are any appointments above a certain salary which are reserved for Government patronage. I wish to know also the principles on which selections are made by the Commission and what guidance has been given to the Commission by the Government by way of instruction."

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Sir, it may be convenient for me to give the information which Mr. Koti Reddi wanted. I have here a long list of services for recruitment to which the Madras Service Commission are asked to make recommendations. It includes 19 Provincial services; I think it includes all Provincial services except the Judicial service with regard to which the High Court is consulted. As regards appointments to subordinate services, the Commission has begun by taking over the duties of the Staff Selection Board. If this grant is made, the Commission will then proceed to take over the selection of a larger number of candidates. At present the Commission selects candidates suitable for appointment as clerks and typists for all offices in the city including the Secretariat. The Commission also selects persons for appointment to certain Madras Subordinate Services, such as, Deputy Tahsildars, Assistant Inspectors of Excise, and Sub-Inspectors of the City Police. I need not, I think, read out from the whole list; I will send the hon. Members a copy of the list."

"He asked whether any limit of salary is placed with regard to recruitment by the Madras Service Commission. Recruitment to All-India services is excluded from the purview of the Commission by a statute, the Government of India Act. There is no limit in any other respect as far as I am aware."

"My hon. Friend, the Leader of the Opposition, has moved that the sum of Rs. 3,000 for travelling allowance may be omitted. I will certainly undertake to see that at the very first meeting of the Legislative Council after the elections, an amending Bill is placed before the House. I accept the suggestion of my hon. Friend that the travelling allowances may be met from the present provision in the budget."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is 'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 24,700 by Rs. 3,000'."

The motion was adopted.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that 'the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 21,700 under Demand XI—General Administration—Secretariats—Reserved'."

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The motion was adopted and the grant was made.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Mussulman Members have consented to sit to-day as a special case till 1-30. I may say that this will not be made a precedent for the future; if similar circumstances do arise, similar consent will be taken before the sitting is continued."

(3) DEMAND XXX—CIVIL WORKS—GRANTS-IN-AID.

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

'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 under Demand XXX—Civil Works—Grants-in-Aid.'

"The purpose of this further demand is explained in the explanatory memorandum placed before hon. Members of this House, i.e., construction of a bridge over the Vamsadhara river. The estimate for this work was not ready when the budget was prepared by the Government; the Government has thought that this work may be taken up during the year 1931-32. When this was the case, a well-known firm of Calcutta offered to construct this bridge within a year for a sum less than the estimate prepared by the Chief Engineer by Rs. 1,23,500. So that the District Board, Ganjam, thought it proper to consider this offer. It is for this purpose that this further demand is moved."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Sir, I move—

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,00,000 for a grant to the Ganjam District Board by Rs. 100.'

to discuss the economics of the transaction with Messrs. Braithwaite & Co.

"Sir, it is stated that the estimate for constructing a girder bridge was put at Rs. 6,63,500. It is also stated that Messrs. Braithwaite & Co. have offered to construct the bridge at a cost of Rs. 5,50,000 and to reduce the cost further by Rs. 10,000 if the order is placed with them before the 30th of April 1930. It is also stated in the explanatory memorandum that the offer of Messrs. Braithwaite & Co. gives a saving of Rs. 1,23,500. I do not want to cast any reflection upon the transaction, but I am merely surprised that there should be a saving of about 25 per cent of the original estimated cost. It may be that Braithwaite & Co. are excellent Engineers with an excellent staff; it may be that they have so arranged their labour as to make it quite efficient in order that they might give such low quotations. But, what I want to ask the Government is whether they do not feel after this low estimate given by Messrs. Braithwaite & Co., that their own estimates are incorrect, and whether it is not the duty of the Government to reflect for a moment why they should be going on with such wonderful estimates as this, which allow companies to come forward and say that they would accept a work at Rs. 5,50,000 while Government estimated it at Rs. 6,63,500. It is also significant that the company hold out a hope that they would decrease their estimate by Rs. 10,000 if the contract is placed with them before the 30th of April 1930. The significance of it, to my mind, is that the company itself has given an estimate a little higher than it could really have done. As a matter of fact, their quotation was very very much lower than the estimate of the Government. Therefore, I desire to ask the hon. Minister in charge of this work, whether it is not incumbent upon him to examine the estimates prepared by the department with a little more care and a little more judicious

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attention and whether it is not necessary on his part to take measures on the basis of these estimates to find out how far the cost can be reduced further. For, I do not think Messrs. Braithwaite & Co. would be willing to undertake a business like this without legitimate profits to them for their work. If, out of this amount, the profits of a company like Braithwaite & Co. have to be made, the real estimate for the work must be very much lower. I do not believe that the company is going to work the schemes of this Government for nominal profits. Therefore, if they are having real profits out of even this reduced estimate, it must mean that the work must cost very much less than the quotation now given by that company. So, I fear that the Public Works Department as such has been long amiss in its estimates for works, has been long wanting in their sense of duty to discover how efficiently they can cut down their estimates and has been long in the habit of estimating for larger and larger amounts. It is a notorious fact that the Public Works Department estimates are very much higher and are always pitched high and are not most economical. Therefore, while I am on this point, I want to find out if the Government have examined further in the light of the offer of Messrs. Braithwaite & Co. what the actual cost will be, what the profits of the company would be in this transaction and if their profits should be large, whether Government should not consider their position once more before launching upon sanctioning estimates of this nature."

* Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I second the motion of Mr. Harisarvottama Rao. I am in favour of the construction of all the bridges on trunk roads and that too as expeditiously as possible, wherever they may be, but I am only concerned now with the difference in the estimated cost of constructing the bridge and the offer of the company. From the note circulated, I understand that this very company are the contractors for the construction of a bridge over the Rushikulya river on the same road. My own fear is whether at the time of the preparation of the estimate for the other bridge also Braithwaite & Co. have had their way in the preparation of the estimate. Otherwise I am afraid there would not have been so much difference. Besides, I do not see from the explanatory memorandum whether open tenders have been called for for this work. I may here quote an instance where, with regard to the Coimbatore water-supply scheme, a company came forward with an offer saying that they would undertake to supply pipes at Rs. 250 or thereabouts per ton when the cast-iron market showed a downward tendency and that offer the Government considered very favourable and accepted it. In another month, the cast-iron market went down and, if only tenders have been called for, I am sure the municipality would have benefited to the extent of 4 or 5 lakhs, but at the time when that offer was made by the company, Government thought it to be favourable but at the end it proved to be most disadvantageous to the Government and the local body concerned. From the note, it is found that Messrs. Braithwaite & Co. have offered to reduce their rates by another Rs. 10,000 if that offer is accepted before the 30th of April. Between now and the 30th April we have got clearly a month and I think either the Public Works Department or the District Board may call for tenders in the meanwhile. If tenders are called for, I am sure other companies also may come forward with similar reductions or with lower quotations. So, if the hon. Minister will please assure the Council that before settling the contract tenders will be called for, I think we can pass the demand. I should also like to point out one other thing with regard to this matter. Messrs. Braithwaite

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Company have assured the Government that they would complete the construction of the bridge before the 30th of April 1931, that is, within one year. The cost of the work is over five lakhs but the demand is only for a lakh of rupees. If the whole work is completed by 30th April 1931, I do not know whether the company will be prepared to take only a lakh of rupees after spending five lakhs. I hope the Council will be able to get some information on this point from the hon. Minister."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Mr. Koti Reddi has given notice of a motion to raise a general debate. I do not think it is admissible."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" I must get satisfactory answer from the Chief Minister with regard to bridges and rivers on trunk roads. I do not think my motion is out of order, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have to see whether it is in order or not. The hon. Member will not be in order to refer to the general question of policy. If he has got anything to say on this motion, he can do so."

Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" The hon. Member may not discuss the whole policy, but I suppose he can state the reasons for not voting for the demand."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I will give an opportunity to hon. Members to oppose the motion."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" He may mention works which are not yet taken up, so that Government may be more careful hereafter in preparing estimates, etc."

* Mr. A. V. BHANOJI RAO :—" Mr. President, Sir, if I speak on this motion, it is only to see that the whole position is cleared. The questions raised by hon. Members are, why there should be so much difference in the estimates that were prepared and the offer of Braithwaite & Co.; that there must be something wrong in the preparation of the estimates. In regard to this I must point out two things. First is, that the difference between the estimate and the offer of Braithwaite is due to the fact that the estimate was prepared for the masonry work of girder bridges and the Braithwaite Company have given a separate design for cylinder girders and hence the difference between the two estimates, though the design is the same. The next point I want to mention is that the Braithwaite & Co., are constructing the Rushikulya bridge and as soon as that work is finished, they can transfer the whole plant to the construction of this bridge. So, they will save a lot of cost in that direction also and for the above two reasons Braithwaite & Co. was able to offer low quotation. I do not therefore think there is anything extraordinary in this estimate or the offer of the company. I am sure the President of the District Board of Ganjam will call for tenders before he accepts the offer of this company. Moreover, this is only an offer made by Messrs. Braithwaite & Co., and I do not think there is anything fishy about the matter. This bridge is a very important one and the people of Ganjam have been agitating for many years past and the district board has already spent about 30 lakhs for bridges on the trunk road, and it will be a great help to the people of Ganjam if this bridge is finished. Under these circumstances, I do not think any case was made out regarding the huge difference. In my opinion, there is absolutely nothing wrong with the estimate or the offer."

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1-15
p.m.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, I do not know how Mr. Bhanaji Rao anticipated what I was going to say with regard to the estimates. I think he has been properly instructed by the President of the Ganjam District Board who is concerned in this matter. As a matter of fact the Local Self-Government Secretary and I asked Mr. Knight of the Braithwaite Company about this low tender of theirs and they tell us that they are able to put such a low tender because they have already constructed the Rushikulya bridge and most of the machinery required for driving the piles is already in their hands and therefore the cost of so much machinery need not be increased again. As Mr. Bhanaji Rao has explained the difference is due to the fact that the original estimates were made for a masonry piers bridge and this is for a cast iron cylindrical piers bridge. I think, as hon. Members have suggested, it will be better to call for the tenders from other firms for this bridge first and then accept Messrs. Braithwaite Company's offer if it is the lowest tender. Not only that, we will also consider the question whether we are to have a masonry piers bridge or a cylindrical piers bridge, and then only proceed any further with this matter."

The motion was put to vote and negatived.

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" Sir, I want to know about the policy of the Government in regard to the construction of bridges. Sir, some time back Government said that they were going to build culverts in all places necessary on trunk roads within a distance of 100 miles from Madras. Now that Government have launched on this scheme may I know what is to become of that scheme? Then again, Sir, it is stated that the original intention of the Government was to provide for a masonry piers. May I know when they changed the scheme to one providing cylindrical piers? Was it after they got the offer of Messrs. Braithwaite Company to build at a low cost? Then, Sir, did Government get the approval of their expert for the erection of a cylinder bridge? Then again, Sir, suppose the bridge is not finished before April 1931; then they will have to find extra money and come forward with another demand for money to the Council. Have they considered that position also? Finally I would remind the Minister of this fact that there are a number of culverts to be built on trunk roads and they involve less expenditure and I don't know what is to be their fate by this undertaking. On these points I want information from Government before I am in a position to vote on this demand."

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I think the time has come for Government to adopt the policy of bridging important rivers in this Presidency, especially those directly lying on trunk roads. I think there is balance of enough sum unspent in the provincial budget, and I urge that a good portion of that may be utilized for this purpose. For otherwise the chance of bridging these rivers will be very remote if once that balance is spent in other ways.

" Among the several rivers that have to be bridged in the manner suggested by me I will quote one from my own district. There is the Pennar, a very important river, which is often in flood for three to four months in the year. The whole district except two taluks has to depend on the bridge over that river for traffic; and further it lies on the trunk road leading to mбай. t So, I urge on the Minister to lay down a policy of bridging the importan

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[Mr. K. Koti Reddi]

rivers in this Presidency and allot funds for that from year to year. Let me not be understood for one moment that I am against bridging the Vamsadhara. What I say is only this, that I would like to see all the important rivers being bridged, preferably those near Madras, and here I would fix a 200-mile limit, rather than a 100-mile limit referred to by Mr. Muniswami Nayudu."

* Mr. K. V. SURYANARAYANA AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, now that the House is discussing the question of bridging the rivers in this Presidency lying across trunk roads I would take this opportunity to urge the claims of my own district. (Laughter.) I do not know whether the Minister has ever travelled by motor in North Malabar—the problem in South Malabar is not so acute—and if he ever does so he will find that by the time he reaches Cannanore from Calicut he has to ford nearly four or five rivers. People are put to considerable hardship and inconvenience on this account. I hope the claims of my district will not be lost sight of and that the hon. the Chief Minister will take early steps to redress this longstanding grievance."

* Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON :—" Mr. President, Sir, in rising to speak on this motion I have to say that due to want of culverts and bridges in my part of the Presidency the travelling public are put to much inconvenience. At present the only means of fording a river is what is called, *changadam*, and you will see that for every six miles you have to cross a river. Consequently the journey becomes tedious. Fortunately there are railway bridges for some of these rivers and if we enter into some arrangement with the railway company to allow country carts to use those bridges much of the trouble can be got over."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu referred to the policy of Government as being one to construct all culverts and bridges within a hundred miles of Madras. I may say at once there is no such policy at all. Mr. Muniswami Nayudu is perhaps thinking of his own district when he spoke of the 100-mile limit; and of course Mr. Koti Reddi fixed a 200-mile limit to bring Cuddapah into the scheme, and Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, if he had spoken, would have fixed a 500-mile limit. (Laughter.) It is the intention of Government to carry on the work of building culverts wherever they are urgent, and at the same time as far as funds permit they will also be constructing bridges over rivers on trunk roads. Already the bridge over the Rushikulya is complete and thus the two districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam have been brought together, and thus the inconvenience that was till now felt in the matter of communication in times of floods has been got over. As regards the tender for the bridge over the Vamsadhara we intend to call for tenders from other firms and we also intend to consult the engineers as regards the advisability of the use of cast iron cylindrical piers."

The demand was put to vote and declared carried. Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao demanded a poll; but upon the hon. the President calling upon Members in favour of it to stand up in their seats as only one Member stood up, and as there was a large number against it, the demand for a poll was ruled out as being frivolous.

The demand was carried and the grant was made.

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III

ELECTION OF TWO MEMBERS TO THE BOARD OF INDUSTRIES.

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, under rule 24-A of the Legislative Council Rules, I beg to move that in accordance with section 3 (1) (b) of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922 (V of 1923) and rule 3 of the rules framed thereunder, this Council do proceed on a date to be fixed by the hon. the President to elect two persons to be the Council's representatives on the Board of Industries constituted under the Act. Sir, in 1927 two Members of the Council were elected by this Council under this Act and their term expires by April next and so the necessity for this election has arisen."

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

The motion was put and adopted.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" With reference to the motion passed by the Council in regard to the election of two persons to be the Council's representatives on the Board of Industries, I have to inform the House that with reference to regulation II of the regulations for the holding of elections by means of the single transferable vote, I fix 2-30 p.m. to-day as the time by which nominations of candidates should be sent to the Secretary."

IV

ELECTION OF TWO MEMBERS TO THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES :—" Sir, under rule 24-A of the Legislative Council Rules, I beg to move that with reference to G.O. No. 55, Railway, dated 10th December 1923, this Council do recommend to the Government to communicate to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company the names of two persons elected by this Council in accordance with the arrangements made in that behalf by the hon. the President to sit on the Advisory Committee of the said Railway after the 31st March 1930 when the term of office of the present members of the Committee will expire."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I second it."

The motion was put and adopted.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It now remains for me to lay down the method by which the election has to be held. I would suggest that hon. Members hand in nominations to the Secretary before 3 p.m. to-day. If the number of candidates nominated exceeds two, an election will be held between 1-30 and 2-30 p.m. to-morrow. The election will be by the ordinary method and not according to the method of single transferable vote."

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

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

V

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1929-30.

(1) GRANT XII—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—MISCELLANEOUS—RESERVED.

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES :—" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move—

'that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 12,000 under Grant XII—General Administration—Miscellaneous—Reserved for additional expenditure anticipated under XXXV—m.—Miscellaneous—Deduct—Refunds—Voted.'"

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I second it."

The motion was adopted and the grant was made.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" In case we finish the items on the agenda before 4 p.m., my interpretation of the Standing Order is that we can take up the adjournment motion before 4 p.m. Does any hon. Member object?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I believe we shall be able to finish much earlier. I have no objection, Sir, for the adjournment motion being taken up at the conclusion of other business."

(2) GRANT XIV—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—RESERVED.

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

'that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 62,700 under Grant XIV—Administration of Justice—Reserved.'

"All the facts are stated in the explanatory note circulated to Members."

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES :—" I second it."

The motion was adopted and the grant was made.

(3) GRANT XV—JAILS—RESERVED.

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

'that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 8,000 under Grant XV—Jails—Reserved.'

"Here again, the facts have all been explained in the note that has been circulated to hon. Members."

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES :—" I second it."

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move that—

'the grant be reduced by Rs. 100'

in order to raise the question that the Government ought to make the jails yield better revenue than they at present do.

"I know, Sir, all of us are interested in seeing that the treatment meted out to the convicts is improved. But I want at the same time to see that we get as much as possible out of the labour of these convicts. I do not see any reason why, when we are making proper provision for their comfort, the State should not make them work and get enough revenue out of them so as to reduce the net expenditure on jails as much as possible. I want to know what steps the Government are now taking to see if it is not possible for them to get more revenue. The revenue they are getting at present is considerably less than what they spend on these convicts."

The motion was duly seconded.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I am perfectly at one with my hon. Friend Mr. Koti Reddi in thinking that the Government should, if possible, get more revenue from the jails and that our expenditure should be less. But I am afraid that, having regard to the tendency of modern times and particularly to the budget discussions and promises that

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I myself have made on the floor of this House, namely, that a liberal interpretation will be put on the suggestions of the Government of India, the expenditure is going to be more. The prisoners, particularly in A and B divisions are going to be given better food, better clothing, more newspapers, etc., and I am afraid that the expenditure is sure to be more. As for the income, as I said, I shall certainly try my best to get more income but I cannot say how far I will succeed."

The motion was by leave of the House withdrawn.

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

'that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 8,000 under Grant XV—Jails—Reserved'."

The motion was adopted and the grant was made.

(4) GRANT XXXII—PENSIONS—RESERVED.

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES :—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,47,500 under Grant XXXII—Pensions—Reserved for additional appropriation required under 45-A. Commuted value of pensions financed from ordinary revenues'."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I second it."

The motion was adopted and the grant was made.

() GRANT XXXVI—EXPENDITURE IN ENGLAND OTHER THAN ON STORES—RESERVED.

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES :—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 29,100 under Grant XXXVI—Expenditure in England other than on Stores—Reserved'."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I second it."

The motion was adopted and the grant was made.

VI

NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

BILL TO DECLARE THE SEVVALPATTI ESTATE TO BE IMPARTIBLE.

2-46
p.m.

Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to introduce my Bill^a to declare the Sevvalpatti Estate to be an impartible estate within the meaning of the Madras Impartible Estates Act (Act II of 1904) and move that it be taken into consideration."

The motion was duly seconded.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the Bill to declare the Sevvalpatti Estate to be an impartible estate within the meaning of the Madras Impartible Estates Act (Act II of 1904) be taken into consideration."

^a Printed as Appendix on pages 8766—768 infra.

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* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am afraid we have had a great deal too much to do with these Impartible Estates Bills. The original intention of the Impartible Estates Act was to help large estates to go on undivided. But, now, Sir, it is evident that this House is being asked from time to time to launch into schemes for making all sorts of estates impartible. The scope of the operation of the Impartible Estates Act should not be extended to all and sundry estates in the country. It is an accepted principle in life to-day that big estates should not be allowed to be in the hands of individuals, that we should have sufficient disintegration of property, if that word can be used in its good sense, so that we might arrive at a scale where democratic notions may be satisfied. That being the case, I am afraid, Sir, that by giving consent to things like this, we are really compromising the principle that should obtain in ordinary life to-day. Therefore, Sir, I feel it my duty to sound a note of warning against giving weight to considerations of this kind. I know that I have very little chance of being heard in this matter but still I want that I should make my protest heard. I feel sure that the House will exercise its judgment in a proper manner. I must be content to leave the matter at that."

* Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, the policy of the Government with regard to the Impartible Estates Bill ought to be made quite clear before the Council is called upon to accept or reject this Bill. We know, Sir, that under the ordinary Hindu Law in our province alienability and partability are the two important incidents attaching to joint family property. We know also that any restriction upon the freedom of alienation will tend towards the destruction of or retard the very slow progress which we are making in the direction of development of our industries. Sir, all free countries have adopted the principle that the freedom of alienation should not in any way be restricted and all principles of law that have been devised in all countries have taken care to see as much as possible that this freedom of alienation is not restricted. But, Sir, the principle of the Madras Impartible Estates Act is to virtually negative the decision of the Privy Council which held that freedom of alienation must be secured. Sir, to that extent, I may say that the Madras Government in that year of grace 1904 committed itself to a retrograde measure. Why should we, when we are aiming at developments both commercially and industrially when we are having a transferred department for this purpose and when we are going ahead—or at least profess to go ahead—restrict the freedom of alienation. I know in this particular estate from the Statement of Objects and Reasons furnished to the Bill there are no debts; and there will be very little trouble to any person in the near future. But as a matter of principle, I should like to know from the Government what is the comprehensive policy they adopt with respect to such Bills. During the last ten years, I know several Bills have come up before this House for declaring this estate or that to be impartible. I want to know from the hon. Member for Revenue whether the Government have any comprehensive policy, whether they see that the policy of accepting such Bills does or does not affect the commercial progress of the country and what exactly is the attitude they propose to take in regard to a measure of this kind."

* Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, the arguments of my Friend, Mr. Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar, are against his own view in so far as this Bill is concerned. We, lawyers, are aware of the circumstances which led to the judgment in the Sartaj Kuari case reported in 10 Allaha-bad in which the Privy Council decided as against the accepted notion in the

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country, i.e., that impartible estates were inalienable and that these estates, being impartible, should be succeeded only by a single heir. That is to say the Privy Council allowed that the owner of the estate for the time being was the absolute owner. He can sell away, the estate he can will it, he can make a gift and so on. The previous conceptions which were centuries old were knocked on the head. The Government of Madras, following, I believe, the policy which ultimately led to the passing of the Talukdars Act—I believe it was the Government of Lord Amphill—undertook legislation. They first passed a temporary Bill in 1902; it was continued in the year 1903 and ultimately in the year 1904 they enacted a permanent measure.

“So far as this zamindari is concerned, it may be small compared with others, but however in the character of its ancientness or in the character of the ancient family who rendered services to sovereign it comes second to none. The Sevvalpatti zamindari is a part of the very well known Elayirampannai which previously had all the attributes and dignity of the ancient States. A part of it is now incorporated in the Yettiyapuram zamin and another in the Sevvalpatti zamin. Curiously enough, the zamin seems to have been omitted by a mistake to be included in the schedule to the Act. The Government when applied to replied that the mere non-inclusion of the estate in the schedule to the Bill did not debar it from the protection of the Bill if it was in fact impartible. In a judgment of the Tinnevely Sub-Court in suit number 11 of 1896, it was declared impartible. Now if this Bill is not passed, let us see what will be the consequence. My Friend Mr. Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar said that the existence of impartible estates will tend to retard the progress of the commercial and industrial development of the country and he even went to the extent of saying that it would stop the progress of Hindu law. It is not necessary for us to go into details. It is well known to Hindus that there is a joint ownership of property and a right of division and a right of alienation. But when by a custom impartibility is attributed to it and legislation does not come to its aid, the result will be that instead of the whole family and dependents depending upon the heir for the preservation of their status and other things, the holder for the time being may grant it away. Therefore, in this particular case, not only does not the Government want the holder to dispose of the estate but confers the benefit which the Government intended to the other members of the family. The enactment is fit when we consider the fact that the courts have recognized it to be so. I do not think that my Friend, Mr. Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar, applied the broader principle which affects the even course of law in this particular case. Sir, I hope that this Council will give the estate legislative recognition and place it beyond the possibility of ruinous litigation by including it in the list.”

* Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR:—“Mr. President, Sir, my personal explanation is that I was only concerned with the policy of the Government as to the acceptance or rejection of this Bill. I am not concerned with the merits of the particular Bill or with the particular estate at all.”

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—“Mr. President, Sir, I cannot agree with my friend that the process of disintegration of estates would be of any good in the interests of State. It ought not to be considered that the estates are properties of the ordinary kind. If it is a question of ordinary property I certainly would be for making them alienable. No doubt it would be in the interests of commercial development, equity and equality to make property alienable;

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but in the case of zamindaris, it would be wrong to consider them on a par with ordinary property. It would be in the interests of the State to make estates indivisible because, if the property is one, the interests of the tenants would be better safeguarded than they would be in the hands of a number of men. If divided into a number of small estates, the income that a single person gets would be so small that he may not be in a position to find enough money for the purpose of repairing and effecting improvements in the estate which would be conducive to the interests of the tenants. From that point of view, I think that it would be better that these estates are undivided. Further there is the incidence of taxation. If these estates of large incomes are divided into a number of small ones, the possibility of taxation in cases of necessity will be considerably reduced. Then if all the members of the family look up to the estates alone for their maintenance it would render them very indolent and the system of the property descending to a single individual will induce the younger members of the family to take to higher education which enable them to earn their own living instead of depending solely on the estates. Of course they have a claim upon the senior member of the family for their education and start in life. For these considerations, I believe, that it would not be against the interests of the State to make them impartible.”

The motion was put and adopted and the Bill was taken into consideration. 3 p.m.

Clause (1).

Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—“I move that—

In clause (1) for the figures ‘1928’ the figures ‘1930’ be substituted.”

The motion was duly seconded and adopted.

Clause (1) as amended was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3.

Clauses 2 and 3 were put, passed and added to the Bill.

Preamble.

The preamble was then taken up for consideration.

Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—“I move—

In the preamble after the words ‘in respect thereof’ insert the words ‘and whereas the previous sanction of the Governor-General has been obtained to the passing of this Act’.”

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—“I second it.”

The motion was put and adopted.

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

Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—“I move that the Bill as amended be passed into law.”

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—“I second it.”

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

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I—cont.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* PROSCRIPTION OF CERTAIN FILMS.

The Council then took up the motion for the adjournment of the business of the House.

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move that the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, to wit, the recent orders of the Government of Madras proscribing the three cinema films depicting Mahatma Gandhi's march with volunteers in Gujarat. Sir, I saw this morning a very pertinent question put to the hon. Members of this Government as to who it was that was responsible for this act. It was a sight for the Gods to see that none of them was responsible for it and that not one of them knew who was responsible for it. It seems to be a state of affairs which is not only deplorable but also one which requires a good deal of investigation."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Is the hon. Member referring to my question. The question that I put was whether it was a fact that such an order was issued."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" You asked the question whether it was a fact and the hon. Members on the Treasury Bench did not know whether it was a fact."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I knew it was a fact but I did not know that it was published yesterday."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Whoever may be responsible for it, the fact remains that Government has proscribed these films. I do not wish to enter into the merits of the large question as to what it is that the march is intended for. Anybody that has eyes to see or ears to hear knows the situation in the country and anybody that has got any sympathy for the situation in the country and the public feeling in the country realizes that the duty of the Government is clear. It is not the duty of the Government to put down by various means the genuine attempt on the part of the people to carry on a constitutional fight with the Government in the attainment of their legitimate rights. Sir, everybody knows by means of the very lengthy accounts that have been published not only in the Indian papers but also in the Anglo-Indian papers throughout the country a very detailed account of the historic march of Mahatma Gandhi and the addresses that he has been delivering and the way in which they have been received throughout the march. Not only have the speeches of Mahatma Gandhi been published in the papers, Sir, but, from time to time, we have seen pictures of that march published in the various papers. Sir, an Anglo-Indian paper like the *Madras Mail* published the speeches of Mahatma Gandhi with very glaring headlines and it missed not a single picture regarding that particular march. When such is the case, I fail to understand the purpose that is sought to be served by the Government prohibiting the exhibition of these films which are in no way different from what has appeared in the press of the country. Sir, I do not know under what authority these three pictures have been proscribed by this Government. As a matter of fact those films were passed by the Board of Censors in Bombay, and the Commissioner of Police of Bombay is a member of the Board. The rule is when once a Board of Censors passed these films, there is no further need for any censorship in any other province in the

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country. Those films are exhibited without any further censorship in every other part of the country. These particular films have been passed by the Board in Bombay. I do not know what happened afterwards; for now all on a sudden these films are sought to be proscribed. As a matter of fact they have been proscribed in this province. Sir, if the Government intended to penalize any movement it could have put a stop to the march itself. It could have put Mahatma Gandhi and all his lieutenants in the jail. The policy seems to be different. Government do not want to interfere in this matter. Government is trying its best to reconcile with the Labour Government in England, and with His Excellency Lord Irwin at the head of affairs in India it is trying to find out ways and means by which it can conciliate Mahatma Gandhi and all the other National Congress leaders so that it may bring about a settlement of the great problem which is agitating every son and daughter of the land. When such is the policy of Government I do not understand why these pin-pricks of orders are sought. These pin-pricks have an effect of their own. They may not appear to have any effect immediately but they will certainly tell and instead of preventing publicity the reaction will result in wider and wider publicity. Government, Sir, if they really mean to avoid giving publicity to the historic march of Mahatma Gandhi and the principles and purposes for which that march stands they would have, as I said, stopped the whole thing. They would not have allowed the newspapers to publish it and they would not have allowed the pictures to be published in the newspapers. Having not done so, I fail to see what purpose will be served by proscribing the films. This is an interference of the same type as the one brought to our notice only the other day by one of our hon. Members how in a matter of literature and in these harmless amusements Government seeks to interfere. Government might come forward and say that after all the newspapers are read by the educated people only and that material is not inflammable. They can safely trust educated people to read those accounts and they cannot safely allow theatre-goers to go to the cinemas and see these pictures. After all what does the Government lose by the exhibition of these films in Madras or elsewhere in the country? Does the Government believe or is it convinced that the moment that these people see this march exhibited on the screen they will rush to the screen and destroy it? A more ridiculous stand cannot be imagined than the Government seem to take. Therefore, Sir, the Government in acting in the manner in which they have acted have not acted either in the interest of the public or even in the interest of the Government itself. Sir, they might proscribe films; they might prevent movements; they might put people into jail; they might hang the people who want a legitimate share in the administration of the country. But, Sir, the blood of the martyrs and this sort of interference from the Government will certainly have an effect quite different from that Government tries to achieve. Therefore, Sir, I hope that the Government of Madras will revise its opinion with regard to this and rescind this order so that it will not interfere with public interest and the right of the people to see any film exhibited on the screen. Certainly there are certain films which ought to be censored and they have been rightly censored, when they offend the moral sense or communal susceptibilities. But is there anything in this film with regard to the morality of the people? Is the witnessing of a film like this going to interfere with the moral sense of the people or is it going to interfere with the communal harmony that exists between the various sections of the people of this country? Nothing of the sort.

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p.m.

This film will not have any of these effects. If it happens it is open to Government to prevent the exhibition. But there is no such objection. The only thing with which the Government would come forward in justification of this order against these films is that if illiterate and uneducated people see these films they might get excited. If the Government is going to really advance that argument I am sure the Government is not basing its arguments on a very sound foundation. Sir, the people who go to witness these films are a class of people who go there not for the sake of receiving political education or for the sake of carrying on any political propaganda or for the sake of agitating for the freedom of this country but for the sake of thamasha. To expect those people to get excited and to revolt and to act in the manner in which the Government seem to fear they will act I am afraid Government is entirely mistaken. Therefore, I believe that the Government will be acting rightly and in consonance with the policy of not only the Government of India but also of the Government at Home, and they will be certainly acting in the interests of the people and the welfare of the country and also in the interests of this very Government if they take immediate action to rescind this order."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Mr. President, Sir, in this affair, the Madras Government has committed the same blind folly that it committed when it issued its ukase against the Bharathi songs. Sir, here is a great soul marching to the sea-shore for the purpose of asserting his right against the salt-tax, as a mark of a greater fight for a greater freedom. Mahatmaji has made it plain in his speeches and writings that he has given a chance to the British Government to answer the eleven points that he raised, and the abolition of the salt duty was one of the points that he urged. I am yet to learn whether it is at all unconstitutional to wage a war of civil disobedience against a bad law. The most constitutional of men have admitted in history that it is right for anybody to refuse to pay a tax or duty which he considers is improperly levied on him and which he considers should be removed. Such a great and moderate authority as the late Mr. Gokhale and even living authorities like Sir Sivaswami Ayyar and others once held that civil disobedience for particular purposes would be right in order to get redress of a wrong. What Mahatmaji is doing to-day is that he is fighting against the impost on salt. He has so specifically put it that if he is able to get the Government to repeal the salt duty he would have attained his Purna Swaraj. He says that this is the first step towards Purna Swaraj. Now, what is the justification for the Government of Madras to taboo films which represent the march of Mahatmaji. I do not know whether the hon. Member in charge of the subject in this Local Government has any conception of these things, whether he has ever read any descriptions of these films, whether he has got copies of these films and examined the films for himself. He has done nothing of the kind, I am sure. He is here to register the dictates and the decrees of other Governments. That, he has been doing all through his life, and I am afraid, Sir, this is one of those mad acts that he has believed he should do in the discharge of his duties. The act is certainly mad, thrice mad. If there is a justification for the Government of Bombay—and I cannot concede there is any even for them—to taboo these pictures from the screen, that need not be a justification for the Government of Madras. Mahatmaji is travelling through the Bombay Presidency, and his march is practically through Guzerat, and the Bombay Government probably think

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that they should stop the propagation of the ideals of volunteering among the people which will arise as a consequence of the exhibition of these pictures and of the people's admiration of them. But, what justification is there for the Government of Madras? There is not the least justification. I cannot conceive of a position where the Government Member on the Treasury Bench will rise in his place and say from the most rank bureaucratic point of view that the exhibition of these films would have any little effect upon the minds of the people here. I am sure, even if he were the drier and the most badly burnt bureaucrat, he could have not said that it would have a deleterious effect. Well, what is the method Mahatmaji is adopting? His is a method of complete *ahimsa*. His is a method of showing the left cheek when the right cheek is smitten upon. He is carrying out the message of Christ. Is that the man whose march should be tabooed on the screen in this benighted Presidency? I wonder, Sir, what the hon. the Home Member or the Law Member, whoever he is that is responsible for it—I do not know how they are going to share it—has to say, but it is clear that these gentlemen have made a terrible mistake. They are doing no service to the Government. I am sure the Government at home and the Indian Government of Lord Irwin will not probably feel comfortable in endorsing the action of these Local Governments. Local Governments may force those put in high authority over them, the India Government and the Government in England, to endorse their action. If they find that their friends here have made a mistake they cannot throw away the men on the spot. I seriously ask, judging from the spirit that prevails under the Government of Lord Irwin and Mr. Benn, whether the Government think that they would be very willing to endorse the action now taken. I am sure the British nation would look upon this action as a piece of imbecility at this movement. Is this Government really afraid that if these pictures are shown in the streets of Madras on the screen there will be a rush of volunteers to this movement and therefore this Government would be at a disadvantage in making headway against the movement that Mahatmaji has started? If they are afraid that it will happen, they should be more afraid of prohibiting the show of these pictures on the screen. If they apprehended that these will reach to the furthestmost nooks and corners in this Presidency and put a stop to the exhibition of these pictures to prevent people from having a look at the march of that great soul, then they have done not only a disservice to this Government but they also really have roused the greatest resentment in the people, they have roused really the people to thought and probably to future action. Did they seriously consider the indirect consequences of their action? Do they think they can prevent the working of the leaven? I am sure it is not within their power. If really the Local Government thinks so, that is the surest way of giving Mahatmaji success, and I feel here that the southern Presidency will have to take note that the Local Government is already shivering in its place at the start of Mahatmaji. If this Presidency will take note of that factor, I do not believe that the Home Member can be at peace with himself or that the Local Government can be at peace with itself. This is an indiscretion of the highest nature, to put it as mildly as it is possible for me to put it. Therefore, I feel that this action is not serving their own purpose or the purpose of the people in general. Mahatmaji's march is a march for the purpose of educating the people with regard to a particular levy. If really this Government believe that they should prevent the propagation of an ideal, they are making a very wrong

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calculation. Is it within their competence to suppress the spread of ideas? Is it within their competence to bind the minds and hearts of men? It is impossible for anybody to do it. They can never appeal to the minds of the people by acts of this kind. I know, Sir, that my hon. Friends sitting on the treasury bench would feel snug and would reply that after all this has to be taken in conjunction with other events. If other events were happening in such a succession as to give the Government sleepless nights and as to interfere seriously with the state of tranquility of this province, I could understand their argument. Even then, I do not know whether I would have agreed. But nothing has happened. No movement has been set on foot in this province as yet, and no attempt has been made to copy even Mahatmaji, in the innocent work that he is doing to break the burden of the salt duty. That has not been attempted even yet. Now, Sir, the Government will tell us that newspapers are full of this news and the other. Granting that, how do they say that the state of tranquility in this province is in jeopardy? I know, Sir, it is easy for the Government of Madras to confabulate arguments against those who are attempting to stand between them and this movement of Gandhiji. It is easy for them, Sir, to tell us that we ought to have been there if we believed in what Mahatmaji is doing. While we believe that Mahatmaji has a right to do what he is doing, we equally believe that we have to be here to face those gentlemen who are Indians in name, to face these gentlemen and try to convince them to the best of our ability, with all the earnestness that is available to us. (Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi: 'Against their wishes?') It may be against their wishes or with their permission. It is neither with the permission."

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

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"I will close it, Sir. 'It is necessary, Sir, that Government should note that conditions will worsen if they go on in the manner in which they are going on. It is necessary, if they should keep their heads cool, that they should follow what is being done by the greatest of men living, that they should remember the sequence of events that take place in the country, that they should not unnecessarily enhance the agitation in the minds of the people, and that they should give no opportunity to those who would make it a grievance and who would utilize it for spreading worse policies and ideals than what Mahatmaji himself dictates. Mahatmaji himself has stated in so many words that he is trying the war of non-violence in the best manner that is given to him to try with all the atmosphere of non-violence that is possible, and therefore this Government, when it passes an order of this nature, has to bear in mind that it is a service neither to the cause of Mahatmaji, nor the ideal that he is serving, nor to the cause of the Government itself."

2-30 P.M. "From both points of view this measure is wrong and I hope hon. Members in charge of this business will realize the seriousness of the step they have taken, will realize the futility of it for fulfilling the purpose they have in mind, will realize also that prestige should not stand in the way of their withdrawing the ban, will realize that they have merely copied another Government and that they have not had first-hand knowledge and will act discreetly and in the interests of the country as a whole and the Government also into the bargain."

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*Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM:—"Mr. President, I rise to speak on this subject in this occasion for several reasons."

"Sir, the action of the Government of Madras in banning the films of Mahatmaji's march is, I consider, a great political blunder; a Himalayan blunder and a blunder which will cost the Government their prestige. They will rue for the action they have taken without proper consideration. Sir, what is the reason for banning these three innocent films? If you have the courage, Sir, you should fight the man. Let the Government fight the man: the reality and not the shadow of the cinema films. What is it that they are doing? They are fighting the shadow of a great man, a man who is walking in the footsteps of the Great Jesus Christ—the living Jesus Christ as I adore him. He is on his march like the Great Rama and Sita of the old epic of Ramayana. His march is being watched by the vast millions of India from Cape Comorin to Himalayas. Both young and old, men and women are running in thousands to see the great man, to have a darshan of him, to imitate him and to walk humbly in his footsteps. The little islanders of England, a country which can be printed on the corner of a world map are challenging the great nation of India. These people say: 'Will you have the courage to declare a war of non-violence against us?' Well, Sir, history will repeat itself. The whole island will be blotted out and India will attain higher status. In 1940 India will be known as the Republic of India. The vast millions of India will in 1940 attain complete freedom. That is my prophecy, and it will be fulfilled."

"Sir, what are the reasons for banning these films. There are only two reasons on which any censor can ban films. The object of censorship is strictly limited; films can only be banned for two reasons. They must be definitely undesirable or unsuitable for public exhibition. Is there anything directly and definitely unsuitable or undesirable for public exhibition in these three films, I ask. Well, does the hon. the Home Member who has had a recent windfall, think there is anything undesirable or unsuitable for public exhibition in those films? Sir, these are the films of a great man and to have a look at him people are rushing in their hundreds and thousands. He is the real living Jesus Christ of India, the man who has shaken the world and the British lion so much so the British lion is now shivering as though it has met a greater animal which kills the lions. Sir, you show your weakness; you show your cowardice; you show that you are not big enough, statesmanlike enough by going and banning the exhibition of films of a great man who has a noble purpose and who has set the whole world athinking. Sir, the Indian Cinematograph Act was passed in 1918 and a Board of Censors was appointed in the year 1919 with the object of banning those films which are socially and morally bad. Have you got power to ban films on any other ground except moral and social? The films describing the Mahatma's march are neither socially bad nor morally weak. They are in both respects excellent and therefore ought to be exhibited. Sir, some of the American films exhibited in our theatres are pictures of the immodesty of the American women, the degeneracy of the American people and the morally loose and humiliating civilization of the West. But the films which are being exhibited now on the screens of Madras are noble films and they are worthy of being written in letters of gold and exhibited on silk screens. It is films of that kind, Sir, which the hon. the Home Member has in his wisdom thought it fit to ban and thus prevent our people from seeing. I say, Sir,

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you have banned wisdom. You have banned courage. You have banned everything that is noble in this world. Sir, I do not take up much of your time. Sir, other Governments might have banned them. But, Sir, why should our Government fight a shadow? Why should they be afraid that these shadows will create bloodshed and disturb the peace and tranquility of the province? Your action shows that you are weak. As Milton said: 'Not to know me, abuse thyself alone'. The same thing has been said by our Tamil poet Thiruvalluvar Nainar. What did he say? If you only act in the way of truth, you need not fear any earthly being. Everything will come to you. My hon. Friends the European Members may think that I am saying very hard things. I will assure them that I will not hate them. I love them as Mahatmaji loves them. I love all Englishmen. I do not hate any of them, but only as Mahatmaji says, I hate the satanic Government which will resort to bad methods. It is that that I hate. Well, Sir, a great Indian once said: 'What right have you to tax our lands? Heavens are raining and we are tilling the soil.' Sir, that is the motto of Mahatmaji. There is water in the ocean. It is sufficient. I will go and manufacture a handful of salt. He wants to try whether you have got the right to prevent people manufacturing salt for their own purpose. The whole ocean water consists of salt. You can carry a head-load of water and manufacture a maund of salt. Are you going to prevent it? Sir, you may have an army of officers, but there will be thousands manufacturing salt from the sea water. Are you going to put a stop to people manufacturing salt all over India?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"We are only concerned with putting a stop to the exhibition of certain films."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM:—"Yes, Sir, I only casually referred to the manufacture of salt. Confining myself to the films, I say that this Himalayan blunder can be rectified, if only the hon. the Home Member chooses to rectify it, by his taking a golden pen in his hand and saying: 'I have done a great wrong. I will try and get cancelled what I did in an unthinking moment'. He may take good advice. I know the hon. the Home Member is also endowed with brilliant wisdom. And after all, I do not think the days are so very hot as not to let him think coolly. He may go out and in the cool night pray in his heart of hearts and ask Allah to give him good sense and good advice. If he does so, I know that he will surely come one day and say 'I repent for the action that I took. I now see the blunder that I committed. I will have the ban on these immortal films removed'."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, we have just heard the views of three gentlemen belonging to the Congress party who have come here. Sir, if some of us support this motion, being not satisfied with the reason given by the Government for the step they have taken, we do so for a different reason from the one now given expression to by the previous speakers.

"Sir, I am not a follower of Mahatma Gandhi in his goal of immediate independence nor am I a believer in his panacea of civil disobedience. Sir, there are so many differences among us and therefore I am not sure this campaign will be non-violent all through. I do not believe in the success of this campaign or in its non-violent character. But I do believe at the same

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time that the present action of the Government is wrong. It only helps to play into the hands of the other party. It is by such acts and small pin-pricks that they create an atmosphere of hostility to the Government and sympathy to the movements that may be started against the Government.

"Sir, what little support the independence celebrations received in this province the Government are aware of. Sir, so far as I am aware, there was not very much enthusiasm for those celebrations. Now, I am sure, if the Government are going to pass half a dozen orders like this one, for instance, stopping lectures of a gentleman like Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, etc., affecting the freedom of speech, freedom of association and things like that, they will be just creating the atmosphere that is necessary for the advance of the movement for civil disobedience that will be started. If, on the other hand, they will keep their heads cool allowing these things to be done, I am certain that the majority of the people will have no sympathy for the civil disobedience movement and they will not be for immediate independence or anything like that. Sir, the difficulty of those who do not believe in these extreme measures is this. They stand by themselves. They do not receive any help from the Government and whatever the Government does, only forces them either to keep quiet or join the other party with which they have not full sympathy. That is the effect of the action which the Government are taking. If they only see ahead and do things in the proper way, the situation will improve. They do not do so either as a result of wrong advice or interested advice. If they do things in the proper way, the situation will improve and probably the movement of civil disobedience that has begun now will die out as the one started in 1921.

"Sir, it all depends on the attitude of the Government. If they will only be sympathetic, if they will only meet the reasonable demands of the country, of those who are prepared to see what is practicable and possible, if they will only do all these things, I am sure things will improve and those who have an extreme turn of mind will be left alone and their activities will die of their own accord. On the other hand, if they will do what they are doing at present, if they show more and more that they are prepared to repress even these ordinary rights, and if they say that any agitation however reasonable it may be, should be tabooed, then I am sure they will be only playing into the hands of the extremists and ultimately extremism will prevail and the volume of public opinion in favour of civil disobedience and immediate independence, which is not very popular to-day, will increase and make things very bad for India. We are as anxious as the Government that things should not assume any dangerous aspect and that there should be no violence in the country. And if possible we should have agitation only on constitutional lines and talk reasonably with the powers-that-be over the table as practical and sensible men and come to considered conclusion as to what is practical and possible and as to what ought to be done. If what is very necessary is not granted by Government, as I said, they will be only throwing us into the hands of the extremists and India will find itself very helpless. It will have no other chance except to adopt extremist policy. I hope the Government will not put us in that position and will not force us to adopt the extremist policy but that they will keep their heads cool and take counsel if necessary with moderate elements in the country and do what is absolutely necessary and not resort to a policy of repression. It is on this ground that

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some of us have thought that this matter ought to be discussed. As I have said above, if the Government is not prepared and is not able to convince us of their good intentions but will only resort to a policy of repression, we shall be forced to vote for this motion."

* Mr. A. HARISCHANDRUDU :—"In associating myself with the remarks of the previous speakers, I should like to say that the Government have been repeatedly committing the gravest and unpardonable political blunders without rhyme or reason. These blunders will only accentuate the causes of unrest and will teach the Government a good lesson. These films are based on sincerity and no sane man would have thought of putting a ban on them. I really wonder why the Madras Government should prohibit such films. There are many obscene and absurd films which are exhibited and which are very dangerous and demoralizing to the public, and this Government have shut their eyes in permitting such films to be put in cinema shows. If the Government honestly think that these march films of Mahatma Gandhi are harmful to the public, I say they have no backbone nor intelligence. If they really think that what Mahatma Gandhi is doing is not right, I say it is a right one. They could have as well stopped the real, i.e., Mahatma Gandhi, from marching and not the unreal which is only a shadow. By prohibiting these very films the Government are only giving more publicity and opening our eyes to the atrocities and audacities of the Government. I do not like to speak anything either on the merit or the demerit of the movement. I simply suggest that the hon. the Home Member will be kind enough to undo a thing which he might have done in an eccentric and weak mood."

* Mr. S. N. DORAI RAJA :—"Sir, in a matter like this, it seems to me that the very best policy for one to adopt is to take a dispassionate view of the whole situation. True it is that Mahatma Gandhi and his party are allowed to march. True it is that papers are allowed to publish not only speeches but also every minute detail of the march with pictures. These pictures and minute descriptions are being read by literate people who can read and write and who are expected to have proper judgment and proper control of their minds. Well, Sir, the price of cinema machines and the films are so cheap that these films will be taken to every nook and corner of the country and all the illiterate masses will see them. When these people see these films and when they see such a great man as Mahatma Gandhi who is sixty-one years of age sacrificing not only everything that he has but is also prepared to lose his very life, they will naturally get excited. Therefore it is reasonable to expect there will be some disturbances in some parts of the Presidency. Prevention is better than cure and the cure by force will be distasteful to us and to the Government as well. It is not because that the Government have got any disrespect to Mahatma Gandhi—who is one of the greatest men in the world—that they have put a ban on these films, but it is because that such a great man has got a hold upon the imagination of the people of this Presidency and it is likely that such films may rouse their feelings. For these reasons I oppose the motion."

Mr. K. V. KRISHNASWAMI NAYAKAR :—"அக்கிராசனர் அவர்களே, கமது இந்தியா தேசமானது முன்னேற்றமடைவதற்கு காங்கிரஸ் மகா சபையானது நாற்பத்திரண்டு ஆண்டுகளாக அரியபெரிய மகான் னால் அரும்பாடுபட்டு எற்படுத்தப்பட்டு இருக்கிறது. இந்தியாவில்

[28th March 1930] [Mr. K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar]

முப்பத்துமூன்று கோடி ஜனங்களில் பெரும்பாலோர் அரைக்கால்வயிர் கால்வயிர் கஞ்சி கிடைக்காமலும், காலதேசவர்த்தமானத்தால் நாளுக்கு நாள் மழையின்றி மானிடபிரவிகள் புழுபூச்சிகளைப்போல் மெலிந்து உயிர் துறக்கிறார்கள். நம் தேசத்து மக்களுக்கு சுகவாழ்வு இல்லையே, சுதந்தரம் இல்லையே, சுயமரியாதை இல்லையே, எத்தனை நாளைக்கு அடிமைத்தனத்திலிருந்து வாழ்வது. வரிசமையோ என்றால் சொல்லவும் நாவெழவில்லை. நாளுக்குநாள் முன்னிருந்த வரிகளைவிட பதினமடங்கு அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. ஒரு மனிதன் தான் மெய்வருந்தி சம்பாதிக்கும் வரும்படியில் நூற்றுக்கு பத்துருபாகு அடைவதில்லை. ஏழைமக்களுக்கு பெரும்பாலும் இன்றியமையாதது உப்பு ஒன்றாகும். இந்த உப்பின் வரியை இவ்வளவு அதிகமாக உயர்த்தி இருப்பதால் ஜனங்களுக்கு மிகவும் கஷ்டமாய் இருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் உப்பு வரியை அடியோடு ஒழிக்கவேண்டுமென்று சத்தியாக்கிரக தொண்டர்களோடு மகாத்மா காந்தி அவர்கள் ஊர்வலமாக செல்லும் காட்சியை சினிமாக்களில் காட்டக் கூடாது என்று கவர்ன்மென்டார் தடுப்பது ரொம்பவும் தப்பான காரியம். எத்தனையோ ஆபாசமான படங்கள் இக்காலத்தில் காட்டப்படுகின்றன. ஆனால் உலகம் போற்றும் உத்தமர் காந்தியவர்கள் தொண்டர் குழாங்களுடன் செல்லும் காட்சியைத் தடுப்பது நியாயமாகுமா? அரசாங்கத்தார் மகாத்மாவைத் தடுக்கமுடியாமல் அவருடைய நீழலைத் தடுப்பது வெகு விந்தையாக இருக்கிறது. இப்படி செய்வதால் இயக்கம் குன்றிவிடுமென்று நினைக்கிறார்கள். அரசாங்கத்தார் இப்படித் தடுப்பதால் இயக்கம் இன்னும் அதிகமாகப் பரவுமென்பதில் சற்றும் ஐயமில்லை.

"ஆறு ஆயிரம் மயிலுக்கு அப்பாலிருந்துவந்த ஆங்கிலேயர்கள் தங்களோடு ஒரு பைசாகூட கொண்வெந்தார்களில்லை. இது யாவரும் அறிந்த விஷயமே. விவசாயிகளாகிய நாம் நெற்றி ஜலம் நிலத்தில் விழ உழுது பயிரிட்ட வரும்படியைக் கொண்டதான் சபா மண்டபமும் electric fanம் sea breezeம் வாங்கிக்கொண்டு இருக்கிறோம்! ஏழை மக்கள் படுத் துயரத்தையும் விவசாயிகள் படுத் கஷ்டத்தையும் கருதுவதே யில்லை. அருபதாயிரம் வருஷம் தசரத சக்கரவர்த்தி ஆண்வெந்த காலத்தில் தாசியின் மனமும் கள்ளனுடைய மனமும் ஒருங்குபட நீதி செலுத்தி வந்ததாக அறிகிறோம். அதாவது எல்லா பிரஜைகளும் சந்தோஷமாகவும் பெரும் செல்வந்தர்களாகவும் இருந்தார்கள் என்பது தாத்தாயம். அப்படியிருக்க இப்போது இருக்கும் நிலைமையைப்பற்றி நாம் சொல்லாமலே விளங்கும்.

"தாழ்ந்த வகுப்பாருக்கு கவர்ன்மென்டார் செப்தது நாமினேஷன் ஒன்றுதான். அதனால் வரும் travelling allowance பித்தான் அவர்கள் கண்டது. இந்த உபகாரம் அவர்களுக்குப் போதுமா? ஏழை மக்களுக்கு சம்பளம் உயர்த்தவேண்டும். பெருவாரியான சம்பளம் வாங்குபவர்க்கே கவர்ன்மென்டார் உதவிபுரிந்து வருகிறார்கள்.

"நம் தேச முன்னேற்றமடைவதற்கு வழி இந்த வரிச்சமைகளை குறைத்தால்தான். தவிரவும் பெருவாரியான சிலவுகளையும் குறைக்க வேண்டும். இதற்காக பாடுபட்டு வருபவரும் தீவிர முயற்சியுடன் கை கால்கள் சோர தளராத சத்தியாக்கிரகம் செய்துவரும் காந்தியவர்கள்

760 ADJOURNMENT MOTION *re* PROSCRIPTION OF CERTAIN FILMS

[Mr. K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar] [28th March 1930]

ஊர்கோல படத்தை தடுத்தது தவரு என்று என் நண்பர் கொண்டுவந்த தீர்மானத்தை எல்லோரும் முழு மனதுடன் ஆதரிப்பீர்கள் என்று கருணாநிதியாகிய கடவுளைப் பிரார்த்திக்கின்றேன்.”

Mr. C. E. Wood :—“ Mr. President, I am not going to make a speech. I merely wish to associate myself entirely with the speech just made by my hon. Friend Mr. Dorai Raja.

“ I think that speech showed well-balanced and fair views and must, I think, illustrate the attitude of Government towards this matter of Gandhi films.

“ I am quite sure that Government fully realize the care that is necessary to be bestowed in this matter and I may say that the question of interference with the Mahatma's movements or with the circulation of information or pictures regarding those movements has had their gravest and most careful thought.

“ I feel we can rest assured that they realize their enormous responsibilities fully and therefore I oppose this motion.”

* Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN :—“ Mr. President, Sir, if anybody wants to follow Mahatma Gandhi, they should have some knowledge of what he did in South Africa. I was in that country during the time when he carried on his agitation. He went there as a clerk to a merchant and then gradually commenced to practise as a lawyer. In a very short time he started the agitation for the betterment of Indians in South Africa and in the course of ten years he worked for the country in such a way that great discontent prevailed among the Indian population there.

4 p.m. “ What did Mr. Gandhi do in South Africa? He worked to such an extent as to cause strike among the labouring classes. He started his campaign there with a couple of thousands of people. What was the result? He was stopped on the way and sent back; the result was all these men suffered. He took with him young people who were in employ and young merchants; the result was they were sent to jail. He said that going to jail was a blessing . . . ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ We are not now concerned with the teachings of Mr. Gandhi.”

* Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN :—“ The result is people suffered. People who believe in Mr. Gandhi are greatly mistaken. He took upon himself to excite people. As my hon. Friend Mr. Dorai Raja said, about 95 per cent of the people in India are illiterate. The exhibition of these films will create great mischief. We do not know what sort of disturbance it will create; we do not know in what way trouble will arise; we do not know how the masses will be affected. I think the Government have done a very wise thing in proscribing the films. I hope the House will think of the matter very carefully.”

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—“ Sir, we have been reading full accounts, in the papers, about the march of Mahatma Gandhi from the 12th instant onwards: every paper publishes fullest accounts of the march; they send their representatives, and the most minute details are broadcasted. The Government of India and the local Governments have thought it fit to allow Mr. Gandhi to have his own way, and the details of his march to be published. What is more; all these minute details are being published in

28th March 1930] [Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu]

the vernacular papers and they are being read by the public at large. It cannot be said that these details are read only by a few people in towns who know what is right and what is wrong and who would not form undesirable impressions. They are being read very widely in villages and I may assure hon. Members that these people know much more than ourselves. Many of us are so very busy that we do not read from the beginning to the end but most of them are so idle that probably they sit in the chavadi and begin to read every sentence, every line, every word and every syllable. A large number of people in the villages gather in the chavadi to hear these news. It is therefore absolutely necessary to consider the question carefully, and the Government should not prohibit the exhibition of these films. My hon. Friend Mr. Wood said that the Government did the wise thing. I think there are very good reasons why the films should be exhibited throughout the whole country. I am sure that the exhibition of the films will not be harmful. The films will be exhibited only in urban areas; there are no cinemas in rural areas. Most of the people who go to the cinemas are those in urban areas who read the minute details from the vernacular papers; they learn about these things from their neighbours; so far nothing untoward has happened; everything is going on very well. I do not think it is right that the Government should become panicky all of a sudden because a few films are exhibited. What is more; the stages of the march are given in the papers; big maps are published day after day showing the places which Mr. Gandhi is leaving and the places where he proceeds; the march may continue for a few days more; perhaps the exhibition of the films may show that Mr. Gandhi is followed only by a handful of people, about 79 persons, not 7,000 nor 7 millions. If these films are exhibited, people will understand that he is followed only by a small number of people. The films were proscribed in Bombay and Bengal. I think there is absolutely no ground for doing so here. As my hon. Friend Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar said, ‘ do not make our position worse ’, by adopting a policy of repression; the occasion has not arisen; there is no reason to proscribe the films. If the Government are anxious that these events should not make an impression on the people in the Madras Presidency, if they want the people to side with the Government, I tell them not to proscribe these films. The masses are poor; they are stricken with poverty. If the Government want that the march of Mr. Gandhi should not make an impression in the minds of the masses, they should ameliorate the condition of the masses; they should give them better amenities of life. We request the hon. Ministers and the whole Government to see that many of the burdens imposed on the people are relaxed; people should be protected from heavy taxation; we must have a satisfactory Land Revenue Settlement Bill. I may say that the exhibition of these films will not have much effect on the people at large.”

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I do not wish to record a silent vote in regard to this matter. As I have said already, there are no Indians in this country who do not acutely feel the subjection of the country, and in their heart of hearts they do not know what they should resist from doing. I am not able to agree with my hon. friend, Mr. Wood, when he said that because the Government realized their responsibility they felt obliged to put a restraint on the exhibition of these films. What responsibility is it that they have realized? To whom are they responsible? To a handful of people whose interests are not in this country. If they had realized their responsibility and duty to the people of this country, surely they would

[Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar]

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not have taken such repressive measures and put restrictions on the exhibition of the films. The Government owe a duty to the people and they should lose no time to say that dominion status would be the basis for all future discussion. They should make it clear that the purpose of the Round Table Conference would be the evolution of a scheme based on dominion status. Instead of doing that, they are trying to stem the national tide and they want to put a ban on the films. If the results of the Round Table Conference are not satisfactory, I will not be surprised if many of us here may not do exactly what the others under discussion are doing now."

* Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur :—" Sir, there are people who think that Mahatma Gandhi is an idealist I am not one of those who think that Mr. Gandhi is an idealist. I think that he is a wise man and a very practical statesman. If Mahatma Gandhi had not taken the step which he has chosen to take, he would not be worth the name of mahatma. Every one of us loves freedom and independence. I am one of those who prefer immediate independence to dominion status by stages."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" May I request the hon. Member to come to the point."

Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur :—" He thought perhaps that this was the best time to strike. If he did not take this opportunity he will lose the opportunity. In a recent interview he stated that he did not begin the campaign of civil disobedience earlier because he thought that the country was not prepared for it . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" May I point out that the hon. Member need not waste much time on preliminaries ; he may come directly to the prohibition of the films."

Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur :—" He knew that this is the proper time to take this step when an inexperienced Government is directing the affairs at home and a weak Viceroy is administering at Delhi; there is nothing strange in what he has done ; The question is whether it is practical or not, whether this will end in a breach of peace or not. I may assure the House that, if this step or any other step would secure for us independence, I should surely grasp. But, Sir, I feel that this will only end in breach of peace. I feel that the exhibition of these films is sure to excite the people. People do not know how this movement will end. The hon. Leader of the Opposition said that all details of the march of Mr. Gandhi are published in the vernacular papers, and the news are broadcasted day after day. But, Sir, exhibition of these films is quite different from reading from the newspapers. People will be excited by the films. I think it is not proper to allow the films to be exhibited."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Mr. President, Sir, as usual in such debates a great many remarks, outside the scope of the motion and a great deal of abuse were indulged in by some hon. Members of the House. It is now the fashion to abuse the Indian Members of Government. I may say that it is equally possible for us to do so. Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones at others. My hon. Friends, Messrs. Harisarvottama Rao and Tulasiram imputed motives to me. It is also easy for me to impute motives for their actions and say that they are here, instead of being faithful to the Congress mandate and their leader. My hon. Friend Mr. Harischandrudu said that I was

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[Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib]

in an eccentric and unwise mood when I passed orders on this matter. I have listened to his speech very carefully. I may say that I have never listened to a more unwise and eccentric speech. My hon. Friend, Mr. Tulasiram, promised the House that he would offer prayers this evening so that wisdom may be vouchsafed to me. I shall do the same thing so that sincerity may be vouchsafed to him. Now, Sir, coming to the question, I may say that though this film was passed by the Board of Censors in Bombay, the Bombay Government and the Government of the Central Provinces have declared it to be uncertified. As has been said by so many hon. Members, as newspapers are read by the intelligentsia, they are able to know the pros and cons of the question. Political meetings are attended by the intelligentsia and they can immediately understand what is good and what is bad for them. But unfortunately, with regard to these films, masses generally go to the cinemas and it is quite possible that the films may have a very dangerous and exciting effect on them. It must be remembered that this film is an advertisement for civil disobedience. It is intended to incite the people to break the salt laws. That being so, is it possible for any Government, which is responsible for the preservation of law and order, to overlook it? Government believe that the masses when they go and see this film, may unconsciously be incited to break the salt laws. It is for this reason the Government thought it was their duty to declare this film as uncertified.

" As for the law on the subject, it is stated thus :

" A Local Government may, of its own motion, by notification in the local official gazette, direct that a certain film shall be deemed to be an uncertified film in the whole or any part of the province."

" It is under this provision we have taken action and we have got every justification for doing so."

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—" Mr. President, I want to know who is to judge whether the order passed is valid or not under the circumstances and whether the psychology of the people is such that it will be inflamed or not. Naturally there must be two sides to a question. Government is always panicky if they see, in every film that is produced or in every statement that may be made, something that will rouse the passions of the people. But, there may be certain instances when the question of the exhibition of a film like this will rouse the passions of the people or not, and this is a point in which this Council has a legitimate right to give its verdict. I think the representatives of the people here have a definite responsibility which they think they are discharging properly, so far as the non-official portion is concerned. It is not to be supposed that only the official block knows what the result of the exhibition of this film will be. It has to be understood also that we have got our responsibility. We have got a lot of news about this march published in the newspapers and transcribed also in the vernacular papers and that it reaches every nook and corner of the country. Therefore, to say that the exhibition of this film will add any more to the state of mind of the people is a thing which need not at all rouse the suspicion of the Government. Therefore, I submit, by taking a calm and dispassionate view of the question, it appears that it is only another form of repression. If you allow this policy of repression to go, there is always the danger that is likely to be misunderstood. I am therefore strongly of opinion that the film must be allowed as any other film to be exhibited, and embarking on the policy of repression is not at all satisfactory."

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Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—" I move that the question be now put."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the question be now put."

The closure motion was adopted.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the business of the House be adjourned."

The motion was declared carried.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :

Ayes.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi. | 19. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 2. Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar. | 20. " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 3. Mr. A. B. Shetty. | 21. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 4. " N. Srinivasa Rao. | 22. " A. V. Bhanaji Rao. |
| 5. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. | 23. " L. K. Tulasiram. |
| 6. " M. Narasimha Rao. | 24. " Abdul Hameed Khan. |
| 7. Raja of Khalikota. | 25. " M. Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar. |
| 8. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. | 26. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. |
| 9. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. | 27. The Kumararaja of Venkatagiri. |
| 10. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. | 28. Mr. P. Bhooshayya. |
| 11. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar. | 29. " G. Harisavottama Rao. |
| 12. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. | 30. " Kesavarāmamurti. |
| 13. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. | 31. " K. V. Suryanarayana Ayyar. |
| 14. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar. | 32. " K. Koti Reddi. |
| 15. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 33. " T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar. |
| 16. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. | 34. Rao Bahadur P. Govindarao Nayudu. |
| 17. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib. | 35. Mr. A. Harischandrudu. |
| 18. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razaq Sahib Bahadur. | 36. " G. Lakshmana Reddi. |
| | 37. Rao Sahib B. Venkataramayya Nayudu. |
| | 38. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib. |

Noes.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Umman Sahib Bahadur. | 19. Mr. G. R. Premayya. |
| 2. " Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar. | 20. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. |
| 3. " Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. | 21. Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schammad Sahib Bahadur. |
| 4. " Mr. H. G. Stokes. | 22. Rao Sahib P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. |
| 5. " Mr. M. B. Seturatham Ayyar. | 23. Mr. R. Foulkes. |
| 6. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 24. " J. Bheemayya. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 25. Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 8. Mr. S. N. Dorai Raja. | 26. Mr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva. |
| 9. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. | 27. " N. Siva Raj. |
| 10. Khan Sahib Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. | 28. " K. Krishnan. |
| 11. Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 29. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur. |
| 12. " V. Ch. John. | 30. Mr. W. P. A. Soundarapandian. |
| 13. " C. B. Cotterell. | 31. " S. Subrahmanya Moopanar. |
| 14. " S. V. Ramamurti. | 32. " C. D. Apparu Chettiyar. |
| 15. " J. Gray. | 33. " C. E. Wood. |
| 16. " A. G. Leach. | 34. " F. E. James. |
| 17. " H. A. Watson. | 35. " H. F. P. Hearson. |
| 18. " Hilton Brown. | 36. " A. J. Leech. |
| | 37. " A. T. Luker. |

Ayes 38. *Noes* 37

The motion was adopted.

The result of the division was received with cries of 'Mahatma Gandhiki Jai' from the Opposition benches.

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III—cont.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE BOARD OF INDUSTRIES.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have to announce that the following candidates have been duly nominated for election as representatives of the Council on the Board of Industries :—

- (1) Mr. J. A. Saldanha.
- (2) Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
- (3) Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur.
- (4) Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai.

" As the number of candidates exceeds the number of vacancies to be filled up, namely, two, there will be an election between 1-30 and 2-30 p.m. to-morrow in accordance with the regulations made for the conduct of elections by the single transferable vote."

The Council then adjourned to reassemble at 11 a. m. the next day.

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

APPENDIX.

[Vide Item VI on page 746 of proceedings supra.]

BILL No. 7 1930.

SEVVALPATTI IMPARTIBLE ESTATE ACT.

A Bill to declare the Sevvalpatti Estate to be an impartible estate within the meaning of the Madras Impartible Estates Act II of 1904.

WHEREAS it is expedient to declare that the Sevvalpatti Preamble. Estate is an impartible estate and that its proprietor cannot exercise unrestricted powers of alienation in respect thereof, it is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called The Sevvalpatti Impartible Short title. Estate Act, 1928.

2. Notwithstanding any decision of court, rule of law or enactment to the contrary, the Sevvalpatti Estate in the Ramnad and Tinnevely districts is hereby declared to be an impartible estate within the meaning of the Madras Impartible Estates Act II of 1904 and shall in the hands of the present owner as well as his heirs and successors, be subject to the provisions of that Act.

3. This Act shall not affect any alienation made or debt incurred before the coming into force of this Act.

The Sevvalpatti Estate declared to be an impartible estate within the meaning of the Madras Impartible Estates Act, 1904.

Saving clause.

V211, 32, N 30

N30. 53. 24/17

70142

[28th March 1930]

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

I. The Sevvalpatti zamindari formed part of an ancient and impartible estate called Elayirampannai Polliam in the Tinnevely district. It was acquired by Swami Nayakkar I (No. 1 in the pedigree), an ancestor of the present proprietor in 1803. It has been enjoyed by Swami Nayakkar I and his descendants as an impartible estate descendible to a single heir according to the law and custom of primogeniture applicable to ancient impartible estates in South India.

II. Swami Nayakkar I (No. 1 in the pedigree) died in 1805 leaving three sons of whom Swami Nayakkar II (No. 2 in the pedigree), the eldest, succeeded to the estate. Swami Nayakkar II (No. 2 in the pedigree) died in 1831 leaving three sons. His eldest son Subba Nayakkar I (No. 3 in the pedigree), then a minor, succeeded to the estate. His name was duly registered as the proprietor of the estate and under the sanction of the Board of Revenue in their capacity as Court of Wards and of the Government, his uncle Perumal Nayakkar was directed to manage the estate during his minority. When Subba Nayakkar I (No. 3 in the pedigree) attained majority, the estate was duly handed over to him in 1832. He died in 1853 leaving three sons the eldest of whom Swami Nayakkar III (No. 4 in the pedigree) then a minor was duly recognized as heir to the estate. On the recommendation of the Collector, Perumal Nayakkar aforesaid was appointed to manage the estate, and Venkataswami Nayakkar, the brother of Subba Nayakkar I (No. 3 in the pedigree) was appointed as the guardian of the minor during his minority. On the death of Swami Nayakkar III (No. 4 in the pedigree) in 1856, still a minor and unmarried, the estate devolved upon his next younger brother, Subba Nayakkar II (No. 5 in the pedigree) who was the elder of his surviving minor brothers. The Court of Wards duly sanctioned the recognition of Subba Nayakkar II (No. 5 in the pedigree) as successor of the deceased and nominated Venkatasami Nayakkar aforesaid as guardian of the minor and manager of the estate. During the minority of Subba Nayakkar II (No. 5 in the pedigree) the estate was managed by the Government for a period of six months in 1858 owing to the fact that the guardian appointed did not look after his duties properly. At the end of this short period of Government management, another guardian was appointed.

III. In 1896 however, the descendants of the two younger sons of Sami Nayakkar I (No. 1 in the pedigree) filed a suit for partition of the estate, viz., O.S. No. 11 of 1896 on the file of the Subordinate Judge's Court, Tinnevely. During the pendency of the suit, Subba Nayakkar II (No. 5 in the pedigree) died in 1897 leaving three sons of whom Subba Nayakkar III, the present proprietor was the eldest. After an elaborate enquiry into the custom of succession to the estate, the Collector duly registered the name of the present proprietor in the register of zamins as the proprietor of the estate in 1897. The suit O.S. No. 11 of 1896

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terminated after hard contest in a decree in 1898 whereby the plaintiffs therein duly recognized and had it declared that the estate and all the properties appertaining thereto was impartible and descendible to a single heir according to the law and custom of lineal primogeniture, that Subba Nayakkar III, the present proprietor, was entitled to succeed to the estate in accordance with the said law and custom.

IV. Release deeds were executed by members of the branch of Sami Nayakkar II (No. 2 in the pedigree) in 1898 recognizing the impartibility and the custom of succession to and devolution of the estate.

V. Therefore, for over a period of 126 years, at any rate, the estate was recognized by all the members of the family as impartible and descendible to a single heir in accordance with the law and custom of lineal primogeniture.

VI. Another portion of the Elayirampannai estate was acquired by the Zamindar of Ettaiyapuram who incorporated it with his estate and it is now included among the estates included in the schedule to the Madras Impartible Estates Act II of 1904.

VII. When in 1904 prior to the passing of the Madras Impartible Estates Act the present proprietor of the Sevvalpatti estate applied for the inclusion of it in the list of impartible estates attached to the Impartible Estates Bill, the Government replied that the mere non-inclusion of the estate in the schedule to the Bill does not debar it from the protection of the Bill, if it is in fact impartible. The impartible nature of the estate and its descent to a single heir according to the law and custom of primogeniture have been repeatedly recognized by the Government, and by all the members of the family to which the proprietors of the estate belonged and have also been declared by the Court.

VIII. In order to give legislative recognition to the existing state of things, and with a view to prevent the dismemberment of the estate by alienation or otherwise, and to save the estate from possible ruinous litigation, the present proprietor desires that the Sevvalpatti estate should be declared an impartible estate under the Madras Impartible Estates Act II of 1904.

IX. There are no encumbrances of any kind on the estate. None besides the present proprietor has any rights in or to the estate.

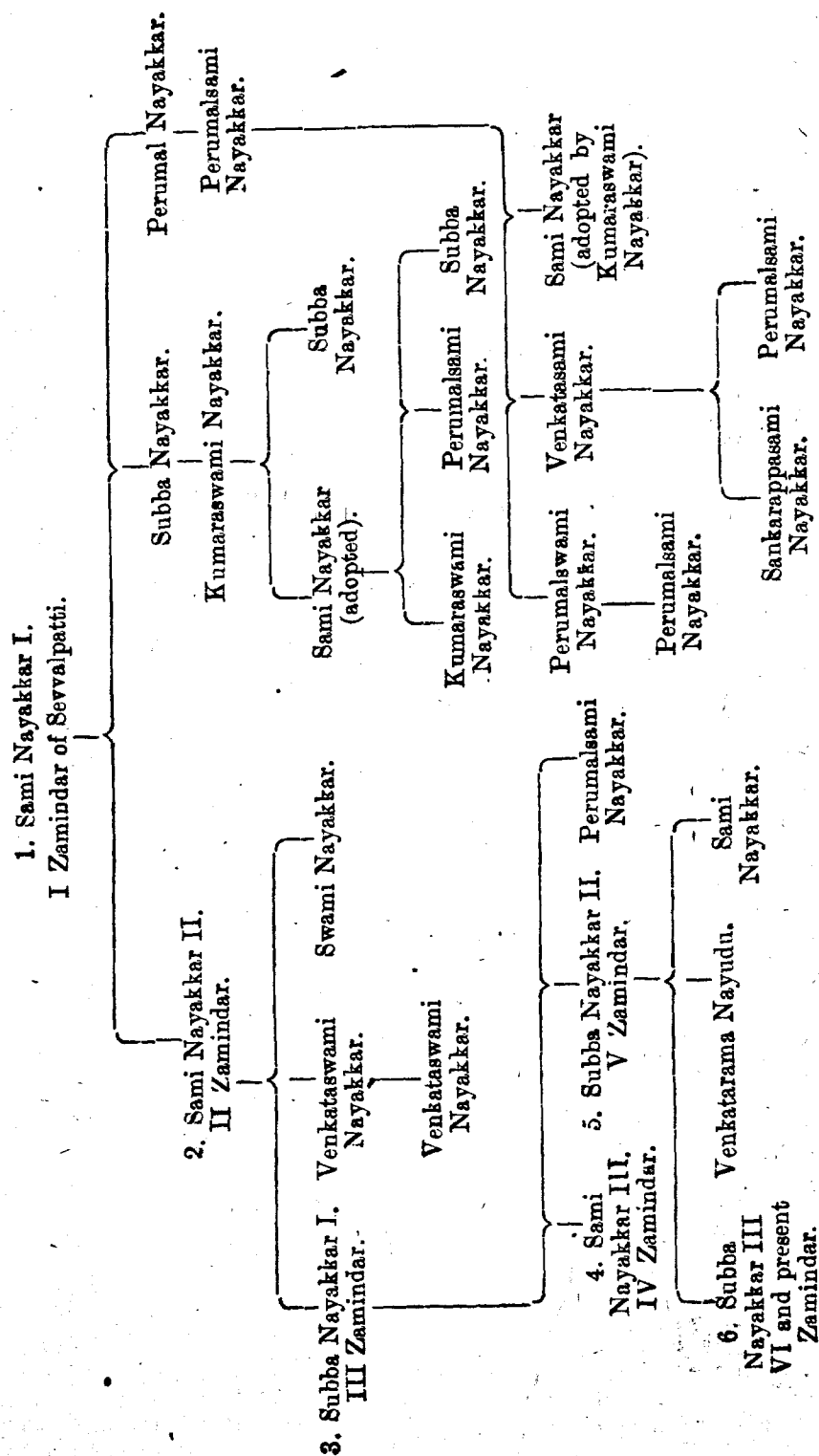
X. The estate yields an annual income of about Rs. 37,000 and pays a peshkash of Rs. 8,473-1-11 including all cesses. The estate has an area of 36.2 square miles.

XI. The estate falls within the principle of the Madras Impartible Estates Act II of 1904, and the application of that Act to this estate follows the basis on which Madras Act II of 1918 and Madras Act VII of 1926 were passed.

P. T. RAJAN.

27th February 1920.

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Saturday, the 29th 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, Kt., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.
Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.
Campbell, c.s.i., c.i.e., c.b.e., v.d., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.
Stokes, c.s.i., c.i.e., The hon. Mr. H. G. Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S. Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R. Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N. Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar, Mr. M.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
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.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C. Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gangadbara Siva, Mr. M. V.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Rao Sahib P. J.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.
Govinda Rao Nayudu, Rao Bahadur P.
Gray, c.b.e., I.C.S., Mr. J.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
Hampayya, Rai Sahib M.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.
Harischandrudu Nayudu, Mr. A.
Hilton Brown, I.C.S.
James, Mr. F. E.
John, Mr. V. Ch.
Kesava Pillai, c.i.e., Diwan Bahadur P.
Kesava Rama Murthy Nayudu, Mr. K.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Krishnan, Mr. K.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S. Lakshmana Reddi, Mr. G.
Leach, I.C.S., Mr. A. G.
Leech, Mr. A. J.
Luker, Mr. A. T.
Maharaja of Pithapuram, c.b.e.
Mahmud Schahmad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, Mr. K. P. V. S. Muhammad.
Muniswami Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur B.
Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) S.
Nagan Gowda, Mr. B.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar.
Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Raja of Kallikota.
Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Ramalinga Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.
Ramamurti, I.C.S., Mr. S. V.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Sahasenandam, Swami A. S.
Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Siva Rao, Mr. P.
Soundara Pandian, Mr. W. P. A.
Srinivasa Rao, Mr. Nagar.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Subrahmanya Moopanan, Mr. S.
Suryanarayana Ayyar, Mr. K. V.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib Syed.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Wood, Mr. C. E.
Zamindar of Singampatti.

[29th March 1930]

I
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Fisheries

Closing of the Chaliyam factory.

* 1658 Q.—Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state the reasons for closing the Chaliyam factory in spite of the recommendations for its continuance by the Fisheries Committee?

A.—The recommendations of the Fisheries Committee and the orders of Government regarding the fisheries cannery have been published in G.O. No. 1888, dated 4th November 1929. The Government decided not to work the cannery as a departmental concern as they considered that it would not be a commercial success.

The offer of a private party for leasing the concern was not also accepted as its conditions were disadvantageous to the Government.

Industries

Application for aid from the Sri Lakshmi Mill.

* 1659 Q.—Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

- (a) the kinds and nature of industries for which State aid is given;
- (b) whether it is a fact that when the Kasaragod Sri Lakshmi Mill applied for aid the Government stated after a good deal of correspondence, etc., that it was not the kind of industry for which aid is given;
- (c) the number of years it took for the Government to vouchsafe such an answer; and
- (d) whether it is a fact that the Kundapur Saw Mill had been given State aid?

A.—(a) The hon. Member's attention is invited to section 5 of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922 (V of 1923)

(b) The Government considered that the application made by the mill was not a suitable case for the grant of aid under the Act.

(c) The application was received by the Government on the 10th August 1929 and their orders were issued on the 4th November 1929.

(d) The answer is in the affirmative.

Public Works

Expenditure on roads in South Kanara, Malabar and Coimbatore districts.

* 1660 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the several trunk roads with their mileage in the South Kanara, Malabar and Coimbatore districts to which special grants have been made or are to be made in 1929-30 and 1930-31 for their maintenance by district boards; and

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(b) the expenditure incurred in 1929-30 and estimated to be incurred in 1930-31 for the several imperial, provincial or military roads (with mileage) maintained by the Public Works Department of Government in the same districts?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the appended statement.^a

(b) No imperial or military roads are maintained by the Public Works Department. Particulars required in regard to Provincial roads are given below:—

District.	Total mileage.	Expenditure incurred in 1929-30.	Expenditure expected to be incurred in 1930-31.
	M. F.	RS.	RS.
South Kanara	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Malabar	121 0	1,88,800	2,61,000
Coimbatore	64 2	1,29,582	1,66,430

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I inquire why Government spent no money at all on the military or imperial roads in the South Kanara district?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"The roads on which in the case of Coimbatore and Malabar districts money was spent were not imperial or military roads."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I know what is the principle?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"This is not the opportunity for understanding the principle."

Excise

Representation of Indian Christians in the Excise department.

* 1661 Q.—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Indian Christian officers in the gazetted and non-gazetted ranks of the Excise department in the different grades;

(b) whether the proportion fixed by Government in communal Government Orders recently issued have been applied to, and are in force in the Excise department; and

(c) whether the proper proportion in the higher grades is maintained by the promotion of Indian Christians already employed in the lower grades to higher grades?

A.—(a) The number of Indian Christians in the Excise department from the grade of clerks upwards as shown in the latest establishment lists available is as follows:—

Inspectors of Excise—				
Third grade	...	...	...	3
Fourth "	...	...	...	1
Assistant Inspectors of Excise—				
First grade	...	...	...	1
Third "	...	...	...	3
Probationary	...	...	...	1

^a Printed as Appendix I on page 847 infra.

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Sub-Inspectors of Excise—

First grade	...	...	...	...	4
Second „	...	...	...	...	5
Third „	...	...	...	...	9
Fourth „	...	...	...	...	19
Clerks	...	...	...	...	12

- (b) & (c) The communal rule has been applied and is in force for selection for admission to the Madras Excise Service (Assistant Commissioners and Inspectors) and the Madras Excise Subordinate Service (Assistant Inspectors, Laboratory Assistants and Sub-Inspectors). It has not been applied yet to clerical establishments. The proper proportion will doubtless be reached in due course after the rule has worked for a sufficient number of years.

Medical

Pay, etc., of the Manager of the Office of the Surgeon-General.

* 1662 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any minimum age limit has been fixed to the Manager of the Office of the Surgeon-General;

(b) when the present Manager of the Surgeon-General's Office reached the maximum?

A.—(a) No.

(b) It is presumed that this clause refers to the pay of the manager. The present manager reached the maximum in the scale of Rs 300—10—350 in March 1926.

Application of a girl for admission in the General Hospital as an enteric patient.

* 1663 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether a girl by name Raju Bai was brought to the General Hospital for admission as an enteric patient with a history of 13 days continuous fever;

(b) whether she was refused admission then as the case was supposed to be one of smallpox;

(c) whether this diagnosis was made by the Duty Assistant Surgeon or the Resident Medical Officer;

(d) whether the patient was sent to the Isolation Hospital, Tondiarpet, after waiting there for about six hours;

(e) whether the Medical Officer of the Isolation Hospital refused to detain her in the institution as it was a case of enteric; and

(f) whether the patient from the Isolation Hospital was sent to the Rayapuram Hospital and, if so, what was the diagnosis there and what is the condition of the patient now?

A.—(a) to (f) The Government have called for the information.

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Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“May I know what the delay is due to in getting the information sought for inasmuch as the General Hospital is not even 200 yards distant from the Wallajah Gate and in as much as there is telephone connexion between the Government office here and the General Hospital?”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“I am afraid the hon. Member is making a speech and not putting supplementary question.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“I would like to know what the delay is due to?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“From the paper supplied to him he will find as a matter of fact the question was received only on 20th March 1930 and the answer was sent on 25th and in the very short space of time of five days it was not possible to get the information.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“May I know where the delay is? I sent the question nearly three weeks ago. The whole Sowcarpet is laughing at the action of the General Hospital in sending back the girl. Does not the hon. the Minister remember the case recommended by him for admission into the hospital? I would like to know whether the hospital authorities can defy us in delaying the information?”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The hon. Member is commenting on the answer given. He is requested to put it in the form of a supplementary question.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“May I know what prevents the hon. the Minister from getting the information at once?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“Again I have to repeat that the question was sent to the department concerned only on the 20th or 21st of this month and hence the delay.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“Supposing the Minister wanted to see that that information is got, then is not that interval of time between the 20th and 25th instant sufficient?”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The question of the hon. Member is whether there is any objection for the Government furnishing him with the information.”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“When the information is received it will be communicated to him.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I know whether the Minister can get us the information by Tuesday morning?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“I am not quite sure I can get it by that time.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I know why? The General Hospital and other hospitals concerned are in the City.”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“Because there are several other important questions to which the Surgeon-General has to attend to.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“Will he at least ask him to expedite the matter?”

[29th March 1930]

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"There are several other things which are more pressing than this and therefore I don't think I can ask him to pay special attention to this."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Sir, is this not a pressing matter? Sir, I seriously and strongly object to the answer of the Minister." (Laughter.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"This is not the occasion to object. The hon. Member will kindly resume his seat."

Mr. K. V. SURYANARAYANA AYYAR :—"May I know when the information was called for?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"On the 21st or 22nd instant."

Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"May I know whether the Surgeon-General is not expected to look to these things?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Yes, in addition to his other duties."

Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"In view of the importance of this matter should he not be asked to give the information as early as possible?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"He is expected to look after these things in addition to his other duties which legitimately fall to him, and he will investigate into matters and forward the information."

Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"May I know why in the case of this girl it is so difficult to get the information?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"If it is the case of a patient who was admitted into the hospital the information can be readily obtained by a reference into the books; but this case happens to be one where admission was rejected, and for such cases no registers are kept, and so the authorities have to get the information by inquiry from persons connected with that."

Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"May I know therefore whether it is impossible for the Surgeon-General to give the information?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Even the Surgeon-General has to make an investigation and therefore it will take some time."

Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"When did the Government ask for the information?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"On the 21st or 22nd instant."

Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"Since it is now nine days' since it was asked, and as yet nothing has been received would you at least now ask for the information?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"If it is possible to get it even to-day I will."

Location of the proposed tuberculosis wards at Ootacamund.

* 1664 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have decided to construct a ward of beds for permanent and incurable cases of tuberculosis near the market at Ootacamund, and if so what the number of the beds is;

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(b) whether objections have been raised to their location by the Ootacamund Municipal Council or other bodies or individuals;

(c) whether Government have decided to select any other site for the purpose;

(d) whether it is the practice to locate tuberculosis wards within District Headquarter Hospitals or Taluk Headquarter Hospitals in any town in the Presidency;

(e) if so, whether such location has been objected to by District Medical Officers and any public bodies or individuals; and

(f) what course Government have decided to pursue in locating tuberculosis wards in future?

A.—(a) The Government have sanctioned the construction of a ward of six beds for chronic and incurable cases of tuberculosis and other diseases in the Headquarter Hospital, Ootacamund.

(b) The Ootacamund Municipal Council has objected to the proposal.

(c) No.

(d) Yes.

(e) No.

(f) There is no proposal to depart from the existing practice referred to in clause (d).

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I know whether the Government could not find any other suitable locality for the location of these wards?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"As there is no other place available they have to be constructed there."

Mr. F. E. JAMES :—"In answer to (b) did the Ootacamund Municipal Council put forward any alternative proposals?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Yes, I think it made an alternative proposal."

Mr. F. E. JAMES :—"Then may I know why it was not adopted?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Because the matter was examined by the Surgeon-General and the Medical Council and as a result of it it was found that it was not desirable to adopt that."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I know whether the medical authorities were consulted, or for the matter of that, did they express their opinion on the advisability of having these wards so close to the main part of the hospital?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"It is only on the advice of the Surgeon-General these things are done."

Working of the system of honorary medical service.

* 1665 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) how long the system of honorary medical service has been working in Madras City and whether it has been found satisfactory; and

(b) whether any of the permanent appointments in the Civil Medical Department have been abolished and whether those posts have been filled by honorary men?

[29th March 1930]

A.—(a) For over six years. From the reports received from the Superintendents of hospitals, the Government consider that the system has worked satisfactorily.

(b) No. The honorary officers have been appointed in addition to the paid staff.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know whether Government have considered the question of replacing paid officers by honorary men ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" There was a suggestion like that, but there are not sufficient number of qualified officers to replace paid officers. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether it is the intention of Government to convert the present honorary officers into a paid staff ? "

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know whether it is a fact that there is a suggestion to replace all honorary men by paid staff in the General Hospital ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I have not heard of it till now. "

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Are Government aware of the fact that the specialist for throat and nose requires the services of one more assistant, in addition to the two that he already has ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" He says he wants one more assistant. "

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" In view of the fact that he has already two officers are they going to give him another paid assistant ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" If necessary. "

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know why not Government give him two honorary men ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" It all depends upon persons applying to be honoraries and their qualifications. "

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Is the hon. Minister aware that when applications were called for for the post of the specialist for throat and nose it was told that there was not enough work in the General Hospital for a separate officer ; and now there are two assistants already for him and now there is a demand for a fourth assistant, may I know what work is the specialist doing now ? " (Laughter.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will put his ideas in the form of a supplementary question. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know how many officers there are at present to attend to throat and nose diseases ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" One paid and two honoraries. "

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" What is the delay for filling the post of honorary surgeon in the General Hospital, which is being kept vacant for a very long time ? "

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The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Because there is nobody, whom Government consider to be fit for that post, available. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Was there any applicant ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Oh yes, any number. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Were they of the same grade as the one appointed by the Government ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The supplementary question of Mr. Mallayya is about the honorary surgeon. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Was any applicant invited ? "

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

Public Health

Opening of rural dispensaries by taluk boards.

* 1666 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) how many of the taluk boards whose headquarters hospitals have been taken over by Government have started rural dispensaries out of the savings effected as the result of such a transfer ;

(b) in how many cases the dispensaries so started are now placed in a difficulty on account of Government having cut off their compassionate grants ; and

(c) how the Government propose to help such dispensaries to continue ?

A.—(a) The Government have no information but are collecting it in order to satisfy themselves how far the conditions of their concession have been complied with.

(b) & (c) The compassionate grants given to the Puttur and Kasaragod Taluk Boards were reduced and those to the Coondapoor and Udipi Taluk Boards withdrawn in view of the savings which accrued to them as a result of the transfer to Government of the medical institutions maintained by them. The Puttur and Kasaragod Taluk Boards felt difficulty in maintaining the dispensaries opened by them and applied to the Government for the restoration of the compassionate grants. As the reduction of the compassionate grants resulted in the enhancement of the grant given to the South Kanara District Board for second-class roads by Rs. 7,487, the choice either to reduce the grant for the second-class roads or to close the new medical institutions opened by the Puttur and Kasaragod taluk boards has been left to the local boards concerned.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I inquire why these compassionate grants were reduced at all ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It has been answered. "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" When these compassionate grants are for the benefit of medical hospitals and dispensaries, may I know why Government left the choice between roads and dispensaries ? "

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The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Because in the case of taluk board when Government reduce expenditure on medical institutions they naturally reduce compassionate grants, and thus in the case of South Kanara, it resulted in the enhancement of grant for second-class roads"

Alleged violation of the agreement between medical practitioners and taluk boards.

* 1667 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether any representations have been made to the Government by any of the rural medical practitioners that the terms of agreement between them and the taluk board are being violated and that they are transferred or treated badly by taluk board presidents?

A.—A few such representations have been received.

11-15 a.m. Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"May I know what action the Government have taken as a result of those representations?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Orders were issued, altering the terms of employment."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I know, Sir, why there has been so much delay in giving this answer? It was sent to the department on 22nd February?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Because the Director of Public Health had to get the information from the various taluk boards and district boards."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government have any intention of extending the system of free distribution of quinine in the coming year?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Free distribution will continue in the coming year also, but I cannot say whether it will be extended as it has not been decided whether the result of the experiment has been satisfactory."

Anti-malarial measures taken by the Government.

* 1668 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to the remarks and suggestions on pages 27–31 of the "Annual Report of the Director of Public Health, 1928", will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what further anti-malarial operations have been taken by the Government since the report was received;

(b) what steps have been taken by the Municipal Council of Ootacamund for minimising the abnormal increase of the mosquito pest;

(c) whether prophylactic measures recommended have been taken by the Municipal Council, Coonoor, and, if so, what;

(d) whether they have arrived at any final settlement regarding the measures recommended by Captain Ross for checking Malaria in Cuddapah and whether his recommendations have been given effect to in full;

(e) how far the programme of free distribution of quinine has been carried out by the Public Health Department, local bodies and private agencies, and how far it is decided to extend it in 1930–31;

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(f) what steps have been taken to increase the number of trained workers for being placed in charge of anti-malarial operations; and

(g) what steps have been taken to enlighten the people as to their co-operation in carrying out anti-malarial operations?

A.—(a) to (g) Up-to-date information has been called for from the Director of Public Health.

Registration

Alleged non-payment of special pay to clerks in Trichinopoly Sub-registry offices.

* 1669 Q.—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a special pay of Rs. 5 sanctioned with retrospective effect, from 23rd August 1928, in G.O. Mis. No. 587, Finance, dated 23rd August 1928, to all senior clerks of the sub-registry offices, in the district of Trichinopoly, was not paid to all of them, and, if so, why?

A.—The Government have called for the information.

Education

Working of the Timmapuram Elementary School.

* 1670 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether, it is a fact that though the recognition for the Timmapuram Elementary School, Markapur Taluk Board, Kurnool district, was withdrawn, the school continued to work; and

(b) if so, for how long and from what date and with how many teachers?

A.—The Government have no information.

Local Boards

Transfer of a clerk of the Saidapet Taluk Board.

* 1671 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state with reference to the answers given by the Government to question No. 892-A, dated the 10th October 1929, relating to the alleged transfer of a clerk of the Saidapet Taluk Board by the President, Chingleput District Board—

(a) whether the Government referred the question of the legality of the rules relating to transfers and the question of compliance with the rules to the Advocate-General for opinion;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Advocate-General has submitted his opinion to the Government and whether the same will be placed on the table of the House;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government by their order, dated the 8th February 1930, cancelled the proceedings of the president of the taluk board and ordered the relieving of the clerk concerned; and

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(d) whether the Government have acted in accordance with the opinion submitted by the Advocate-General or whether the Government have differed from the opinion submitted by the Advocate-General?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The opinion has been received but Government do not propose to lay it on the table.

(c) Yes.

(d) The reference made to the Advocate-General was of a general nature; the orders of Government referred to in (c) above dealt with a specific case.

Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know, Sir, whether the hon. Minister for Local Self-Government has been told by the President of the Taluk Board of Saidapet that the action of the President of the District Board was ultra vires and that therefore the Taluk Board's contention should be upheld?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" No, Sir."

Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know, Sir, whether it is the opinion of the Advocate-General that the transfer of the clerk was ultra vires?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The Advocate-General's opinion is confidential."

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Appointment of Commissioners of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board.

* 1672 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Madras Services Commission has been or will be asked to recommend names for filling the vacancies in the offices of the Commissioners of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board occurring on the 7th April 1930; and

(b) if not, why not?

A.—(a) & (b) The Madras Services Commission is not concerned with such appointments and therefore need not be consulted.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government whether the Madras Services Commission is not concerned with such appointments?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It is not concerned with these appointments."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know why?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That is what I think, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the hon. Minister considers that it is not one of the duties of the Commission to advise in matters like this?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Not in these particular appointments."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the hon. Minister has taken legal advice on the matter?"

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The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" There is no necessity to take legal advice on the matter."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know if the hon. the Minister has acted as his own legal adviser?"

Irrigation

Supply of water for irrigation from Red Hills and Sholavaram tanks.

* 1673 Q.—Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware

(1) that by the construction of turf bunds the level of the 'Red Hills' reservoir has been raised to plus 46.17 and that of Sholavaram reservoir to plus 61.85;

(2) that there is no likelihood of the level falling below plus 40 in the Red Hills tank this year;

(3) that in view of what is stated in paragraph (1), there is not any kind of inconvenience to the Madras water-supply if water is allowed for irrigating the areas under the two tanks; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will consider the desirability of issuing orders in accordance with G.O. No. 205 I., dated 21st May 1908, to supply water for 2,000 acres irrigated under Red Hills tank and 1,500 acres irrigated under Sholavaram tank?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have already ordered the issue of water for irrigation of 2,000 acres for second crop under Red Hills tank and 1,200 acres under Sholavaram tank.

Mr. F. E. JAMES :—" Will the hon. the Revenue Member be pleased to state whether the Government are entirely satisfied that there is no likelihood of the level falling below plus 40 and also that the issue of water for irrigation will not inconvenience the water-supply in Madras?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" There are certain rules according to which water is allowed for irrigation. Those rules are referred to in the question (b). Under those rules as modified in 1925 if the level reaches a certain figure then water is allowed for second crop irrigation on 2,000 acres under the Red Hills tank and 1,200 acres under the Sholavaram tank. Those conditions have been satisfied."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" What is the present level of water in the lake?"

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

Mr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" What is the amount of water that will be required for these 3,200 acres?"

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

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Are the Government aware that the raising of the bund was due to the persistent agitation of the Corporation and also they had contributed money for this extra storage of water for the benefit of the city?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" Hitherto turf bunds were put up. The Corporation has promised a contribution towards the permanent raising of the weir."

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Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Are the Government aware that we get full tank level only once in four years and for the next three years there is water famine in the city followed by severe outbreaks of cholera. We had a full level in 1924 and in 1927 we had a virulent attack of cholera due to the lowering of the level, water being let out for irrigation. And a debate was raised in this Council and it was pressed on the Government to cut off the supply to irrigation so that the surplus water may tide us over. I should like to know how that position will be altered."

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

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I should like to know whether this issue of water for irrigation will produce water famine in the next year or the year after next."

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

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I should like to know what action the Government will take, in case there was a water famine in the next year or the year after next."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That is hypothetical."

Action taken on the memorial regarding the Honohalla project.

* 1674 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the report said to have been called for from the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) on the petition from the ryots urging for the reconsideration of G.O. No. 3214 I., dated 7th November 1929, has been received and what action has been taken thereon?

A.—The report has not yet been received from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

Expenditure on gauge readings in connexion with the Siruvani and Uduthurahalla schemes.

* 1675 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what is the amount hitherto spent in the gauging of the stream in the Siruvani scheme and the gauge readings in the Uduthurahalla scheme; and

(b) what is the total amount required for the completion of the guagings?

A.—The Government have not the information.

Report on the Thattahalla project.

* 1676 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether a copy of the preliminary report on the Thattahalla project and the estimated cost required for the scheme will be placed on the table of the House?

A.—The report has not yet been received by the Government. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the latter part of the answer to question No. 1559 delivered on 18th March 1930.

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know, Sir, whether the hon. the Revenue Member will ask for the information and furnish it to the House?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"Yes, Sir."

Inclusion of Pattikonda taluk in the Tungabhadra project.

* 1677 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state regarding the Tungabhadra project—

(a) whether the present investigation includes supply of water to the whole or part of the Pattikonda taluk of the Kurnool district;

(b) if it includes only a part of the taluk, (i) what that part is and (ii) which villages are included in it; and

(c) if the answer to (a) is in the negative, whether he will examine the possibility of tacking on Pattikonda to Adoni and Alur of the Bellary district in the scheme?

A.—(a) & (c) The scheme now under investigation provides for the irrigation of part of the Pattikonda taluk;

(b) (i) that part of the taluk which lies in the Hindri valley.

(ii) the Government have not the information.

Supply of water to the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal.

* 1678 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state regarding the Tungabhadra project—

(a) how it is proposed to feed, under the present scheme, the Cuddapah-Kurnool canal when it is widened and strengthened and what capacity the canal is expected to have; and

(b) whether the connecting channel between the headworks and the Cuddapah-Kurnool canal is expected to irrigate lands on the way; and, if so, what the probable acreage is and in what taluks it will be?

A.—(a) By letting water from the reservoir down the river, 2,260 cusecs.

(b) There will be no connecting channel from the reservoir to the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know whether it is a fact that the Cuddapah-Kurnool canal was originally designed to carry 3,000 cusecs of the water and, if so, whether the Government have considered it necessary to reduce it to 2,260 cusecs because they are advised that it cannot carry all the water even after the improvements suggested are carried out?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"I have not got the information."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know whether the hon. Member will be prepared to furnish the information?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"Yes, Sir."

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Progress of the Polavaram Island project.

* 1679 Q.—Mr. A. HARISCHANDRUDU NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) the total estimated cost of the Polavaram Island project;
- (b) the amount spent on the project from the beginning till the end of the year 1929;
- (c) when the project is expected to be completed; and
- (d) the total area that comes under cultivation by this project when it is completed?

A.—(a) Rs. 14.06 lakhs for 'works'.

(b) The probable expenditure to end of 1929-30 is Rs. 11.61 lakhs.

(c) 1930-31 or 1931-32, but irrigation under the project has already commenced.

(d) 16,316 acres.

Raising of shutters on the Godavari anicut.

* 1680 Q.—Mr. A. HARISCHANDRUDU NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) what are the several estimates that have been worked out for raising the falling shutters on the Godavari anicut during the last six years;
- (b) what are the estimates that have been sanctioned and executed and what are the estimates that have not been sanctioned and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether the Government propose to raise the shutters on the Godavari anicut as in the case of Bezwada anicut?

A.—(a) to (c) A statement^a is laid on the table.

Mr. A. HARISCHANDRUDU NAYUDU:—"With reference to Appendix II, may I know, Sir, whether the Government have any information regarding revenue prospects if the original method of providing travelling machines costing Rs. 3 lakhs is adopted?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"We have not got the information."

Mr. A. HARISCHANDRUDU NAYUDU:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government contemplate to provide higher falling shutters on the Godavari anicut as it was done in the case of Bezwada anicut?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"At present, we want first to see the effect of the cheaper measures which have been adopted."

Investigation of the Thorrigedda scheme.

* 1681 Q.—Mr. A. HARISCHANDRUDU NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the Government have received a report on the investigation of the Thorrigedda scheme in East Godavari district conducted last year;
- (b) if so, what action has been taken on the report and whether the report with the action taken thereon will be placed on the table of the House; and
- (c) whether the Government propose to sanction this scheme during the year 1930-31?

^a Printed as Appendix II on pages 842-843 infra.

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A.—(a) & (b) No report has been received.

(c) The question will be considered when the report on the investigation is received.

Mr. A. HARISCHANDRUDU NAYUDU:—"Will the Government be pleased to call for the submission of the report expeditiously?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I hope to receive the report very shortly. On 31st December last we were told that the investigation would be completed in two months."

Alleged leaky condition of sluices to the Daroji tank.

* 1682 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of sluices to the Daroji tank, Bellary district, and how many of them are normally in use for irrigation purposes;

(b) how many of the sluices are in a leaky condition and for how long they have been in that condition;

(c) whether the water that escapes from sluice No. 1 even when closed is as much as the water that would flow out normally when the sluice is lifted and whether about half this quantity of water escapes through each of sluices Nos. 2 and 3;

(d) when these sluices were repaired or attempted to be repaired last, and with what results; and

(e) whether frequent complaints in writing and orally were made to the tahsildars and overseers and, if so, when and with what results?

A.—The Government have no information, but have called for a report.

Panchayat Forests*Publication of the report of the Committee on the draft Standing Order concerning forest panchayats.*

* 1683 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government propose to publish the report of the Committee constituted to consider the draft Standing Order concerning Forest Panchayats, and also the draft Standing Order that may be framed based on the report, in order to elicit public opinion thereon?

A.—The report and the draft Standing Order considered by the Committee will be published shortly.

Memorial regarding the Ajjarkadu panchayat forest.

* 1684 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: With reference to question No. 1527 answered on the 1st March 1930 regarding the memorial in regard to Ajjarkadu panchayat forest, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to lay on the table of the House the report received from the Board of Revenue?

A.—The report^a received from the Board of Revenue is appended.

^a Printed as Appendix III on pages 843-846 infra.

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Secretariat*Alleged defects in the provision of tiffin rooms for the Secretariat staff.*

* 1685 Q.—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) when the tiffin rooms constructed for the use of the Secretariat staff were brought into use;

(b) to what communities separate rooms or accommodations are provided;

(c) who supervises them generally from the point of view of conservancy, sanitation, convenience and comforts;

(d) whether these rooms are properly equipped and furnished by the provision of seating planks or teapoys and stools or chairs, water buckets for washing hands before and after meal, or tiffin to suit the conditions and habits of different communities;

(e) whether the room intended for the non-Brahman Hindus is being used by the Adi-Dravida caterer of lunch to the non-orthodox Hindus and if so, with whose permission;

(f) whether the room provided for the use of the Adi-Dravidas is ill-ventilated and stinking for want of proper conservancy and supervision; and

(g) what action they propose to take to remedy the defects, if any?

A.—(a) During the latter half of 1928.

(b) Brahman, non-Brahman, Christian, Muhammadan, and depressed classes.

(c) By the conservancy staff of the Secretariat buildings. This staff consists of a supervisor and assistant supervisor and chowkidars and is under the control of the Assistant Secretary in the Chief Secretariat.

(d) The rooms have been equipped with benches, chairs and tables as far as funds permitted, and also with water buckets. It is proposed to provide during 1930, more benches and seating planks in the rooms.

(e) No.

(f) & (g) There is no smell as it is cleaned every day, but the ventilation is not adequate. It is proposed in consultation with the officers of the Public Works Department to see if better ventilation cannot be provided.

Village Establishments*Jamabandi allowances to village officers.*

* 1686 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have come to any decision on the question of giving jamabandi allowances to village officers in ryotwari areas?

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

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, whether the financial position in relation to the principle laid down has not yet been settled?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"We have not got the final financial figures."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"When are they likely to get the final figures?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I hope that it will not be very long before we get the figures."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know whether it would take another two or three months?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I regret I cannot name a definite period."

Civil Justice*Appointment of a Malayalam translator in South Kanara District Court.*

* 1687 Q.—Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the District Judge of South Kanara reported to the High Court that he would appoint a Malayalam translator in the District Court of South Kanara when there is an occasion; and

(b) what action has been taken in that matter?

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

Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"May I know, Sir, with reference to (a) whether the Government is aware that there is no Malayalam translator in the South Kanara District Court?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The Government is not aware."

Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"May I know whether the Government will call for the information?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I do not think it is necessary to call for the information. If the Judge feels any difficulty he will report to the High Court and the High Court will make a report to Government."

Alleged insanity of the District Munsif of Puttur.

* 1688 Q.—Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether an acting District Munsif of Puttur, South Kanara, became insane recently and was compelled to take leave;

(b) how many times he had become insane before and compelled to take leave while acting as Munsif and for how long; and

(c) how many times his probation had been ceased before and how many times he has been reappointed to act as District Munsif?

A.—The Government have no information. It has been called for.

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Prisons and Prisoners*Number of Mappilla and non-Mappilla prisoners sent to Andamans.*

* 1689 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Mappilla and non-Mappilla prisoners in the Andamans who have made applications from April 1923 up to the end of January 1930 requesting the authorities to permit them to take their families to the Andamans annually;

(b) the number of Mappillas and non-Mappillas who were permitted to take their families to the Andamans annually; and

(c) the number of Mappillas and non-Mappillas who actually took their families to the Andamans annually?

A.—The information has been called for.

Qualifications of the Superintendent of Certified schools.

* 1690 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Superintendent of Certified schools is required to be a medical man with experience in teaching work; and

(b) whether any qualifications have been laid down as necessary for persons who are to fill this post?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The posts of Superintendents of Certified schools are included in the Madras Jail Service.

As regards qualifications the hon. Member is referred to rule 2 of the rules relating to the conditions of service, pay, allowances and pension of the Madras Jail Service published on page 2118 of Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated the 19th November 1929.

Factories*Working of beedi factories in Madras City.*

* 1691 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report of the working of beedi factories in the City of Madras, printed at Shakul Hamadia Press, Triplicane, and published by the Madras Youth League, to enforce better sanitary conditions in the work-house, limited hours of work for the adults and the children and better treatment of the children employed on the manufacture of beedies, and if so, what action they have taken thereon?

A.—Yes; the report is under consideration.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“May I know whether the Government is likely to appoint a non-official committee of local people to go into the question?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“It is not possible for me to say anything at present because the Government have not yet examined the report.”

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I know whether the conditions of labour in beedi factories in general are under consideration?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“The report referred to in the question is under consideration.”

Labour*Wages of employees in Railway Workshops and Mercantile firms.*

* 1692 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the minimum wages given to employees in the various Railway Workshops; and

(b) the minimum salary given to employees in various mercantile firms?

A.—The Government have no information.

Dr. C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—“May I know whether the Government will ask for information?”

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

Medical Registration Act*Co-operation of registered medical practitioners with practitioners of Indian systems of medicine.*

* 1693 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation has been made to the Government that registered medical practitioners assisting or in any way co-operating with practitioners of Indian systems of medicine should not on this ground be removed from the Medical Register; and

(b) whether the Government have considered this question and given any reply, and if so, what it is?

A.—(a) A member of the Legislative Council has given notice of his intention to move a Bill to amend the Madras Medical Registration Act on the lines indicated in the question.

(b) The question is under consideration.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“May I know, Sir, whether the names of any medical practitioners have been removed from the medical register on the ground that they were in any way co-operating with the practitioners of Indian systems of medicine?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I have no information. I must ask for notice.”

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

II

MOTIONS ON THE BUDGET—cont.

DEMAND XXV—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—cont.

11-30 a.m. * Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—"Mr. President, Sir, I have myself given notice of a token cut regarding the policy adopted by the Government in relation to building societies. There is a large amount of delay in the establishment of societies. Here, I may mention a case in my own district where a society was approved of to be registered by the Deputy Registrar in the year 1928 and it was not given effect to by the subordinates even in the year 1930. After some representation to the Deputy Registrar and the Registrar I found that the Deputy Registrar himself sanctioned the opening of this society and that the Inspector had to take further proceedings at a meeting and submit it again to the Deputy Registrar.

"I understood that the society was to be registered in the month of March 1930. So far, I do not think that the society has been registered and put into working order. This sort of delay, Sir, leads the members of my community to suspect the treatment of my community by the Government. After all it is being preached that the co-operative society goes a long way to effect thrift, and if there is to be a delay of three years for an ordinary society to be registered, I do not see how much time they will take for other big societies.

"Sir, coming to the question of building societies of which I have given a token cut, in his reply that the hon. the Minister for Development made after the general discussion, he told that the previous Registrar had asked his subordinates to make special investigation about the working of the Ootacamund Co-operative Building Society. Sir, this move on the part of the Government is not well advised. This particular building society enjoys a very good and strong directorate—having very prominent and influential men on the directorate. And going through the various stages of this society, I may say that this society has proved worthy of being a building society. This society was started in the year 1920, and during the first two or three years it was not declaring any dividends because it was in the practical course of working. From the year 1925, the society has been paying regular dividends and in the year 1930 for the year ending June 1929, it has reached the maximum dividend-paying stage whereby the society paid 9 per cent—the highest amount that any society can pay according to the rules. Further, Sir, I shall quote from the departmental reports—this is from a report dated the 12th November 1928 of the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies—'The working of the society continues to be satisfactory. The society falls under class 5 (b)' and again, Sir, taking the report for the year 1929 it is stated that 'the work of the society continues to be satisfactory'. In these circumstances, I do not see the wisdom of the Government or the Registrar in making special attempt to find out whether the society was safe and to know more about the working of the society. If the department had only asked the directors to tell them about the society, they would have given all the facts and figures. Even now according to the audit system, the accounts of these societies are audited every year and the departmental Inspectors serving under the Registrars are all in constant touch with these societies. I do not see the reason why the Government took such a turn. It not only wounded the feelings of the officers of the society but in a body the directors were on the eve of

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resigning their seats. Sir, the department recently has issued a circular prohibiting either the middle class or the poor people from taking part in the operations of the building society. The other day when the hon. the Minister for Public Health in his reply to the criticisms on the token cuts said that the improvement to the cherries would very well be carried out by having the co-operative building societies. But under the rules that have been framed by the Registrar or by the Development Department, I do not think it is possible. The circular reads thus: 'They will find that all cannot obtain loans. Only those who saved some appreciable sum of money in order to build houses can usefully join the society'. I do not see how it would be possible for either a poor man or a middle class man to take part in building societies. Moreover, Sir, going through the various stages of this particular circular—it has been issued under date the 10th December 1929—it is impossible for any average man to join any building society. Unless the Government take up this question seriously, I think many of the building societies may take steps to wind up their accounts. I would appeal to the hon. the Minister to give his particular care in so far as the building societies are concerned for, I know, Sir, large amounts of money have been invested by the Government in these building societies and with these rules put into force, I am sure there is going to be a lot of dissatisfaction. Moreover, Sir, on the creation of this Council an advisory committee on co-operation was formed. It is nearly more than three years and I do not think that at any time the hon. the Minister thought it advisable to call a meeting of that committee to discuss matters of such vital importance.

"Now, Sir, there is one more question; that is about the recent action of the Government in opening the Land Mortgage Bank and the hon. the Minister replying to the debate told 'if there is a real cry from the depressed classes they will be included in the operations of the Land Mortgage Bank in the Nilgiris'. Sir, there have been several representations from the depressed classes. I have already brought to the notice of the hon. the Minister for Development both in this House and in his office that there is a real cry for the inclusion of the depressed classes in the operation of the Land Mortgage Bank. Sir, the exclusion of the depressed classes from the operation of the Land Mortgage Bank has created a lot of dissatisfaction and representatives of the depressed classes are always blamed for this action on the part of the Government. If we take the economic condition of the various communities in the Nilgiris, I think it is the depressed classes that occupy the lowest rung. So, I request the hon. the Minister for Development to take away the ban that has been imposed on the depressed classes in the matter of their exclusion from the operation of the Land Mortgage Bank."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, the co-operative department is one of those departments which has intimate relation to the rural population. It is one of those things that ought to be made a living factor in the advancement of the people. Some of us believe that it is the only method by which we in India can rise and compete on equal terms with the huge capitalist movements in the west. The potentialities of the movement have not yet been properly studied here in India. Unfortunately the Government and the department concerned are the worst sinners in this matter. Well, Sir, the origin of the movement in our country is probably partly responsible for it because the primary idea of starting the movement in India was to supply the ryot with money to save him from the clutches of money-lenders. That was the limited scope with which the society

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was started in India. The result was a very narrow outlook throughout. Well, Sir, seeing the potentialities of the movement and the fact that it has to work mostly among villagers one would have thought that the person put in charge of the department will be a person who knows the conditions of the country, who knows the villages and who can talk to the villagers personally and understand their views and their conditions. But even when the department was administered by the bureaucrats of the Indian Civil Service we had Indians as the first three Registrars, but now, Sir, the department is in the charge of our representative, the Minister, and we find that European after European is being appointed as head of the department. That shows that their predecessors had a better outlook and a better understanding of the position of affairs than our own representatives. It was, as a matter of fact, a sour disappointment to us, Sir, that when a vacancy recently occurred, instead of the appointment going to an Indian, a European Indian Civil Service Officer was appointed who knew nothing about the department which he was asked to administer. In the nature of things, we may expect that he will take a year before he understands the problems awaiting disposal in his department. He cannot be in close touch with the villagers with whom he has to deal and he will not be able to understand by direct contact their views and grievances. He will have in the very nature of things to understand things from urban people—probably some gentlemen who have got as much practical knowledge as himself. That is the position that has been created by the appointment of a non-Indian Indian Civil Service Officer as the head of the department. I am sorry that the hon. Minister has by his present appointment only perpetuated the arrangement that has been existing for the last 7 or 8 years. It would have been better for the department if the hon. the Minister had followed the procedure adopted by his predecessors the civilians of the Executive Council and had an Indian appointed to that post. There are any number of Indians who can take that place and who could have worked the department and who could have done justice to their work. I have absolutely nothing against the present incumbent. I know only thus much about him: that he has never been in close touch with the department; he has not studied co-operation either here or elsewhere, he is to study things hereafter and he has hereafter to get himself into touch with things. I do not know what exactly he is going to do. That is not the sort of appointment which one would expect to have in such a department. I am sorry to say that the Minister has followed in this case what was done by his brother-minister, who recently appointed a European Indian Civil Service officer as Inspector of Village Panchayats. These are offices which have directly to deal with people in the village and these officers have to put themselves in the position of the villagers and deal with problems. It is only an Indian who is one of the people with whom he has to deal with that can really understand the conditions.

11-45 a.m. "It is at least in such appointments that Indians with sufficient experience will have a better chance to work, and their work will certainly be better and more efficient. Well, Sir, that is the first criticism that I should like to offer about the working of co-operative societies and the present policy of the department.

"The second thing is, as I submitted, the department itself was started for the purpose of helping the ryots to get out of debts. How is it worked? It is not working satisfactorily at all. Well, Sir, the co-operative societies

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have only become additional creditors and additional money-lenders to those that already exist. The idea ought to have been that once the society was started the villagers should be permanently taken away from the influence of the money-lender, so that if they are able to get all the financial help they want from the societies there will be no need for them to go to the money-lender. The present system of working does not do that at all. It only introduces probably a tenth or eleventh creditor to a family already very heavily indebted, and when insolvency applications are filed in courts, as very often they are, we only find the village co-operative society figuring as one of the numerous creditors. That shows the movement has not been working as it should have been. The main question with reference to the villager is how to find money for all his needs, and connected with that is also the question as to what are the means he has got for repaying the loans he takes. This question, Sir, of improving the capacity of the man to repay has never been considered by the department hitherto, and they have never worked towards that at all. That is why the Agricultural Commission which reported about the needs of the agricultural communities said specifically that the work of the co-operative movement needs a new orientation and should be directed more and more for the purpose of increasing the ryot's produce, for financing him at the time he wants money, and for solving the problem of marketing his produce. These are things which ought to be dealt with by the co-operative movement. But, hitherto, very little has been done in that field. I know the other day the hon. the Development Minister told us that the Deputy Registrars that are appointed are appointed specially for non-credit work and that they will devote their attention only to that side of the work. Well, Sir, what are the qualifications of these people to undertake such work, for instance, in the matter of increasing the production of the ryots. The Deputy Registrars have no qualifications either of an agricultural or of an industrial character. They cannot help the ryots to get more than what they are getting. For such work, specialists are necessary. Unless the villagers are going to be helped by persons who have got the requisite knowledge and experience either for the purpose of increasing their production or for marketing their produce, I do not think we will be able to make any progress. Even the Agricultural Commission and the Co-operative Committee that sat recently have both recommended that there ought to be specialists appointed for the purpose of starting societies and improving them with reference to both those objects. Well, Sir, recently, we wanted in Coimbatore to give a fair trial for all that has been suggested by the Agricultural Commission by way of increasing the production of the ryots, financing them at all the stages at which they wanted money and for taking hold of the marketing of their produce, and for that purpose we wanted the help of an agricultural demonstrator. The hon. Minister for Development concurred with me that it was worth while to give a trial. After that, Sir, it took about two years for the Government to come to the conclusion that it should be tried. I believe it took another six months for him to come up before this Council, and the Council sanctioned the grant of an agricultural demonstrator to the Coimbatore Federation for the purpose of trying the scheme. Then, what took place is more funny than anything else. Well, Sir, a man has been appointed, and the Government is going to pay two years' salary for the agricultural demonstrator. He was relieved from his department in November last, and he has not been able to start work yet. He was sent for training, and he did not join in time. He

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remained for a few days and then said he had some particular work to do, with regard to the work the department has done already; he went and came back again, and then when he was posted for the particular work for which he was wanted, he said he was ill and took leave, so that he has not been able to start the work, though he was relieved in November last. So five months have passed out of the two years for which the Government was prepared to lend his services, and nearly one-fourth of the grant that was so generously sanctioned by this Council has been spent. That is where we stand. It looks to us, Sir, that the Agricultural department is not so anxious to co-operate with us in trying these experiments. It seems to me to be a matter of jealousy between the two departments, and they are not prepared to co-operate with each other. If we are not able to obtain the benefits, which we can by this co-operative movement, it is due, and it will be increasingly due hereafter, to want of co-operation between the departments of Co-operation and Agriculture and probably Industries later on. That will be the position. When the Co-operative Committee was appointed, we saw this difficulty, and proposed that there may be a committee appointed, as a sort of development committee, for each district, consisting of the representative of the Agricultural department, the representative of the Co-operative department and the representative of the Industries department in this district with the President of the District Federation, the President of the District Bank and the Collector. They may meet once in two or three months, decide as to what should be undertaken and help to carry out the policy that has been decided upon. We thought, Sir, that this proposal would be enthusiastically supported by the departments and the Government, and that they will see the necessity for the co-operation of the various departments. But we find, Sir, that nothing has been done so far. This sort of development committees are appointed elsewhere and they have worked satisfactorily. But this Government, in spite of the recommendation that has been made, does not seem to have realized the importance of such consultation among the various departmental representatives and the necessity for all these people co-operating to obtain the necessary result.

"Well, Sir, there are some special societies also for which some special arrangements will have to be made. One of them is the Adi-Dravida societies which were referred to by Mr. Muniswami Pillai. There are societies for people like fishermen; there are societies for weavers and there are societies for various other people. These societies raise specific issues, and they want special treatment, and it is necessary for the Government to consider the necessities of these various special societies and appoint specially qualified men for conducting these societies and keep them in those places. Now what is being done? These are absolutely neglected. I know *weavers' societies* have been started, and they are languishing. I think they are more dead than alive. No sort of help is forthcoming. We also recommended in the Co-operative Committee that some sort of arrangements for sale by means of a wholesale society at Madras was necessary. But nothing has been done so far. Similarly, we recommended some arrangement for fishermen and other societies, and these people have not been helped in the way they ought to be. If in course of time these societies languish, they will have to thank only the Government for that.

"Well, Sir, the question was also raised as to what the function of the Government is and what the function of the other agencies is. The function of the Government, so far as credit societies are concerned, I should think,

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should be mainly one of audit. They ought to assure the public that the co-operative movement is going on all right. I will never be a party to the idea that they should withdraw from audit to any extent and that the audit may be done by private auditors or in any other way. That is the one chance they have got to go into the working of these societies to see that they are run properly and to assure the public about the safety of the movement. That is also a statutory duty of the Government. But I see signs on the part of some Government officers trying to give up this statutory duty of audit. Some at least of the Government officers seem to recommend the handing over of the function of audit to audit unions. What will be the result? The result will be that the assistance which is now the primary duty of the department in the matter of audit will be withdrawn, and if you are going to follow the example of the *nidhis* and other small banks, the audit will be more nominal than anything else. I do not want that the Co-operative department should follow such a policy and leave the societies to themselves, making probably a failure of the movement itself. We have got the object lesson from the Burma societies and from the Central Provinces societies. In these two provinces, it is thought that the movement is tending to become a failure, and they are now trying to help the movement in some way to bring it to life. Whatever it is, our province, which rightly claims to have made some progress, should not be allowed, by neglect or by adoption of a wrong policy of the Government, to go to a bad state. Audit is the one lever with which they can do something to see that the movement is working all right. If they give up that, I do not think that anybody can be sure that the movement will be safe in this province.

"Well, Sir, there is another matter in which the Government should also help. As I have already said there are a number of special works to be done, as in societies for increasing production, societies for marketing of produce and for finding sale of products of weavers' societies and societies like them. These are societies which cannot help themselves. These are matters in which Government ought to help them. The Government ought to appoint specialists in these matters and form societies, where necessary, which will undertake the purchase of necessities and the sale of products. These specialists should start wholesale societies and guide them right. These are things in which the Government ought to take the initiative. It was probably thought in other countries that Government has nothing to do with these things and that it was a matter of self-help. But we cannot be guided by other countries in this matter. Here the co-operative movement was started by the Government, and the people are so ignorant. The people concerned are not so very united, and they are not acting together at all. Under the circumstances, in our country, it is the duty of the Government to put things right and to help the movement in all possible ways, so that the main object, namely, to retrieve the position of the ryot, may be attained. For that, it is absolutely necessary that these new societies, for purchase, sale and improvements should be started and helped by the Government, and for that purpose they ought to have specialists properly trained. Well, Sir, this is a big subject, and probably I may take much more time, but I do not want to take any more time. I will only ask the hon. the Development Minister to pay attention to the various aspects of the problem and not be simply satisfied with the advice that may be given him by the department, by the Registrar, but to go into the whole question thoroughly

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and study in detail what improvements are necessary and what are the needs of the movement, and to try to improve as far as he can by taking all steps that are necessary and put the movement on a proper basis."

12 noon. Mr. K. V. SURYANARAYANA AYYAR :—"Mr. President, I do not claim to possess intimate knowledge of the working of co-operative societies, but, Sir, on going through the report of the working of the co-operative societies, I find two striking features which I think deserve mention in this House. One is about the arrears to the society from the various debtors. At page 39 of the report, we find this :

'Overdues are very heavy in Anantapur, South Arcot, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Malabar, the Nilgiris and Salem and the percentage of balance to the demand ranges from 15 to 85 per cent.'

"I also find another observation in the report and it is this :

'Cultivators do not repay their loans, as they think that if they do so, they will be unable to obtain the money they require for the next cultivating season.'

"Sir, these observations in the report are particularly relevant to the observations made by my hon. Friend Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar. He said that the Co-operative department is working without a due knowledge of the local conditions in which a particular society is situated. If the persons who are concerned with the working of the societies had taken stock of the conditions in the locality especially of the agricultural conditions and the industrial possibilities of the locality, had taken note of the resources of the various persons who apply for loans and had also taken care to provide these people with marketing facilities, I submit that there will be no difficulty whatsoever—of course it may not be a panacea—at any rate the difficulty will be considerably minimized in the matter of getting these loans realized as easily as possible. The society ought not to take upon itself the functions of an ordinary money-lender. Its function is to minister to the needs of the people by lending them money. But it is now more concerned as my hon. Friend was saying, with seeing that the person to whom money is lent is able or is made to repay the loan. It does not hesitate to coerce him to repay the amount. I submit that it is easy to start coercive processes and to show that so many decrees have been executed on the orders of the Co-operative Registrar. But that is not the way in which the amounts that have been advanced should be realized. The amounts should be realized in a way which would make it easy for the debtors to repay and not to work hardship upon them. As my hon. Friend said, it will be easy to take these people to courts of law and to launch insolvency petitions against them; but that would merely defeat the purpose with which the co-operative societies have been started. They are started, I should say, more with a view to better the condition of the poor and that could be done only if you take into account or take pains to see that they are able to repay by making it easy for them to repay by creating those conditions and elements which would make it easy for them to repay.

"One other matter which I wish to refer in this connexion is again that which is set forth in page 26 of the very same report. The report says:

'The number of prosecutions for offences committed by the office bearers of co-operative societies is gradually increasing from year to year. There were 56 prosecutions in 1928-29 as against 23 in the previous year. Of these, 45 were launched at the instance of the department and 11 at the instance of the societies. The prosecutions related to criminal breach of trust, forgery and falsification of accounts.'

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"Sir, this state of affairs gives no credit to the Co-operative department. I know of cases, at any rate of one case, where it took three or four years for the authorities to discover the defalcations which took place to a very large extent. I do not know who is responsible for that state of affairs; but it is said, Sir, that it is due to the lack of adequate audit of these societies. It is said that the audit is carried on by ordinary inspectors who are not very well posted with the knowledge of audit. I would suggest therefore to the hon. Minister that this work of auditing may be directed to be done more efficiently and by persons who are competent to do it. I would perfectly agree with my hon. Friend Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar that auditing should not be entrusted to private agencies. As we know, in the case of the companies, private auditors are elected year by year by the board of directors or by the general body and it is a human weakness that these private agencies would not be bold enough to assert the deficiencies or defects which they notice in the working of the societies. It is therefore essential that the audit department should be independent as it were of the societies themselves.

"There is also one other matter which I wish to mention. This again has been referred to in the report. The report says that the inauguration of the district federations has to a great extent minimized the defects that have been noticed in the societies. We do not know how far the district federations have fulfilled the expectations formed of them in the minds of the public at large. But we hope that by the aid of these district federations it will be possible for us to make the co-operative societies the real boon that they should be to the masses of the people."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"Mr. President, Sir, speaking about the importance of health in the rural parts, I urge the necessity for building better houses in the rural parts. I raise this question now so as to ascertain from the hon. Minister what steps he will take for starting co-operative building societies for helping the rural population to build better houses. In many parts, Sir, there is no space at all worth speaking in the villages for building houses. In many of the villages in the black-cotton soil areas, the manure pits are protecting the poor people from sun and rain. Unless these people are helped by means of building co-operative societies, there is not much chance of the majority of them rebuilding their houses. It is absolutely necessary in the interests of public health of the rural population that the Government through their Co-operative department start or take the necessary steps to start building societies. I wish to know from the Minister what steps he has taken or proposes to take hereafter in this matter."

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—"Sir, in the report you will find that the arrears in the Chittoor district have been heavy. That is one of the reasons why I want to suggest some remedy which may make the question of co-operation a live question in the outlying stations of the Presidency. Sir, I would bring to your notice two important facts which I have observed in the Chittoor district. Sir, years ago an assistant registrar borrowed from a co-operative society called the Pakala Co-operative Society sums to the extent of Rs. 10,000 and no steps have been taken to recover this amount up to this date and we have been making investigations through the departmental authorities as to whose liability it is. Enquiries have been going on, but as yet the society has not given a good account of itself. There is

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something strange about this affair. A criminal prosecution was launched against the concerned man, but the cause was thrown out by the court. (The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar: Name?) Pakala Co-operative Society.

"There is another interesting fact which I wish to place before you. There was a co-operative society in Chittoor district in arrears. A decree was passed and the properties of the persons who defaulted were brought to sale. But, by a combination among the inhabitants of the locality nobody came forward to purchase them and ultimately they had to be purchased on behalf of the society. The difficulties did not end there. There was difficulty as regards securing possession of the properties and the officials of the department were boycotted. Never mind these facts. What is distressing is the attitude or the spirit of the co-operative societies in these matters. What is it that makes them so very indifferent to public interest? My idea is that there has not always been enough of the spirit of co-operation in the Government officials and the public at large and that there is not enough of public spirit infused in the minds of the villagers by the department for the purpose of co-ordinating their work in such a manner that no such difficulties will arise. I simply bring this matter to the notice of the Minister so that he may think out measures by which it may be possible to carry out the work as it ought to be. Only by so doing the co-operative spirit can be created in the minds of the people and the feeling will be engendered in the minds of the public that by their co-operation with the officials much good will ensue to them. This is a matter which requires serious consideration and I request the hon. Minister to ponder over the question."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Sir, the Co-operative department has of late been becoming more and more popular and the administration of this department is more popular than the other departments. The department have been taking active steps in the establishment of societies of different kinds. With the reorganization of the department it is hoped that there will be more effective supervision over the activities of the department and with it the usefulness of the department will increase."

"With regard to building societies all I can say is that their number is increasing and that the Government would be glad to give them the necessary financial help."

"With regard to the grant of loans, I may say that the interest charged on them by the Government is only 1 per cent more than what they are paying to the Government of India on loans granted to this Government."

"Swami Sahajanandam said that the co-operative societies were of no use to the Adi-Dravidas. I can inform him that the co-operative societies for the Adi-Dravidas are under the Labour department and that the Co-operative department are only lending the services of the inspectors to the Labour department to have effective supervision of the societies for the Adi-Dravidas. These special inspectors are provided at the rate of one for every 25 societies. This shows that more effective supervision is necessary in the case of the depressed classes co-operative societies. The Government are trying to see that these societies are also worked efficiently and properly."

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"It is stated that there is a proposal to transfer the societies for the Adi-Dravidas to the regular Co-operative department. I may at once say that it is not the intention of Government to transfer the societies for the Adi-Dravidas to the regular branch unless such a transfer is conducive to the interests of the Adi-Dravidas themselves. As it is we propose to appoint a Deputy Registrar from 1st April 1930 to assist the Commissioner of Labour in guiding and controlling the co-operative branch of his ameliorative work for the depressed classes. So we hope that these societies will work better in future years when we have a separate Deputy Registrar to look after their working."

"Mr. Muniswami Pillai complained about the delay caused to the Ootacamund co-operative building societies in the disposal of loan applications for the construction of houses. I have already informed him at the time of the budget discussion that the applications from this society were defective and required closer scrutiny. If there has been really delay in some cases and no action has been taken, it was on account of the unsatisfactory statements that were sent by this society not being in their proper order. I have already asked the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to look into the matter seriously and take proper action."

"With regard to the demand of the Adi-Dravidas of Nilgiris for inclusion in the Badaga Land Mortgage Bank, I may say that this bank is intended only to meet the needs of the Badagas who are very much indebted and to enable them to grow tea. If the Adi-Dravidas want to join the bank there is no objection to their taking shares but they will not be given any loans. This land mortgage bank for the Badagas which was under contemplation for a long time has just now been opened and if a case is made out that this bank could help the Adi-Dravidas, certainly that question will be examined."

"Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar said that this Ministry had simply followed the policy of the previous Ministry in appointing a European as the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Government are not appointing any officer, either European or Indian, unless they are satisfied that the officer is competent to deal with the duties entrusted to him. As very large monetary transactions are involved in the working of co-operative societies, persons of the Collector's grade whether Indian or European have to be appointed to control the whole administration of co-operative societies. As it is it was found that no such Indian competent enough to do the duties was available at that time, Mr. Strathie in view of his experience in the Finance Department of the Government of India and in the Revenue Department in our Government was considered competent to occupy the post and therefore he was appointed. If an Indian had been available the Government would certainly have been glad to appoint him."

"He also mentioned about the deputation of an agricultural demonstrator to the District Co-operative Training class, Coimbatore. I think there must have been some administrative difficulty in not deputing this officer. However I do not know the exact situation as to how he did not join the class. Even if he had not joined the class, he ought to have gone for the work which he was intended. I shall certainly look into this matter and see what could be done to avoid recurrence of such things in future."

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"Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar also mentioned that a sort of Development Committee should be formed. I do not quite remember whether this suggestion was considered by the Provincial Agricultural Committee. Anyhow I will look into the matter and see whether anything could be done and thus follow the example of some other province quoted by him.

"With regard to special officers being deputed for marketing produce there is a proposal to depute a Deputy Director of Agriculture for the improvement of marketing facilities with regard to cotton in the districts of Coimbatore, Bellary, Kurnool and Tinnevely. This will be the initial experiment and if it proves successful it will be extended to other products also.

"With regard to the special treatment to Adi-Dravidas, I have already informed hon. Members of this House that there are separate societies for the depressed classes. As regards societies for fishermen, I think one fisherman inspector has been deputed to undergo training in the Coimbatore Co-operative Training Institute and he will be posted to look after the Fishermen Societies in Malabar and South Kanara.

"I am glad that Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar has drawn the attention of Government to the fact that the audit of the co-operative societies should not be handed over to non-officials. The Government also consider that for some time to come the audit must be in the hands of Government. Until non-officials take a more responsible part in the working of co-operative societies I think the audit and checking of accounts must be in the hands of the Government.

"With regard to the formation of weavers and loans and sales co-operative societies, I may say the Government are already considering the question. With regard to the formation of a central co-operative society for weavers, the question is being examined by the Textile Conference as to how best we can improve their lot by the formation of such separate societies. As regards loans and sales societies, there are at present 63 societies and as time goes on we will be in a position to form more societies.

"With regard to overdues and delays in the collection of loans the whole trouble arises owing to the disbursement of loans by the directors of the societies to persons without sufficient means for repayments. The directors of the societies are mainly responsible for this state of affairs. Government find it always very difficult to resort to coercive measures. If the directors take more interest and proper care in the working of these societies in future, I hope such difficulties will not recur.

"With regard to the particular incident about Pakala society, the Assistant Registrar of the Circle and two Inspectors were dismissed. Wherever there have been defects or mistakes in the administration, the Government are taking proper action and will see that such mistakes will not occur in future also.

"Sir, I need not say that a reorganization scheme has been introduced whereby it is hoped that better conditions will prevail. I have already stated that building societies are on the increase. I hope, Sir, that with the reorganization and with more additions in the district officers' cadre, the co-operative movement will become more and more popular.

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"With these few words I may once again assure hon. Members that the Government are trying to help the co-operative movement in every way."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I now put the question. The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,400 for pay of officers by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Then the Demand XXV was put and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXVI—CINCHONA.

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

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,99,200 under Demand XXVI—Cinchona.'"

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I beg to move

'that the allotment of Rs. 1,98,000 for Cinchona be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"I may draw the attention of the hon. the Law Member to the report of the Deputy Director of Cinchona published on the 28th November 1929 which was republished as part of Government Order No. 208, Development, dated 30th January 1930. The points raised by the Deputy Director of Cinchona are the reduction of price of quinine sold by the department and the system of selling quinine in packets of 9 pies packets. They wanted to introduce the new system of selling 'treatments.' This is what the Deputy Director says:—

"By 'treatment' is meant the quantity of quinine in tablet form sufficient to allay an ordinary attack of malaria. In Madras the quantity of quinine required for a treatment has been calculated at 100 grains. If the recommendation is accepted by Government it is intended to supply post offices with simple tubes containing 20 tablets of five grains each and to sell these at 5 annas per tube. This represents a considerable reduction in price compared with the present rate for pie packets and it is hoped that the 'treatment system' will prove popular. The cost of making suitable tubes and containers for 'treatment' is relatively high but if a Central department is formed in India it should be possible to institute a uniform 'treatment' which can be issued even cheaper to the public."

"For the present, I may point out that this recommendation has the support of the Surgeon-General and my opinion is that this selling of 'treatment' will be a great boon to the people suffering from Malaria in sub-ghats districts. I suppose 'Cinchona' is under the Law Member and not the Minister who has to deal with distribution of quinine only. Whoever may be in charge, I hope the Government as a whole will attend to this and do the needful."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I wish to know whether the sale of quinine is under the charge of the hon. Minister for Public Health or under the hon. the Law Member."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The hon. Member who is to order the free distribution of quinine is the hon. Mr. Muthiah Mudaliyar. But I can give the information wanted."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I hope that the hon. the Law Member will look into this question and arrange to sell quinine at the rate mentioned here, 5 annas a tube containing 20 tablets of five grains each. I expect that that rate will be acceptable to the people. As malaria is spreading very rapidly,

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there is need for selling quinine very cheaply all over the Presidency especially in malarial areas. I hope that the Government will make up its mind at once and take necessary action in the matter."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Sir, I beg to second the motion."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"Sir, in answer to a question the hon. the Law Member informed us some time ago that large quantities of quinine are bought by this Government from Java and some other places. It is supposed that this department is working on a commercial basis. During the year 1928-29, I think the department worked at a loss. During the year 1929-30, i.e., the budget year, it is understood from the figures that the department worked at a profit of Rs. 5,000. In the coming year, the profit that is budgeted for is only a few hundreds of rupees, Rs. 400 or Rs. 500. I want to know why this department is not able to supply that quantity that is required by this Presidency. We may import larger quantities of cinchona from other countries if the Government are satisfied that there is a possibility of making a profit out of the production of quinine. I want to know why the Government should not increase the extent of land that is now being cultivated and see that further importation of cinchona from other countries is stopped. I wish to know whether the Government will be able to manufacture quinine at less cost."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sir, with reference to the question of my hon. Friend, Mr. Koti Reddi, I may say that it is not possible for the Government to make any profit after the order passed by the Government of India prohibiting the import of bark from Java. Formerly, the Government were importing bark from Java."

"With regard to my hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, I am glad to assure him that the Government have already adopted his suggestion. The Government have ordered that quinine should be sold in packets at the rates mentioned below, viz., 20 packets containing 4 grains each, for five annas. This comes to 60 pies for 80 grains of quinine. This is cheaper than the rate that is in force now, i.e., 9 pies for 10 grains. If I may say so, the credit of making quinine available to the public at this cheap rate, belongs to a large extent to my hon. Friend, who has been pressing upon the attention of the Government this point for the last three years."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, I withdraw my motion."

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,99,200 under Demand XXVI—Cinchona."

The motion was adopted and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXVII—INDUSTRIES.

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

'that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,63,300 under Demand XXVII—Industries.'"

* Mr. C. E. WOOD:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move the following amendment:—

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,20,800 for Direction by Rs. 100.'

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[Mr. C. E. Wood]

"I move this out in order to try and ascertain the present policy of the Government in the matter of its own industrial concerns. I am not in a spirit of carping criticism."

"The question really is, is this Council justified, on the strength of past history, in voting large sums of money to enable this department to pursue its old policy of so-called experimental factories."

"We have had a long succession of them including a glue factory, an ink factory, a jam factory, a soap factory, etc."

"Now what benefits have these factories conferred on the people? Government found that they *could* make glue, they *could* make ink, they *could* make jam and also soap."

"But was there any necessity to experiment on how to make glue, or how to make ink or how to make jam; the method of manufacture of these articles are known to the world and can be ascertained by reading a book or by consulting a trained man. It is a case of ascertained facts, not theories."

"There was no original research necessary, that is the point. Why does Government build experimental factories? I doubt if these small factories give any guidance as to labour costs. The vital part of the cost is in the raw material and I hold that if Government would confine its research to ascertaining whether supplies of *cheap* raw material are available over a large number of years they would be doing a much more helpful thing than by building factories."

"It may be said that if Government run a factory on a commercial scale then industrialists will come in and do likewise. But we have the instance of the soap factory. No industrialist has come forward."

"Are Government now going to spend more money on the soap factory? I see a budget provision of some Rs. 23,000 extra in this connexion and believe it is to make experiments in the use of groundnut oil. Now what is the use of this? Groundnut oil is already used all over the Continent in the manufacture of soap and can be used equally easily in India. If the experiments are for the dehydration of the oil and recovery of glycerine again I say this is done all over the world and can be done by any industrialist here by engaging a specialist for a short while. Would it not be better for Government to engage a specialist on a short-term agreement when some particular industry is to be started and lend his services to the industrialist free of charge?"

"Then I see provision of Rs. 5,000 for a preliminary survey of the ceramic industry."

"Does this mean that this House will next be asked to pay for the cost of a ceramic factory and, if so, what is this factory going to teach us? Nothing that we can't learn without it, I submit."

"If suitable raw material (clay) is available ceramic ware can be manufactured and we can know whether this is possible or not by examination of the clays only. The erection of a small factory will take us no further and I would like to know whether any such plan is being hatched. I hope we shall not hear that the Jam Factory is being revived so that there may be a demand for jam pots that the Ceramic Factory would manufacture."

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"If more investigation in the matter of ceramics is thought advisable, I hope it will take the form of obtaining reliable opinions on the suitability of the clays in the Presidency and the quantities available and the probable price; these are the valuable data which the country requires. With all due deference to Government I am really beginning to think that the Industries department would be much more useful to the Presidency than it is at present if it were made into an 'Information Bureau.'

"Think how useful it would have been to the Carnatic Paper Mills had there been reliable information as to the supplies of bamboo available over a large number of years, the possibilities of labour supplies to collect it and an accurate forecast of the cost of this raw material. I saw all the data supplied and ruled it out straightaway as thoroughly unreliable.

"There are lots of work to be done in collecting information about industrial possibilities and in my humble opinion nothing for the department to do in the way of experiments. The history of the past ten years has confirmed this. May I respectfully ask the Minister for Development to consider seriously the suggestion of turning the department into an Information Bureau."

12-45 P.M. * Mr. A. J. LEECH :—"Sir, I beg to second the motion. At the same time, I would like to say a few words on the question of the Leather Trades Institute, which is an industrial concern. In October last year a conference was held in Madras between the Government and the tanners as to what should be done in the way of successfully working the institute, as there were only very few students coming forward to attend the classes.

"At this meeting the general feeling was that the institute should be carried on for research work and to give advice to tanners in their work.

"It was also expressed at the meeting that an expert experienced tanner in Indian commercial tanning should be always available to give advice to the tanners. Tanners felt it was not worth while carrying on the institute without such an expert to give them advice. At the same time, the tanners mentioned Mr. Guthrie's name as the man for the job.

"What happened next? A Government Order No. 147 came out in January last which instructed that the institute should be carried on for research work and to give practical guidance to tanners. All tanners were agreed to this, but then the Government suddenly side-tracked the Principal of the institute and put him on to a special job which was that of 'Special officer to investigate stains on skins.' This was a small job which the Principal could easily have carried on beside his other work, for it would have engaged him perhaps only half an hour a day. I submit there was absolutely no need to side-track the Principal by giving him this special job thereby leaving him without any interest or authority in the Institute of which he was previously the Principal.

"The Vice-Principal was given the rank of 'Superintendent,' and all enquiries were ordered to be sent to him. Thus the Superintendent now has to give all required advice to tanners. I do not think he would venture to call himself an expert experienced tanner versed in Indian tannery needs, for, I believe he has had no practical experience of commercial tanning in an Indian tannery. He probably has technical knowledge for he went through a Leather Institute course here and has also gone through a several-year

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course in England. Indian tanners are old fashioned, but probably they know quite as much as the Superintendent himself for all practical purposes and so would not go to him for advice.

"This tends to an awkward position. Naturally the tanners feel that they have not got what they wanted, for the Superintendent will, I fear, hardly command their confidence. In this I believe I am voicing the feeling of tanners generally. I trust, therefore, that Government will reconsider the matter, understand the needs of tanners who require help badly, and provide the expert advice desired by them.

"The question of the institute's finances has been before Government. Two years ago the institute had a grant of Rs. 64,000; last year it came down to Rs. 54,000, and this year it is Rs. 44,000. There are about 50,000 tanners in this Presidency. The skins and hides are mostly exported to Europe. Germany takes a large quantity, but she wants to take the hides and skins in the raw state to be tanned in Germany. Madras, on the other hand, wants to tan everything possible in India and thus find work for the thousands of Indian tanners. Madras tannages are not up to German standard and tanners here look to Government for help in the way of expert advice to improve the quality of leather. I hope Government will give them all the help possible in the way of finance and expert advice.

"Hitherto, I believe, although there has been expert advice available in Madras, there has been none on the spot in the mufassal. The institute expert has no instructions to tour the district. I therefore suggest it would be of great help if he could do so, as I am sure it will be acceptable to tanners if the expert could spend part of his time in going round to see various tanners as part of his duty. It might cost more money, but if the expert sees the working of the tanners on the spot with all the accompanying conditions, he would be able to give much better advice than when sitting at his office desk. I would also suggest that the Special Officer Mr. Guthrie should be asked to put his expert knowledge on paper. In other words, he might be asked to write a text-book on practical tanning for the advancement of the present and future generations. It could be translated into the various languages of the Presidency as required. There are doubtless many old Government reports on such matters filed away, but they would be hard to find. An up-to-date book would be useful. I am sure that Mr. Guthrie who has had experience of Indian tanning for the past thirty years would be the right man to collect all the materials together for publication in book form. He is very well placed to do this work, and his knowledge of materials, mixtures, waters, etc., would be of very great assistance to practical tanners. I discussed this question with Mr. Guthrie and other tanners; they are of opinion that this could be done with the help of Government and prove very useful."

* Mr. K. KESAVA RAMAMURTI NAYUDU :—"Sir, on the East Coast, especially in the Godavari and Kistna districts, there is an area of about forty thousand acres covered by coconut plantations where coir industry can be advantageously started. We learn from the Report of the Department of Industries for the year ending 31st March 1928 that experiments were conducted at Ambajipet in regard to improved methods of retting coconut husks and that the retting operations did not yield satisfactory results as they were not conducted under ideal conditions. It was also pointed out that as dry husks

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were in demand for fuel purposes, great difficulty was experienced in getting husks of suitable maturity for purposes of retting and those obtainable were got at a cost which left no margin of profit for converting fibre into yarn. The work was ultimately given up. It is possible to get better results from conducting experiments at a place where better conditions prevail. It may be possible to produce good quality fibre suitable for matting. So, I request the Government to make further experiments without stopping with Ambajipet so that the husks which are burnt away as fuel may be utilized for an industry which will find employment for thousands of labourers and give food to thousands of starving poor.

"As regards ceramics, it was pointed out in one of the journals issued by the Indian Ceramic Society that there were large quantities of China clay deposits in East Godavari near Rajahmundry and that the clay was also of a very good quality. Pottery works can be very well started if the clay is certified to be good after being tested in laboratories by ceramic experts.

"Electricity is being introduced in many of the mufassal towns and there is a great demand for insulators which I hear can be easily manufactured with the clay available in East Godavari. I urge upon the Government the necessity of appointing a special officer to make investigations in ceramics and put the resources of the country to profitable use."

1 p.m. * Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, the question that has been raised by Mr. Wood is a very old question, one which has been considered times without number, and I thought, Sir, at least so far as the Local Government is concerned the matter was settled once for all. Well, the European foreign merchants have been objecting always to the expansion of the Industries department, and they have been always saying that individual efforts should not be subjected to competition by Government, and all that they want is a sort of information bureau, for which Mr. Wood spoke to-day. On the other hand the people of this country have been urging all along that they are not on equal terms with the other countries, which have made great progress in a number of ways in technic, organization and marketing, etc. Consequently it is not possible for them to start factories, to pioneer and develop and work them; and to do this it is necessary that Government should step in and aid them. Sir, this question has been agitated in this House from both sides for a long number of years, and it is now nearly thirty years since Mr. Chatterton was employed with a programme of expansion of the departmental activities and I thought that it was settled once for all by his appointment. Consequently I was under the impression that Government has decided to pioneer industries, or help them or in any other way do anything necessary to further the industrial development of the country. Mr. Wood himself said that there are a number of things which could be manufactured in this country but, as a matter of fact, that was not done and in that I quite agree with him. What is the reason for this? The only way in which this can be tackled is by Government stepping in and supplying the necessary pioneering efforts.

"Taking the activities of the department for the last twenty or thirty years Mr. Wood said that a number of things could be manufactured here, and he himself mentioned the manufacture of glue and jam. But what was our experience in that direction? Government started pioneering work and they found to their cost that though glue could be made in Madras it could not be

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sold, i.e., it could not be manufactured as cheaply as the foreign countries do. Again with regard to jam they incurred a large expenditure and found that it was not commercially a success. Well, Sir, experience gained even at some sacrifice is not useless, as it would be an object lesson to other private concerns. For such experiments there is no other fit person than Government, and we want them to make experiments in other kinds of industry as well. First of all we want them to undertake some investigation as regards the raw material about which Mr. Wood spoke, namely, what are the raw materials needed for a particular industry, how much are they available; and in this connexion he referred to the pulp available for paper industry in this province. So these are the things which will have to be investigated; and who is going to undertake them? In other countries for such things they have agencies or associations of merchants to inquire into the speculative aspect. But here we have not got such persons. And so all these have to be undertaken by Government. Again, Sir, take our experience with regard to the chrome leather industry. When that was first started we thought it would revolutionize the future industrial history of our province. We thought chrome leather can be used for water buckets and they will last three times the time the ordinary leather buckets would. But what happened? We found that chrome leather is not good for water buckets. And now it is used only for shoes; and I may also draw the attention of the House how the Mysore Chrome Leather Company is doing successful business in that direction only. And our own factory failed. Sir, these are things for which a lot of money, energy, enterprise and technical knowledge are necessary. And now where are they going to come for us? India is a poor country, and it is not enterprising in these matters even though in olden days it used to be as good in industries as any other country. At the present moment unless Government step in and help us in these matters by starting experiments or undertaking pioneering work I don't think it will be possible for us to compete on equal terms with other countries. For example, take cotton. Japan comes here all the way from a country three thousand miles off, takes our raw cotton, manufactures them in their own country, and in spite of the cost of passage it is able to sell its finished products in our markets at a very cheap price. How are we to meet them? It is a matter which some of us who are connected with cotton industries in a way are considering for some time past; and we find that we cannot solve it. After all we think it is the duty of the Government to do something more than merely seeing to the task of protecting the people and keeping order in the country. In fact in our opinion it is the duty of the Government to improve the general welfare of the people, to improve their economic condition and to improve their social welfare; and as a matter of fact that is the thing with which they should trouble themselves more about. There has been a sort of compromise, I believe, with the merchants whom Mr. Wood is representing here to-day, namely, that Government will not compete with private efforts, but they will only show to the people how industries can be economically run. This I think is the compromise arrived at some fifteen years ago. And yet in spite of that compromise it has become an annual thing for Mr. Wood and his party to complain of Government competition. I hope Government will not be carried away by their bewailings, but would with the change of outlook that is taking place all over the world, realize that their duty does not end with the maintenance of peace and order and protection of life and property.

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"My friend Mr. Wood referred to the soap factory and ink factory. So far as the soap factory is concerned he was, I think, in the Retrenchment Committee which decided that it may be continued to tackle the question of the by-products and to experiment as to how soap can be hardened and things like that which require to be investigated. So I hope before Government propose to hand over the soap factory to private bodies they will consider all that has to be studied in relation to that industry.

"With regard to the ink industry I think that is the one Government undertaking which has so far been a successful thing, and I think they have already made arrangements to hand it over to private hands. With regard to ceramic factory and dyeing factory which latter was once thought of I think it is the duty of Government to do pioneering work to prove their commercial possibilities. And when they prove successful as in the case of the soap factory they can hand them over to private concerns. But there may be certain important industries like the textiles from which they can never withdraw. Because they are so important to the country as a whole and they are so bound up with the life of so many people that it is the duty of the Government to develop that industry with the new inventions that may from time to time take place.

1-15
p.m.

"It is the duty of the Government to bring to the people's knowledge all possible improvements and see that the condition of these people is improved. Every day we find in the textile industry new methods introduced. Various things are done in such industries as the textiles which is a cottage industry and it is the villager who is mostly affected by it. We cannot expect the villager to be in touch with all that is going on outside, nor is he in touch with the market. So it is necessary for the Government to bring to his knowledge all the improvements and also to help him to market his goods. These are things which the Government ought to undertake. I do not think, Sir, that on the boggy of competition or on the boggy that the Government should not waste their money on speculative things and things like that the Government will be frightened into a state of apathy with regard to this very important matter. After all, leaving agriculture, industries is the most important thing and in other countries industry takes even a preferential place to agriculture. If our poverty is to be got over, the only way in which it can be done is by improving our industries and by helping our people to get more by them as a sort of secondary occupation and as a primary occupation for the people in the urban areas. Such being the case, to ask the Government to keep quiet and serve only as an information bureau is to say that with regard to an all-important matter the Government should be apathetic and should not make any progress whatever. I hope the Government will not hear the counsel of Mr. Wood and those who go with him but will stick to their policy and improve it if they can very soon. I am sure the country wants it from them."

* Rao Sahib P. J. GNANAVARAM PILLAI:—"I am very glad to observe that the trades schools attached to workshop of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway has had a successful year's work—the Engineering classes are popular. I am also glad to note that the preparatory school continues to be popular both with the employers of labour in Madras and the pupils in attendance. It will be a great advantage if such schools are established in various centres of the Presidency especially where there are

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railway workshop, big factories or mills. It will give an opportunity to train children of artisans and incidentally from among them there will arise a body of men who will be true labour leaders, and they will be a valuable asset to the country. They will be trained not only to safeguard the interests of workmen but will learn to do so with a view to secure the well-being of the country as a whole. As one intimately connected with the apprentice school of the South Indian Railway Company for a certain number of years I can bear testimony to the response these young men make to the appeal of unselfish service to the community and the country. It is my conviction that ultimately the interests of the labourer are at one with the country as a whole. There is the danger that if young men were left purely to the guidance of illiterate workmen they might only be tempted to look at things in a heated way and with a prejudiced eye. But with a proper and discreet guidance they could learn that there is another point of view and begin to look at things calmly and from the wider interest of the well-being of the country. I therefore appeal to the hon. Minister for Development to increase the number of schools and to develop and encourage those already in existence. By doing so, he will be helping the poor working classes very much. He will also be helping the employers of labour who instead of recruiting inexperienced and unskilled men will be able to indent upon such institutions for young men of character and ability."

* Mr. NAGAR SRINIVASA RAO:—"While agreeing with the views expressed by my hon. Friend from Coimbatore, I rise to make a few observations as regards the industrial side of the district of South Kanara. Sir, the only industry I can mention of in South Kanara is the tile industry. We have about sixty tile factories in South Kanara. One or two of them are managed either by Europeans or missionary capitalists. Out of these factories I must say that only a couple of them which are managed by Europeans are progressing while the rest which are managed by Indians are labouring under great difficulties. Of course I am not saying this with bias or motive. It is because these foreign capitalists get money at very low rates of interest, whereas others have to pay higher rates which is a set back for a healthy competition and unflourishing condition. It is because of want of proper aid or support from the Government. The hon. the Minister for Development might say that the State Aid to Industries Act of 1922 does not apply to tile factories but in view of the fact that it is the only industry of importance in South Kanara I request the Minister to treat the question very liberally and try to give loans at a lower rate of interest because nowadays it is very difficult to get money even on mortgages at eight or nine per cent. The Imperial Bank has tightened the strings of its purse. So, unless the Government come to our rescue I am sure many of the concerns will have to wind up in the near future.

"Then again there are the coffee-curing houses in Mangalore. Of course we get a large amount of coffee from Mysore and Coorg. It is peeled and cured in these houses and exported to England, America, France and other western countries. But we cannot compete with the European firms. Here again the same difficulty of finance. So, I urge the hon. Minister to help us in this connexion also.

"Again, Sir, I must say that there is a trades school in Mangalore. Of course, if I speak of weaving of nets for catching fish you will rule it as out of order."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" There is a separate grant for Fisheries."

* Mr. NAGAR SRINIVASA RAO :—" Weaving of nets, Sir, is a cottage industry. Weaving of big nets called Mari Bale will be a real help to fishermen as a cottage industry also. Then again there is scientific dyeing and calico printing. There were about 15 persons working at that. It was a new industry introduced in South Kanara but for lack of encouragement it has now proved a failure."

" Then there is weaving and spinning. It is easy for the Government to help us in this connexion. I am sure many of the poor Muslim women and girls will be working at the spinning wheel and earning a couple of annas if these wheels are made accessible and available to them in particular and poorer women of other communities in general."

Mr. C. E. WOOD :—" I think the hon. Member thinks that I recommended Government to cease giving help to cottage industries. I specially confined my remarks to the factories which the Government have built."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question raised is one of general policy."

* Mr. NAGAR SRINIVASA RAO :—" Further, Sir, we have got abundance of clay which is used for tiles, beautiful models, or statues and other articles of household decorations. These are made in South Kanara and I think some of these also can be seen in industrial schools. What we require is some help and encouragement to expand and improve."

" As regards coffee and tile industries, they are not perennial but only seasonal, keeping up the work for six or eight months in the year. Therefore I request the hon. Minister for Development to help us in some of the minor industries, such as soap-making, clay-modelling, net-weaving, calico-printing and spinning, etc."

" South Kanara has a population of about 1½ millions, and is one of the largest coconut-producing districts. It is a pity, Sir, that we have only two or three oil mills running. More than half a dozen mills have been closed. We have therefore to import large quantities of oil from Native Cochin."

" The coconuts of our district are mostly exported to Bombay and other places. If they were utilized for extracting oil in the district itself it would have immensely benefited us, but, Sir, we are not able to do so for lack of encouragement."

" Next, we get large quantities of tortoise shells from the Divi Islands. From these, beautiful buttons, pen-knives, paper cutters, etc., are made. Sir, if some encouragement is shown it would have benefited many poor families."

" Now that I hear that the hon. Minister is about to visit our district, I will show him personally the aforesaid ill-flourishing industries and hope to convince him that we require every encouragement in this direction."

" I request him to come to our district with a generous mind and help us in promoting these cottage industries."

The Council then rose for lunch to re-assemble at 2-30 p.m.

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After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

Mr. K. V. SURYANARAYANA AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I demur to the proposals put forward by my hon. Friend Mr. Wood that the maintenance of factories was not necessary and that the services of a specialist could as well be lent free of charge to the industrialist; or that books on the subjects might be read and business started. The propositions which he has laid down are unsuitable to the industrial and economical conditions of our country. It seems to be, Sir, that there can be two types of industry which the State can start. One is by giving opportunity to those of our labourers and workmen who have been thrown out of employment as a result of the economic conditions. That is a case where the State can merely give opportunity to those people to take up their ordinary avocations which they had to abandon on account of adverse conditions. For such concerns, the utility may be judged from the return it brings but in the case of concerns like the Kerala Soap Factory which are started in the nature of pioneer work in scientific research and development, the utility of the institutions should not be judged by their returns. Their utility is to be judged by their potentialities for the future. These concerns have been started for the purpose of making the people understand how specialized technical knowledge can be applied to the conditions of India, how the raw products obtained here which are being exported year after year and sent back in finished form can with specialized knowledge be manufactured here alone. Work in this direction can only be done by a good amount of pioneer work, by investments of large funds. It is not possible at any rate in the present condition of the country for any private individual to initiate such schemes. Therefore I think, Sir, that the principle that the State must for some time to come initiate schemes so that the people may be benefited by the experience which the State obtains in these experimental works."

" Sir, on the subject of the Calicut Soap Factory, I must say one or two words. Before that Institute was started, there was absolutely no question of any soap factory in Calicut. What the establishment of this factory has done towards the cause of soap factory is clear from the fact that during the last three or four years, so far as the official reports, there are seven or eight factories there, all started because of the incentive given to the soap industry by the presence of that one particular factory. The Institute, Sir, has been doing good work and the quality of the soap produced there compares favourably with any that may be imported from outside this country. They have also been very popular in the market and they are to a certain extent responsible for displacing the soaps which are sent for from European countries. Research work also has been going on there and I do not think that simply because the factory has done its work well, it would be handed over to private management or abolished. It may be, Sir, that there are firms even in Calicut which may be ready to purchase that concern. Sir, already various private firms have passed into European hands because they could stand competition with the European firms. If the same fate is to happen to this factory, I do not know what will happen to the work of research and reform that is necessary to be carried out in this department. Further this Institute trains apprentices every year and during the last two or three years their apprentices have gone out to the various parts of the presidency and have started soap factories. Under these circumstances, it seems to me that the policy

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enunciated by Mr. Wood should not be accepted for a moment, at any rate, as regards the Kerala Soap Factory."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Mr. President, Sir, I could very well understand the mentality of my friend Mr. Wood for every well-wisher of the industry and trade of the country believes that the Britishers have not come to develop our industries at all because it would be very much against their interests. I have no hesitation in thinking that Mr. Wood is no exception to it.

"As regards the Kerala Soap Factory, I am at one with my hon. Friend from Calicut in what he said as regards the factory. The cry against this industrial development is an old one. I shall not repeat the arguments that have been urged by my hon. Friend from Coimbatore. While appreciating the progress of the development, what I have to say will be not that the Industries Department is doing too much but I think that it ought to do much more. I am glad to learn that the weaving and technical sections have received considerable attention; and hope that hand-loom industry will develop very much in future. But the imperial preference would operate as a death-blow to our hand-loom industry, and I request the hon. the Minister will pay his attention to this aspect of the hand-loom industry.

"I must congratulate the Engineering Department for their having brought out an efficient indigenous oil-crushing machine which has been found to be highly useful.

"I would suggest the preparation of a guide and making it available to everybody. This should contain valuable information from the bulletins that are published from time to time by the Department of Industries and sister departments.

2-45 p.m. "I shall not traverse over all the points connected with the State Aid to Industries Act, except to say that the Act has proved worse than useless. A number of points were brought to the notice of this House and of the Government by myself on this question of aid to industries on several previous occasions. I hope that the system of giving aid to industries will be more generous in future than it has been in the past. I may only point out that it can be done not only by passing legislation but by proper rules framed by the Government defining what industries they recognize as cottage industries and what industries will be considered fit to receive state aid, taking into consideration the report of the special officer on cottage industries.

"Then, Sir, my hon. Friend Mr. Wood wondered why there should be an expert to carry on a survey of the ceramic industry. Sir, if there is any industry in South India which requires development, it is the ceramic industry, which includes the manufacture of superior pottery as well as artistic tiles. My hon. Friend from South Kanara, Mr. Nagar Srinivasa Rao referred to a number of other industries and I entirely support him in all the suggestions he made. Besides, I may mention that an impetus should be given to the tile manufacture which is an important industry in South Kanara, especially in Mangalore. What people want is the advice necessary for manufacturing superior pottery as well as more artistic and durable tiles. At present industrialists are at sea. It will be useful for the people to know the clay available in this Presidency can be put to the best use. It is feared

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if we produce ceramics on a large scale in this Presidency, it might prejudice the interests of the ceramic factory run by Messrs. Parry & Co. I am not sure whether Messrs. Parry & Co. would admit Indian apprentices in their factory, so that they may learn the secrets of the industry. I think that there are possibilities of developing this industry to such an extent that we can not only meet the needs of India but also export our superior pottery to other countries. I hope Mr. Wood will approach this question in a generous spirit and join in helping the development of the ceramic industry. There is already an expert available here who is lying idle without any work to do, and this expert was got trained by Government at a cost of several thousand rupees. I am glad to find that the Development Minister took courage in his hand to see that this man is put to some work, and I hope this will lead to the development of the ceramic industry on a large scale in this province.

"Then, reference was made by my hon. Friend Mr. Nagar Srinivasa Rao and by my hon. Friend on the other side, Mr. Suryanarayana Ayyar, to the development of the coir industry. Sir, this coir rolling and coir making industries have been entirely neglected by the Department of Industries. In Mangalore, the District Advancement Association wanted to open a school for this purpose and asked for a tutor being placed at our disposal for the teaching of the manufacture of coir and retting. The Government was not able to find a single man for the purpose. Then we were asked to go to Cochin and Travancore for the purpose. We want many trained men for developing this industry. We have in Malabar and Kanara large plantations of coconut and surely this coir industry is not to be confined only to Cochin and Travancore, and there are very great possibilities of developing this industry in the districts of Malabar and South Kanara. As I said, the District Advancement Association in Mangalore was prepared to start a school if necessary. Of course, it will be said that the thing can be done in the Government Trades School at Mangalore. If they cannot do it, we shall start a school and provide every facility for the development of this coir and net industry. If Government will place at our disposal a trained man, we may collect and pay him a reasonable salary.

"As for the soap industry mentioned by my hon. Friend from Calicut, to which reference was also made by Mr. Wood, I think we should make a beginning also with the pressing of oil-seeds. Oil is a necessity that goes with soap-making. Why should we export all our oil-seeds when there are sufficient facilities here for pressing oil? This is another industry, which could be developed, so that Indians may take it up on a large scale. After all, this soap-making industry is in its infancy. We want more men trained in that as well as other factories already opened. After a good deal of agitation in this House, mostly by myself, the Government have agreed to admit apprentices in their soap factory. Why should not these apprentices be made to learn also something about oil-pressing? We are sending our oil-seeds to England, Germany and other countries to be pressed there into oil. Why not have this oil-pressing done in India and thus develop this industry? The Government Industrial Engineer has invented a small simple machine for pressing oil. Government should encourage some organized firms, coming up with capital, to buy those machines and develop oil-pressing. Government

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themselves can undertake this in their soap factory at Calicut. I hope the hon. Minister will take these points into his consideration especially from an educative point of view.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Nagar Srinivasa Rao, referred to many points, but he omitted to mention one. In West Coast, Sir, there is a very important tree producing a fruit called cashew, the kernal of which is very useful, and this crop contains large possibilities of developing several industries. For this purpose large plantations of cashew trees are necessary. What is urged is that Government should get large areas of land for cultivation of this tree."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member must confine himself to the grant, instead of dilating on the cultivation of cashewnut trees."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"My hon. Friend wanted to mention another point in regard to the production of power alcohol."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"This debate again has nothing to do with the production of alcohol."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I am only saying, Sir, that power alcohol can be produced from cashew fruits (laughter). I am sure we in India have got this fruit and other fruits out of which alcohol can be produced, as they do in Java and the Philippines from many kinds of pines, and that can be used instead of petrol for all locomotive purposes."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Some hon. Members are very anxious to reach the Labour Demand before the guillotine comes in."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"So, Sir, with these words, I request the hon. Minister to very carefully consider all these things, take a very broad view of everything, especially from the Indian point of view, and see that our industries are developed as quickly and as much as possible."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Sir, after the speeches made by several hon. Members giving a considerable number of suggestions, I do not think it is necessary for me to make any detailed reply. As to the question of policy, I must thank especially Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar for taking the cause of Government and replying to what Mr. Wood said in regard to it. As regards the policy of the Industries Department, I can only say that the Government are trying their best to see that the industrial development of the country is kept on as high a level as possible."

"With regard to the general policy about which Mr. Wood wanted some information, I would refer to the Administration Report of the department for 1924-25, wherein the following occurs :—

"In starting pioneer factories the object in view is not to inaugurate a system of State trading but to test the possibility of manufacturing on commercial lines certain articles in common use which have hitherto been imported from abroad or from other parts of India. The policy of the Government is to retire from manufacture in favour of private enterprise if commercial success is attained or to discontinue the experiment if the prospects of success appear to be too doubtful or remote to justify further expenditure. On the whole, balancing successes against failures and setting profits against losses the Government have no reason to be dissatisfied with the results so far attained, but in view of the facilities now offered by the State Aid to Industries Act they consider that the experimental work of the department should not as a rule proceed beyond the stage of laboratory test and that pioneer manufacture on a commercial scale may in future be left mainly, if not entirely, to private enterprise."

"That is the policy we have been still following."

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"With regard to the question of having a bureau of industrial and commercial information, I may say that we have got a bureau, and from the report of the last year it will be seen that about 35 enquiries were made by several persons and firms, to whom information was supplied. We are also trying to improve the information bureau as much as possible, so that it may be more useful to the public."

"Mr. Wood pointed out that instead of having research work done by the Government themselves, they must ask the Industrial concern to do all that. After all, from the publications available in this country and from foreign countries one can get only theoretical knowledge, but not knowledge on practical lines. Practical demonstration has to be done in all these matters connected with industry. I think people will be benefited only by practical knowledge. The experts in foreign countries are not able to say what is good for conditions in India, so that it would be better that we get some practical knowledge by our own experiments and research. As I have already told you, we are not running these things on a commercial basis."

"Mr. Leech spoke about the leather trade institute. About this subject, 3 p.m.
a conference was convened in October last, and it was decided to run it merely as a research institute. Mr. Jamal Mahomed, the President of the Tanners' Association in the course of the discussion said that tanning was a very important and vital problem and that tanned skins for some time past were found to contain stains. Captain Guthrie has been appointed special officer to find out a solution for the stains. Mr. Leech said that he had only half an hour's work to do. I will examine the question and see whether more work cannot be found for him to utilize his services usefully."

"Mr. Kesava Ramamurthi Nayudu said that the coir industry should be spread on the east coast. I may inform him that some research into the coir industry is being made by an officer in the West Godavari district and that if it is found successful it will be extended to other districts also."

"About the soap factory in Calicut the hon. Members from South Kanara and Malabar are very keen. They explained the necessity for continuing it and also for doing research work. The original intention when the soap factory was first opened was that there should be research work on the manufacture of oils and fats in addition to soap-making. We propose to investigate the possibility of conducting these researches also in the next year."

"Mr. P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai stated that more trade schools should be opened especially in places where there are railway workshops. The Government are alive to the need for such schools. As it is, we opened three such schools last year and if these schools work satisfactorily the number will be increased according to the needs."

"With regard to the ceramic industry Mr. Wood asked why an allotment has been made for this industry. I may tell him that the idea is to have a preliminary survey of the raw materials available in the country for this industry. It is only when that survey is completed that Government can consider the question of any factory. Only if Government are satisfied that there is necessity for starting any industry of this kind, they will allot the necessary funds."

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"With regard to the other minor industries like jam, etc., we have been able to show that we can make these things here. The only thing is that we are not able to run these industries on commercial lines. These have not ended in failure. We can claim some success in these enterprises."

"With regard to aluminium and pencil industry, I think the Government have succeeded."

"I hope I have explained in detail what the Government are doing in this department."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I understand that there is some anxiety on the part of hon. Members to reach the Fisheries Demand as well as the Labour Demand. If that be the wish of the House, it is better I think to close this debate now and have half an hour or three-quarters of an hour for the Fisheries Demand and one hour and a quarter for Labour before the guillotine comes in. (After a pause) I will now put the motion to the vote of the House."

Mr. C. E. Wood :—"I do not wish to press my motion, Sir."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The Demand was then put and carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXVIII—FISHERIES.

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move 'that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,99,100 under Demand XXVIII—Fisheries'."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, I beg to move 'that the allotment of Rs. 10,900 for pay of officers be reduced by Rs. 100,' to enquire why the recommendations of the Fisheries Committee have not been given effect to."

"Looking at the budget, Sir, it is obvious that practically all the recommendations made by the Fisheries Committee have only been pigeonholed. It will be interesting, Sir, to enquire into the origin of this Committee. Ever since I gave charge of the portfolio of fisheries, there has been a considerable amount of disagreement between the Administrative department and the Finance Department over a number of questions and no agreement could be come to unless it was according to the Finance Member's view. The policy of the Fisheries Department and its methods underwent a thorough examination first. The Fisheries Committee was appointed with the object of enquiring into the policy of the Fisheries department, the methods adopted, its defects and so forth. This Committee which was appointed by the Government made very careful enquiries and its President at first was Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi and after he went away my hon. Friend Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar became the President. The Committee, Sir, toured throughout the Presidency taking evidence from various people—people connected with fisheries work, fisheries, administration and so forth and they have written a report which I think the House will agree with me certainly deserves very careful consideration. The report goes into all aspects of the work connected with the Fisheries department and it makes certainly many valuable recommendations. We should have thought, in view of the origin of the committee itself, that its

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recommendations would receive sympathetic and careful consideration. Therefore, Sir, it is disappointing to the members of the House to know the fact that practically every recommendation of this committee has been pigeonholed. I think, Sir, the secret of the whole thing is not a thing that cannot be guessed. I expect, Sir, that my hon. Friend the Minister must have done his best. He must have struggled, I think, against the dead wall of the Finance Department and I am afraid it was not possible, owing to the want of co-operation of his colleagues, but mainly I think on account of the objection of Finance, to give effect to those recommendations. Under the present constitution it was not intended that the Finance Department should be an over-ruling department. The Joint Parliamentary Committee has laid down the following dictum in working the constitution: that if there is a difference between the views of the Finance Department and the opinion of the Administrative department on any question, the opinion of the latter should prevail. And we in this House should have expected that in view of the recommendations made by this Fisheries Committee appointed by the Government, recommendations which I feel sure would have received the support of the Minister, some action would be taken. This has not been done. There is something very wrong in the method of dealing with these administrative questions. The recommendations of the Fisheries Committee are surely matters which concern the Administrative department more than the Finance Department and I still hope, Sir, that the hon. Minister will not give up the struggle, so that if not to-day at least some time later we may be in a position to hear that he has succeeded in getting the Finance Department to agree with the recommendations of the Fisheries Committee. Sir, I consider that these recommendations are entitled to very great weight. If they are accepted it would have far-reaching consequences not merely in making the department more efficient but in increasing the prosperity of this province. For, as hon. Members are aware, the department deals with marine and inland fisheries. One of its main objects is to explore the potentialities of the sea fisheries and make them available as food for the people of this Presidency. It is to be noted that the development of marine fisheries is of importance even from the standpoint of famine protection, because the food stuffs that can be got from the sea are not subject to the vicissitudes of the seasons. Apart from the marine fisheries, the department also deals with the development of inland fisheries. From the inception of the Fisheries department it has been recognized that one of the main difficulties the department had to contend with was the want of scientific experts, and the Fisheries Committee, after making very careful enquiries, came to the conclusion that two experts were necessary—a fisheries biologist and a fisheries chemist.

"Looking at the budget we find that both these very important recommendations have been thrown out and no provision has been made for any of these experts. I may mention that other recommendations also have not been given effect to. In connexion with Marine fisheries as the House knows the department has got for this purpose a trawler 'Lady Goschen' and this has not been fully equipped to carry on its operations. In connexion with the handling of this trawler it has always been felt that the crew sanctioned was quite insufficient and one of the recommendations of the Fisheries Committee is that Captain Gribb has to entirely devote his whole time and some assistant should be given to him so that he may take reasonable rest. This recommendation also has been finally thrown out. The necessity for the

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specialist officers that I have referred to may easily be justified. It has been felt that some experts are necessary in connexion with the examination of all the materials that the trawler might bring out with a view to decide on the habits of fishes, their breeding grounds, their food and so forth, so that this information, when available, may be placed at the disposal of the fisherfolk so that fish food may be made easily available to them. The necessity for a Fish Bio-Chemist has also been recognized for a long time. For instance, in connexion with the Fish Cannery at Chaliyam although the Director himself solved some of the main difficulties that confronted us there were other problems which could only be solved by a Fish Chemist. Again in connexion with the work that has been done at Tannur the necessity for a Fish Chemist has been found to be imperative with a view to developing and completing the activities of that institute. The Fisheries Committee among many of its recommendations also made an emphatic recommendation that the Fish Cannery at Chaliyam should not be closed, that it should be kept up, and that with the appointment of a fishery chemist and solution of the problems connected with fish canning this question would be solved. To turn out fish products on a commercial scale, the committee recommended that for a time at least the products be given a sort of bounty so that the manufacturers might be enabled to face foreign competition.

"I may mention one or two points before I close. The question with regard to the issue price of salt has been for a long time under discussion and now I find that at the end of four years no decision has been come to. The fisherfolk formerly enjoyed the free use of natural salt, but subsequently when the Salt department was taken over by the Government of India this generous concession was withdrawn. When Fisheries became a Transferred Subject these fisherfolk were first of all charged As. 10 for a maund of salt. Subsequently in view of the fish-curing yards the charge was raised to Re. 1-4-0. There has been a great deal of clamour because there has been a serious hardship to the fisherfolk by this increase. As I said, after four years' correspondence nothing has been done. I am sure the present Minister has not been successful in his attempts and the matter remains where it was and the clamour of these poor people yet remains unredressed. This Government has not given effect to the recommendations of the Fisheries Committee even with regard to this matter and it is very unsatisfactory. We should have expected that, as the committee was constituted by the Government itself, the recommendations made by them with regard to the whole question of organization and work of the department would have been willingly accepted by the Government. I am aware of the difficulties which the hon. Minister has to encounter and I entirely sympathize with him. I would be quite unwilling to blame him. I do hope that with the sympathies of this House, at least in future he will succeed in his attempts and better results will be achieved."

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON :—"I second the motion."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I shall refer to only one point, Sir. At one time these fish-curers were curing their fish by a simple process without any cost to them at all. As hon. Members may be aware there are salt pans or fields close by these fish-curing plots or yards. These fish-curers covered their fish with salt earth. The salt earth is apparently dirty but it has been recognized by scientists as being anti-septic. These poor fisherfolk soaked their fishes in salt earth and after some time washed them. Meantime the fishes

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got saturated with salt. The fish also was quite clean. This method cost the people nothing. But the salt tax has prejudiced the fishing industry as well as the salt industry to a great extent. Before Government created this Fisheries Department the Salt Department charged these fisherfolk only As. 10 for a maund of salt. Now they charge them Rs. 1-4-0. Now I ask, is the Fisheries Department existing for the benefit of fish-curers? My hon. Friends from Malabar will bear testimony to this fact, viz., how the fish-curers on the West Coast have been suffering on account of the increase in the price of salt. Add to this the fact that the fish from the West Coast have also gone away. The simple remedy that I suggest to this Government is that they should not get the salt required for fish-curing from the Government of India. Let this Government allow our fisherfolk to cure their fish in their old way in their own salt pans or fields. It would be very easy for the Government to supervise these operations. I may assure you that the present cost of Re. 1-4-0 per maund of salt entails a loss of several lakhs to the poor people. If the Government allow these poor people to have recourse to the old method of curing their fish, they will be saving their expenditure in several other directions. They may get rid of three-fourths of their present establishment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I wish to know from the hon. Member whether an amendment to the Salt Act is necessary at all?"

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"No, Sir, it is not at all necessary."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"If an amendment to the Salt Act is not necessary, what is it that prevents the fishermen from resorting to old methods?"

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"They should be allowed to resort to those methods without interference from the Salt Department."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"My point is whether the hon. Member is in order in referring to those things, because it requires an amendment of the Salt Act."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"It is not with a view to amend the Salt Act that I say these things. What I say is that it is high time that Government reduced the price of salt from Re. 1-4-0 to As. 10. Otherwise these poor people will be ruined. From Mangalore if you go to a place called Batkal in North Kanara which is only a few miles away from Gangali in South Kanara, you will find that salt is sold at As. 10, there. I went to these poor people in Gangali and they enquired, 'why are we not entitled to have salt at As. 10. If we are not entitled to have salt at that price, it is better that you abolish the Fisheries Department; save us from the Fisheries Department; restore the old Salt Department.' The Fisheries Department has got combined in it several other avenues for work."

"We have got a first-class expert—the Head of the Department—who can do much research work. There are a number of fields for his enterprise and ability. Let us therefore get rid of our fish-curing yards. Let fishermen use their old methods; or let the fish-curing yards be handed over to the Salt Department. People of the West Coast will be very thankful to the Government for taking this course."

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Mr. K. KRISHNAN :—"Sir, I wish to refer to one or two points. My hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, said that the fish have gone away from the Malabar coast. So far as sardine is concerned, Malabar has been getting it for consumption. It is the poor man's food. Besides, the manure made out of it is exported to various places in Europe. As things stand at present, several persons have built factories; these factories are idle and very many of them have gone into liquidation.

"I understand that sardine has somehow disappeared and I request the hon. Minister to direct the officers of the department to investigate into the reasons why this sardine has not been visiting the Malabar Coast for the last five years and see whether there is any possibility of inviting the sardines back, especially as I hear that these fishes are now seen on the other side, Africa and Persian Gulf, where they used to be before. There must be something radically wrong with these sardines; they taboo the West Coast and migrate to other places."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"Mr. President, Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, who was in charge of this portfolio for some time when he was Minister, has spoken with knowledge and authority on this matter; he has mentioned the recommendations of the Fisheries Committee which deserve the immediate consideration of the Government. My hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, has done well in drawing special attention to the issue price of salt. I understand, Sir, that the Fisheries Committee, in the course of their inquiry, felt keenly the injustice done to curers and fishermen by doubling the issue price of salt. The issue price of salt should be brought down in the interests not only of the curers and of the fishermen but also of the consumers. The Fisheries Committee have made out a very strong case for lowering the issue price of salt and they have unanimously recommended that it ought to be reduced at least to As. 12 per maund. As mentioned by my hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, the issue price of salt was only As. 10 per maund till 1924 when the fish-curing yards were transferred to the Fisheries Department. The Government of India are supplying salt free of duty and are foregoing a revenue of about 3½ lakhs. But the Madras Government, instead of contributing anything to the promotion of the fish-curing industry, are said to be making a profit at the expense of the curers for whose benefit the Government of India has been pleased to remit the duty on salt. Curers, Sir, are made to pay towards the cost of supervision; they are also made to pay some additional cess towards the capital expenditure incurred in starting fish-curing yards. In the course of four years from 1924-25 to 1927-28 a sum of Rs. 4,69,702 is the excess collection made in the districts of Malabar and South Kanara from fishermen by raising the issue price of salt to Re. 1-4-0 per maund. If the price is reduced, it will stimulate increased production of cured fish; it will give better prices for fishermen when they make large catches and send what they cannot sell in one market to the yards; it will also benefit the consumer because increased production will bring down the price of cured fish. If the fish-curing yards have been established in the interests of public health, as declared often by the Government, a portion at least of the cost of running the yards should be met from the general revenues.

"Another matter which was touched by my hon. Friend, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, was that relating to the cannery at Chaliyam. The

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Government, I understand, have decided to sell this cannery. I do not know whether they have already advertised that it would be put up for auction. This cannery has shown the possibility of canning fish of a quality which compares very favourably with western products. Time and facilities have not been given for proving the commercial possibilities of this concern. The Director in his evidence before the Fisheries Committee has explained what adverse factors have operated against the financial success of this concern in the past. He has suggested on what lines the cannery can be worked. The Fisheries Committee also have recommended that this cannery must be continued and improved. The working of the cannery has after all resulted in a loss of only Rs. 4,000. This has been the actual loss sustained from the year 1909 up to the time it was closed and this loss was due to the fact that raw materials like tins and oil had to be bought through the Director-General of Stores in London. This meant long delay and extra cost. If purchases had been allowed to be made in the cheapest market, there would have been no such loss. This cannery should be continued as recommended by the Committee if not as a commercial concern, at least as a place for training students, apprentices and officers. It is also required as place of research, because there are many questions connected with canning which are awaiting solution. Government are sure to lose much by the sale of this cannery. A great deal of canned fish is being imported into our country. If fish-canning can be established as a remunerative industry by means of this cannery, we stand to gain a great deal.

"I want to say one word about another of the recommendations made by the Committee. In the interests of the working of the department, it is necessary that the Director should be given a non-expert personal assistant so as to relieve him of the routine duties of administration, just as the heads of other departments are allowed to have Personal Assistants. The Director should also be given the same powers as the heads of other departments like Agriculture and Industries; otherwise for every little expenditure or for initiating any new scheme however small, he will have to go up to Government. This will hamper the work of the department. I do not understand why he should not have enhanced powers and a personal assistant as recommended by the Fisheries Committee.

"Before I close, I want to draw the attention of the Government to the attempt made at Malpe in South Kanara in the matter of what is called cold storage. Fish which cannot be disposed of in the daily market or sent conveniently to fish-curing yards can be preserved for use as food by refrigeration. An attempt has been made in this direction by a private gentleman Mr. Soma at the instance of the Director of Industries. He has started a refrigerating factory for this purpose. In answer to a question of mine the other day, it was said that this new experiment in freezing and preserving fish has been a success but that on account of the heavy package necessary for its transport and the insufficiency of the concession in railway freight it has not been possible to put it in the market. Now, the gentleman who started the factory is obliged to send the products to Bombay because steamer freight is cheaper than railway freight in spite of the half rates allowed for fresh fish. In the interests of the fishing industry Government ought to help this new and promising concern by getting further concession in railway freight. I shall not deal at present with the other recommendations of the Fisheries Committee.

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Government having appointed the Committee, they are bound to bestow their best consideration to its recommendations and give effect to them as early as possible."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Sir, I do realize that the Fisheries Committee consisted of some respectable Members of this House and other respectable gentlemen. The Committee laboured very hard and it has submitted a very good report. The report contains a number of recommendations which have to be considered by the Government in detail. Action has to be taken gradually, on those recommendations. We have taken into consideration those recommendations which can be given effect to immediately.

"The Committee wanted to have a Fisheries Biologist. Before we have such an officer, we must have all the preliminaries ready. With regard to the establishment of a Central Fresh Water Farm at Chetput, action could not be taken immediately as we have to excavate the necessary ponds.

"Lady Goschen works only during six months in the year; we have heard stories, about the working of that vessel, in this House. We are waiting to see whether better results could be achieved by this trawler.

"As regards the appointment of a second Personal Assistant to the Director of Fisheries I may say that it is considered there is no necessity for such an officer at present.

"With regard to the re-organization of the Fisheries Training Institute at Calicut, the question was deferred as the department in which the management of the Institute should be vested, whether it should be the Labour department or the Fisheries department was under the consideration of the Government. Now that this question has been decided we are taking further action in the matter.

"The other recommendations of the Committee are practically minor ones and these things have necessarily to be postponed, because when once the improvement of the branches is taken into consideration, the question of scale of pay and other things will naturally be considered. That was the intention of the Government and we have postponed consideration of these matters for the next and subsequent years.

"With regard to the cannery at Chaliyam, the Fisheries Committee have recommended the continuance of the working of the concern, but it was found by the Government that no useful purpose would be served by continuing it. The Public Accounts Committee which met about the end of December last also recommended the closing of the institute as it was not a profitable concern. We have therefore decided to sell it by auction. We have advised the Director of Fisheries accordingly and I do not know whether it has been done.

"Then with regard to the disappearance of the sardine from the West Coast, we propose to appoint an officer to work on board the trawler to find out whether anything could be done in this respect.

"Mr. Shetty referred to the price of salt sold in fish-curing yards. I may say that after the recommendations of the Committee were received, we asked the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, about the price at which salt was sold in the yards in that Presidency. The comparison of the Bombay yards will not hold good here, as the establishment charges of the Bombay yards are not

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borne by the Bombay Government, but by the Government of India in the Salt department. But, here the Fisheries department run the whole establishment and if we adopted the issue price prevailing in Bombay, viz., 14 annas a maund, this Government would lose about a lakh of rupees. So, the matter requires further detailed examination, and as information regarding the position of Bombay yards was only received very late, we have not completed the examination of the question.

"I do not think that the Government are slow in taking action on the recommendations of the committee, but I will say that it is only a question of time. I am glad that my predecessor in office sympathises with me."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is 'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,900 for Pay of Officers by Rs. 100'."

The motion was negatived.

Demand XXVIII—Fisheries was then put and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXIX—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES.

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,00,500 under Demand XXIX—Labour including Factories'."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"Sir, I move—

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 78,700, for Direction by Rs. 100 to discuss the policy and work of the department.'

"Sir, the purpose for which this department was organized was mainly to look after the interests of the depressed classes. Now the Commissioner has to do work relating to labour matters also and he is the officer to administer all labour legislation. His work has consequently grown heavy. The office of the protector of the depressed classes should be different from that of the Labour Commissioner. In regard to the education of the depressed classes, the time has come to consider whether the policy of the Government in starting separate schools should be continued and whether the education imparted in the labour schools is suited to the needs of the depressed classes. Out of 228,000 depressed class children in schools, only 16,000 are reading in public-managed schools. The establishment of separate schools is to a great extent responsible for the slow progress in the admission of depressed class pupils in the ordinary schools. Unless the children of the depressed classes are made to mix with other children in common schools, we cannot solve the untouchability programme and bring about national solidarity. In regard to the grant of lands, it is necessary to find out how far these lands are being utilized. Most of the lands that are given are useless and they require fairly large capital to bring them under cultivation. The department requires more money and the private agencies which are working in this field require greater encouragement. The policy and working of the whole department should be examined with a view to give the maximum possible benefit to the depressed classes."

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* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to second the cut motion moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Shetty. Sir, the policy of this Government in regard to the depressed classes, of late has been a matter of satisfaction to those of us who have gone into the districts. But I do not think it has yet reached the interior of the rural areas, where the work of the Labour Department is greatly needed. Of late, the Labour Department thought it advisable to transfer the management of schools to the Education Department and this has created a lot of dissatisfaction among the members of my community even in rural areas. To start with, several responsible representatives of the depressed classes in the South Arcot district have told me that the move is entirely against their advancement. The real difficulty is this. All the local politics is naturally allowed to drift in in the educational institutions where the good work that has been started and carried on by the Labour Department is found to be in a sad plight. Some of us who were in the special committee strongly opposed a policy of this nature, since we were well aware of the treatment meted out to the depressed classes by the higher castes. Sir, I know there are a few gentlemen here and there who are really interested in the welfare of the depressed classes, but unfortunately, the people in the country parts and in places where there are a large number of caste-ridden people they use their influence to oppress us. So, I earnestly appeal to the Government to consider very carefully whether the move that they have taken in this respect is well-founded and whether it would be in the interests of the depressed classes. My hon. Friend, Mr. Shetty, brought to the notice of the Government, the unsatisfactory nature of the policy existing as far as the grant of lands is concerned. Wherever we go, we find the same defect and so I would ask the department to work out a scheme whereby district after district could be taken and suitable lands may be allotted to members of the depressed classes, so that at least a certain percentage of the community may better their position economically."

"Sir, in the Mysore State, I may say, they have afforded advantages far more liberally than what obtains here for the depressed classes at present. I would therefore request the Government to either ask the Labour Commissioner or some responsible officer to see what is being done in Mysore and to copy it out in our Presidency also."

"Coming to the cut motion of which I have given notice, I only wish to bring to the notice of the Government that the people in the districts who have come forward to conduct hostels do not receive the same kind of treatment that is afforded to hostels opened by Government. For instance, in a Presidency composed of 26 districts, I think only four districts enjoy the advantage of hostels for depressed classes: the Moir Hostel at Chidambaram, the Sundarachari Hostel at Salem, the two hostels managed by non-official agencies, and the three other hostels one in Madras known as the Paddison Hostel and the others at Masulipatam and Calicut."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think hostels are not now under the hon. the Home Member, but under the Minister."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"It is under the Labour Department, but according to an arrangement, the Minister is in charge of them."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Though the Labour Commissioner is administering the hostels, the responsibility is on the Minister. I think there was a reference made about hostels during the discussions on the Education budget regarding labour hostels."

* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Then Sir, the grant given to these hostels is not adequate. So, I would suggest to the Government that these hostels should be treated more liberally. Coming to the Paddison hostel, to a question put by one of the members of the depressed classes, the Government reply was that out of 96 students there, only 23 students of the depressed classes were admitted in the hostel last year. I know some time back the hon. the Home Member was good enough to say that he would find ways and means for better accommodation for our boys who come to the metropolis from the mufassal. I understand the Labour Commissioner himself has selected a spot, but I do not think whether any arrangement has been so far made for constructing a building at an early date. I would therefore request the Government to see that better hostel accommodation is made for a large number of depressed class students drawn from the mufassal at an early date."

* Mr. S. VENKIAH:—"దొరతనమువారు నిమ్మజాతులకొరకు లేబరు శాఖ నొక 4 p.m."

దానిని నెలకొల్పియున్నారు. నిమ్మజాతుల యభివృద్ధికొరకు ఖర్చు పెట్టుటకు, ప్రభుత్వ ఆదాయమునుండి ఈ సాలున రూ 3,23,000 లు ప్రత్యేకింపబడియున్నది. ఈ మొత్తంలో దాదాపు సభావరకు, లేబరు ఆఫీసర్లు వారి సిబ్బంది జీతములు. ఆఫీసు ఎస్టాబ్లిష్మెంటు ప్రయాణ బిల్లాలకొరకు వ్యయమగుచున్నది—మిగతా సగము, అత్యల్పముగాన నిమ్మజాతుల పల్లెల యభివృద్ధికి తోడ్పడుటకు ఎంతమాత్రము చాలుటలేదు. ఈ లేబరు శాఖ విర్వరుపబడినప్పటినుండియు చేసిన పనికంటే చేయవలసినపని అనేక రెట్లు ఎక్కువగా గలదు.

“పాఠశాలలు.—ఈ జాతులపల్లెలలో, లోకల్ బోర్డులు, క్రైస్తవ మిషన్ సంఘములు స్వంత మానేజర్లు లేబరు శాఖయ అప్పటప్పట కొన్ని స్కూళ్లు స్థాపించి పనిచేయుచున్నవిగాని, అసలు ఏ స్కూళ్లులేని పల్లెలు ఇంకనుగలవు గాన నిమ్మజాతుల విద్యాభివృద్ధి కడు మందముగా సాగుచున్నది.

“వసతి గృహములు.—ఈ రాజధాని మొత్తంమీద దొరతనమువారిచే నిర్వహించబడు వసతి గృహములు దక్షిణ జిల్లాలలో రెండున్నూ ఉత్తర సర్కారులలో నొకటి మాత్రమేగలవు. ఇందు 60 మంది బాలురకంటే నెక్కువ చేర్చుకొనుటలేదు గాన ఈ జాతుల బాలుర విద్యాభివృద్ధి కింతమాత్రము చాలదు. ప్రతి జిల్లాకు నొక లేబరు ఇండస్ట్రియల్ బోర్డింగు స్థాపించి అందు 100 మందికిపైగా చేర్చుకొనుచున్న కొంత యభివృద్ధి త్వరలో కాన్పించి వీరి యార్థిక స్థితి బాగుపడును. ఉద్యోగము లిచ్చుటలో—బ్రాహ్మణ, బ్రాహ్మణేతర, క్రైస్తవ, మహమ్మదీయులకు సర్కారువారే భాగములువేసి కంచిపెట్టు నీ కాలములో ఈ జాతులకు కేవలము విద్య మాత్రము నేర్పిన అంత ప్రయోజనకారిగాక నిరుద్యోగ సమస్యకే తావాసగును.

“నూతులు, చెర్వులు.—వీరి పల్లెలలో వీరి ఆరోగ్యమున కవసరమగు, నూతులు, చెర్వులు, రుద్రాక్షములు సరైన మార్గములు లేక వెనుకటివలెనే ఇప్పుడున్నూ మురుగు కాలువలు మురికి గుంటలలోని నీరు త్రాగుచు ఇబ్బందుల పాలగుచున్నారు. లేబరు డిపార్టుమెంటువారు అవి కొన్ని చోట్ల విర్వాటుచేయుటకు ప్రయత్నించి 3, 4 సంవత్సరములు కాలయాపన

[Swami A. S. Sahajanandam]

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“ஐக்கிய நாணயச் சங்கங்கள்.—தற்போது ஆதிதிராவிடர்களுக்கு லேபர் டிபார்ட்மெண்டாரால் ஏற்படுத்தியுள்ள ஐக்கிய நாணயச்-சங்கங்களால் யாதொரு பயனும் உண்டாகவில்லை. இவ்விஷயங்களை ஐக்கிய நாணயச் சங்க டிமாண்டு வந்தபோது பேசியுள்ளேன். ஐக்கிய நாணயச் சங்கங்களைத் திருத்தியமைப்பதோடு சங்கங்களை ரெகுலர் இலாகாவிற்கு மாற்றுவதற்குப் பிரார்த்திக்கிறேன்.

“கிணறுகள்.—தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்குப் போதுமான குடி தண்ணீர் வசதிகளேற்படவில்லை. அரசாங்கத்தார் கருணையோடும் கிணறுகள் வெட்டிக் கொடுக்க ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்துவருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் கிராமங்களில் கிணறுகள் வெட்டுபவர்கள் மோசஞ் செய்துவிடுகிறார்கள். வேலை செய்யவெடுத்துக்கொண்டக் குத்தகைக்காரர் லாபஞ் சம்பாதிக்க ஒப்புக்குக் கிணறு கட்டுகிறார். அடுத்த வருஷம் இடிந்துவிழுந்துவிடுகிறது. அல்லது கோடை காலத்தில் தண்ணீரில்லாமற்போகிறது. அரசாங்கத்தார் பணஞ் செலவழித்தும் பயன்படாமற்போகிறது. இவ்விஷயங்களை அங்குள்ள மேலதிகாரிகள் கவனிக்கும்படி செய்யவேண்டும்.

“பாடசாலைகளின் கட்டிடங்கள்.—ஜில்லா லேபர் ஆபிஸர்கள் வேலை செய்யுமிடங்களில் ஏராளமாகப் பாடசாலைகளேற்படுத்துகிறார்கள். கட்டிடங்களுக்குப் பணமும் நன்றாக சாங்க்ஷன் செய்துவருகிறார்கள். கன்ராக்டர்கள் பணத்தைச் சாப்பிட்டுவிட்டு காற்றிலடித்துக்கொண்டுபோகும் வண்ணம் கட்டிடங்கள் கட்டுகிறார்கள். அவைகள் காற்று மழைகளுக்குத் தாங்குவதில்லை. அடுத்த வருஷம் ரிப்பேர் செய்யும் நிலைமையேற்பட்டுவிடுகிறது. பணம் செலவழித்தும் தக்க கட்டிடம் ஏற்படுவதில்லை. அதனால் பின்னும் சிறிது அதிகமாகச் செலவழித்து நல்ல கட்டிடங்கள் கட்டினால் சாஸ்வதமாயிருக்கும். கிணறுகளையும் பாடசாலைக் கட்டிடங்களையும் அங்குங்குள்ள ஆதிதிராவிடர்களையே கட்டும்படிச் செய்தால் அக்கரையோடும் நன்றாகவும் செய்வார்கள். இவ்விஷயத்தையும் கவனிக்கவேண்டுகிறேன்.

“உயர்தர மூலாதாரப் பாடசாலைகள்.—தேர்தர மூலாதாரப் படிப்பு மாத்திரம் போதாது, உயர்தர மூலாதாரப் படிப்புக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அதற்கான பாடசாலைகளேற்படுத்தல்வேண்டும். கூடவே கைத்தொழிற் படிப்பிற் கற்றுக்கொடுக்க முயலவேண்டும்.

“நடுத்தரப் படிப்பு.—ஆதிதிராவிடர்கட்கு ஹைஸ்கூல் படிப்பு இலவசமாகக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இவர்களை ஹைஸ்கூல்களிருக்குமிடங்களில் மற்றவர்களோடு சேர்ந்து படிக்கலாமெனச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அது நல்லதேயாயினும், ஆதிதிராவிட மக்கள் சில தூற்றாண்டுகளாக கல்வியை அடியோடு விட்டவர்களாயிருக்கிறார்கள். தற்போது அவர்கள் முழு மந்தமான நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறார்கள். என்யவர்கள் தலைமுறை தலைமுறையாகப் படித்து படிப்பு இரத்தம் ஒடிக்கொண்டிருக்கும் நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களோடு ஆதிதிராவிடர்கள் போட்டிப் போட்டுக்கொண்டு படிக்கமுடியாது. அதனால்தான் இவர்கள் எந்த வகுப்பிலும் பாசாகாமல்போகிறார்கள். நன்றாக ஓடத் தெரிந்தவனோடு நடந்தறியா இளங்குழந்தையை ஒடும்படிச் செய்வதுபோலாம் மற்றைய கலாசாலைகளில் சேர்த்துப்படித்தல். ஆதலால் மகமதிய சிறுவர்களுக்கும் ஆங்கிலோ இந்தியச் சிறுவர்களுக்கும் எவ்வாறு தனிப் பாடசாலைகள்

29th March 1930]

[Swami A. S. Sahajanandam]

ஏற்படுத்தியுள்ளார்களோ அம்மாதிரியாகவே தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கும் சிலகாலம்வரைக்கும் தனியாகவே ஹைஸ்கூல்களேற்படுத்தவேண்டும். இவ்விஷயத்தை லேபர் இலாகாவிலேயே செய்யும்படி கனம் ஹோம் மெம்பர் அவர்கள் கவனிக்கவேண்டும்.

“ஹாஸ்டல்கள்.—பரந்த இடத்தையுடைய பெரும் மாகாணத்தில் இரண்டு மூன்றிடங்களில் இப்பதுஜம்பது பேர்களுக்கு ஹாஸ்டல்களேற்படுத்திவிட்டால் போதாது. லேபர் இலாகாவால் பாடசாலைகளேற்படுத்திய பிறகு ஜனங்களுக்கு விழிப்புண்டாகிவிட்டது. எலிமெண்டரி படிப்பு முடிந்த பிறகு மேல் படிப்புக்கு வழியில்லாமல் கோடிக்கணக்கானவர்கள் கஷ்டப்பட ஆரம்பித்துவிட்டார்கள். சிதம்பரத்திலும், விருத்தாசலத்திலும் லேபர் டிபார்ட்மெண்டாரால் பாடசாலைகளேற்பட்டதால் சிதம்பரம் மாயர் ஹாஸ்டலில் ஏராளமாகப் பிள்ளைகள் சேர ஆவல்கொண்டெள்ளார்கள். கருணை நிறைந்த அரசாங்கத்தார் ஒரு கிராமத்திற்கு ஒரு பையனையேனும் இலவசமாக உணவு முதலியன கொடுத்துப் படிக்க வைக்கவேண்டாமா? அப்படியானால் சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவில் ஐந்து கிராமங்களிருக்கின்றன. கிராமத்திற்கு ஒரு பையன் வீதம் பார்த்தாலும் ஐந்து பிள்ளைகளுக்கு அங்கு ஹாஸ்டல் ஏற்படவேண்டும். அப்படி தாலுக்கா தோறும் ஐந்து பிள்ளைகளுக்கு ஹாஸ்டல்களேற்படவேண்டும். அப்படி முடியாதாயின் வேலை நடந்த இடங்களிலேனும் முக்கியமாகக் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் தற்போது சிதம்பரம், விருத்தாசலம் தாலுக்காக்கள் வேலை முடிந்தள்ளபடியால் சிதம்பரத்தில் நடைபெற்றுவரும் மாயர் ஹாஸ்டலைப் பலப்படுத்துவது மிகவும் அவசியம். அன்றியும் சிதம்பரம் தமிழ்நாட்டில் யூனிவர்சிட்டி சென்ட்ரலிருப்பதாலும் அங்கு மாயர் ஹாஸ்டலைப் பெருக்கவேண்டும். இவ்விஷயத்தையும் கனம் ஹோம் மெம்பர் கவனிக்கவேண்டும்.

“பெண் கல்வி.—பெண் கல்வி தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு மிகவும் குறைவாயிருக்கிறது. ஆண் மக்களுக்கு ஏற்படுத்துவதைப்போலவே பெண்களுக்கும் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். அதனோடு பெண்களுக்கென தனி மையாக ஹாஸ்டல்களேற்படுத்தவேண்டும். இது மிக முக்கியமானதாகும்.

“தாலுக் போர்டாருக்குக் கொடுத்தல்.—தாலுக் போர்டார் ஆதிதிராவிடர்களுக்குச் சரியானபடி பாடசாலைகளேற்படுத்தாமையாலேயே லேபர் டிபார்ட்மெண்ட் ஏற்பட்டது. தாலுக் போர்டில் உள்ள அங்கத்தினர்கள் மிராசுதாரர்கள். அவர்களில் பெரும்பான்மையோர் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் படித்துவிட்டால் வேலை செய்யமாட்டார்களென்னும் எண்ணங்கொண்டவர்கள். அவர்கள் வசம் லேபர் ஸ்கூல்களை ஒப்புவித்தால் பாடசாலைகள் சரியாக நடைபெறவில்லையென தினந்தோறும் ஒவ்வொன்றாக ஒழித்துவிடுவார்கள். தாலுக் போர்டாரிடம் ஆதிதிராவிடர் பாடசாலைகளை ஒப்புவிப்பதிலும் ஆதிதிராவிடர்களை கடலில் தள்ளிவிடுவது நல்லது. தாலுக் போர்டுக்கு எவ்வளவு பணம் கொடுக்கிறார்களோ அந்தப்பணத்தை லேபர் இலாகாவிலேயே வைத்துக்கொண்டு லேபர் இலாகாவிலேயே நடத்தவேண்டுகிறேன். அன்றியும் தாலுக்கா போர்டார் ஆதிதிராவிடர்கட்கென வைத்து நடத்தும் பாடசாலைகளையும் தொழிற் கமிஷனரிடமே விட்டுவிட்டால் மிகவும் நலமாயிருக்கும். இது விஷயத்

[Swami A. S. Sahajanandam]

[29th March 1930]

தில் கனம் ஹோம் மெம்பர் அவர்கள் முக்கியமாகக் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களின் அட்வைஸரி கம்மிட்டியிலும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள் பாடசாலைகளை தாலுக் போர்டாரிடம் கொடுக்கக்கூடாதெனத் தெரிவித்திருக்கிறோம். அப்படியிருந்தும் பாடசாலைகளை தாலுக் போர்டுக்கு ஒப்பிடுவது நலமாகாது. மேலும் தாலுக் போர்டுஸ்கூல்கள் எலக்ஷன் ஸ்டேஷனாக உபயோகப்படுகின்றன.

“லேபர் ஆபீஸர்கள்.—ஜில்லா லேபர் ஆபீஸர்களாக வருபவர்கள் மிகவும் நல்ல எண்ணம் உடையவர்களாயும் இலாகாவின் தத்துவங்களை யுணர்ந்தவர்களாயிருக்கவேண்டும். சிலர் உத்தியோக மாத்திரத்திற்காகவே வேலை செய்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் கடனுக்காக வேலை செய்வார்கள். ஆதிதிராவிடர்களிடம் மிகவும் அனுதாபமும் அவர்களின் முன்னேற்றத்தில் ஆர்வமும் அதற்கான முயற்சியும் உடையவர்களாயிருக்க வேண்டும். லேபர் ஆபீஸர்கள் தாசில்தாராயிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆதிதிராவிடர்கள் நிலம் வாங்குவதாயிருந்தால் கலெக்டருக்கு எழுதுகிறார்கள். கலெக்டர் ரெவின்யூ தாசில்தாரைக் கேழ்க்கிறார். அவர் ஊரார் அபிப்பிராயப்படி கெடுத்து விடுகிறார். அன்றியும் லேபர் ஆபீஸர் தாசில்தாராயிருப்பதால் கலெக்டருக்குப் பயந்து நடக்கவேண்டும். அன்றியும் இவர்களுக்கு லேபர் இலாகாவில் பிரமோஷன் இல்லாததால், டிப்டி கலெக்டராதற்குரியவர்கள் சீக்கிரம் ரெகுலர் இலாகாவிற்கு மாற்றிக்கொண்டுபோய் விடுகிறார்கள். நல்ல ஆபீஸர்கள் சிலகாலம் இலாகாவில் வேலை செய்ய வேண்டுமானால் லேபர் கமிஷனரே அவர்கள் பிரமோஷன் விஷயத்தில் வேண்டிய அக்கரை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

“டிப்டி கலெக்டர்கள்.—லேபர் ஆபீஸர்கள் டிப்டி கலெக்டராயிருக்கவேண்டும். அவர்கள் நிலம் வாங்கும் விஷயத்தில் தைரியமாக வேலை செய்வார்கள். கிராம அதிகாரிகளும் அவர்களுக்குப் பயப்படுவார்கள். அவர்கள் கலெக்டருக்குப் பயப்படமாட்டார்கள். அவர்களை மாற்ற வேண்டுமானால் ரெவின்யூ போர்டு தான் செய்யவேண்டும். ஆகையால் சுதந்தரமுள்ள டிப்டி கலெக்டர்களை லேபர் ஆபீஸர்களாகப்போட்டு அவர்களின்கீழ் தாசில்தார்களையும், டிப்டி தாசில்தார்களையும் போட்டு வேலையை நன்றாகச் செய்யவேண்டும். நிலம் கொடுக்கும் அதிகாரமும், மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட்டின் அதிகாரமும் அவர்களுக்கு இருக்கவேண்டும்.

“லேபர் போர்டுகள்.—சில ஜில்லாக்களில் லேபர் ஆபீஸர்கள் தங்களுக்கு தோன்றியவாறு வேலை செய்கிறார்கள். வேலியே பயிரை மேய்வதைப் போன்றும் நடக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் அவர்கள் சரியானபடி வேலை செய்யவும், அவர்களுக்கு யோசனை சொல்லவும், தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களின் நன்மைகளைப் பாதுகாக்கவும், தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களடங்கிய போர்டுகள் ஏற்படவேண்டும். போர்டுகளின்கீழ் ஆபீஸர்கள் வேலைசெய்யவேண்டும். இவ்விஷயத்தை எனது கனந்தங்கிய நண்பர் வெங்கையா அவர்களும் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்.

“உதவி கமிஷனர்கள்.—பெரிய மாகாணத்திற்கு கமிஷனர் துறை ஒருவராயிருந்தால் 24 ஜில்லாக்களையும் எளிதில் பார்த்துவா முடியாது. அதனால் பலகாரியங்கள் தடைப்பட்டும் கெட்டும் போகின்றன. இவருக்கு

29th March 1930]

[Swami A. S. Sahajanandam]

உதவியாக இரண்டு அலிஸ்டெண்டு கமிஷனர்கள் போடவேண்டும். உதவி கமிஷனர்களிருந்தால் வேலைகள் விரைவாக நிறைவேற்றும். இது விஷயமாக கவுன்ஸிலிலும், அட்வைஸரி கம்மிட்டியிலும் யாங்கள் எடுத்துச் சொன்னோம். கனம் ஹோம் மெம்பர் அவர்கள் இதுவரையில் யாதொரு முயற்சியும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. இனியேனும் முயற்சிக்க வேண்டுகிறேன்.

“லேபர் ஸ்கூல் ரூப்பிரெண்டெண்டுகள்.—சில இடங்களில் ரூப்பிரெண்டெண்டுகள் ஸ்கூல்களைச் சரியாகக் கவனிப்பதில்லை. அவர்கள் உபாத்தியாயர்களைப்படுத்தும் பாட்டிற்கு அளவே இல்லை. தங்கள் நலத்திற்கே இலாகா ஏற்பட்டுள்ளதென அவர்கள் நினைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இவ்விஷயத்திலும் அரசாங்கத்தார் கவனஞ் செலுத்தவேண்டும்.

“லேபர் ஆபீஸர்களே கிராம கண்ட்ரோலராயிருக்கவேண்டும்.—தொழிற் கமிஷனர் தொழிற்சாலைகளில் ஏற்படும் முதலாளி தொழிலாளி தகராறை மாத்திரம் கவனித்தல் போதாது. பாக்டரி தொழிலாளர்களைப் போலவே விவசாயத் தொழிலாளர்களையும் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். கிராமங்களில் தொழிலாளர்கட்கும் பிராசுதாரர்கட்கும் இடையே எத்தனையோவித கஷ்டங்களுண்டாகி வருகின்றன. அவைகளை தீர்த்துவைக்கும் அதிகாரம் லேபர் ஆபீஸர் கமிஷனர் முதலானவர்கட்கிருந்தாலொழிய தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் முன்னுக்கு வர முடியாது. ஒவ்வொரு ஊரிலும் எத்தனை முதலாளிகளிருக்கிறார்களென்றும், எவ்வளவு சிலங்களிருக்கின்றனவென்றும், எவ்வளவு தொழிலாளிகளிருக்கின்றனவென்றும், லேபர் ஆபீஸரிடம் பதிவாகியிருக்கவேண்டும். முதலாளி சரியாகச் சம்பளம் கொடாவிடினும், தொழிலாளி வேலைக்கு வராவிடினும், லேபர் ஆபீஸருக்குத் தெரிவித்து நியாயம் பெறவேண்டும். அப்படியிருந்தால் கிராம சச்சரவுகளேற்படாது. அன்னிய நாடுகளில் லேபர் கண்ட்ரோலராயிருப்பதுபோலவே லேபர் ஆபீஸர்களே, இமை கல்வி, சுகாதாரம், மம்பளம், நேரம் முதலிய அனைத்தையும் கவனிப்பவராயிருத்தல்வேண்டும். பொதுவாக ஆதிதிராவிடர்களுக்குள்ள எல்லாக்குறையையும் தீர்ப்பவராயிருத்தல்வேண்டும்.”

Mr. M. V. GANGADHARA SIVA :—“Mr. President, Sir, Mr. Sahajanandam has ably voiced forth the difficulties of the depressed classes, and in supporting him I would like to commend for the consideration of the hon. the Home Member a few things. As things stand every one knows that the Ceded districts, viz., the districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool and Bellary, are the most backward tracts of this Presidency. And it is needless to say that in such a place the condition of the depressed class people is very miserable. I would suggest to the hon. the Home Member to start an industrial hostel as early as possible to redress our grievances. Sir, the activities of the Labour Department are quite inadequate because there is no scope for its extension with only one Labour Commissioner for the whole Presidency. So I would suggest to the hon. the Home Member to appoint at least two Assistant Labour Commissioners. Besides this I would suggest also the appointment of honorary labour officers. Regarding the assignment of lands I need only say that it is

[Mr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva] [29th March 1930]

in the hands of the Collector of the district, and as it is, it is very unsatisfactory for the reason that he is always led by the village karnam or reddi, who whenever a question of assignment of land comes up puts forward obstacles in its way by saying that the land in question is a poramboke land or a vanka poramboke, and thus the depressed class people have to go without any land. So I would request the Government to see that the question of assignment of lands is entirely in the hands of the Labour Commissioner who can go to the spot and see things in person."

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p.m.

* Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI:—"Mr. President, Sir, though we have a special department to look after the needs of the depressed classes, the activities of the Labour Department are not quite satisfactory. As the Government are aware, it is very difficult for the members of the depressed classes to obtain water for drinking purposes from the public village tanks and water ponds when their need is great during the hot months of the year. No doubt the Government have come forward to their assistance in this and other matters. But the progress made in the provision of separate wells in or near the cheris or palayams is dead slow for various reasons. In some villages where the well is most needed and the people have made pathetic appeals to the Labour Department there has been no prompt response in the matter. The people continue to suffer as in the days of old. What is wanted in these cases is a proper and well-thought out programme of well construction in all the villages where there are no sources of water-supply to the depressed classes within easy reach. For this, the subordinate officers of the Labour Department should be asked to select places in consultation with the leaders of the depressed classes in the districts or taluks or revenue firkas and start well construction in proper season to avoid unnecessary delay. I am sure the leaders of our community will be glad to co-operate with the officers of the Labour Department in this matter.

"Sir, in good olden days when there was no formal assignment of lands on darkhast and there were large extents of land unassessed and unassigned all round a cheri, the cheri people had no necessity to make a prayer to the Government to construct pathways leading from the cheri to the village road. All that they wanted was only a foot-path leading from the cheri to the village nattam or to a village road. Then there were none to object to their passage. But the circumstances have since changed, every bit of land to the very threshold of the cheris has been assigned on darkhast—certainly not to the members of the depressed classes, for the assignment rules were such and the mirasi rights were so very powerful that the assessed waste could only be assigned to the mirasidars and not to the depressed class men residing in cheris or palayams. Now the villagers in their self interest block the foot-path or cart-track leading from the cheri to the village or the village road, not by putting up an ordinary fence but by throwing heaps of thorns and prickly-pear to prevent any crossing. The sight of the suffering depressed classes men, women and children on account of this obstruction is very miserable indeed and as the Government are aware these people are poor and helpless, and cannot have the matter settled in a court of law. The Government should come to their rescue and open out the blocked up pathways wherever possible and construct new pathways where necessary and get people punished when they put up obstructions preventing the depressed classes from passing to and fro. I may quote an instance to show that deterrent punishment should be inflicted on offenders and it is less than

29th March 1930] [Mr. L. C. Guruswami]

useless to inflict a nominal fine. I understand, such an offender in one Alingiwalkam village, Saidapet taluk, Chingleput district, has been repeating year after year the offence of blocking the pathway leading from the cheri to the village and village road in spite of all precautions, admonitions and rebukes from the village officers and subordinate revenue authorities and in spite of the fines imposed on such offenders by magistrates. In some cases the village officers have colluded with the obstructors of pathways. There may be several instances in many villages in each district. Unless the punishment is deterrent I think similar offences are likely to be repeated. An ordinary fine affects them less severely than a flea bite or a mosquito bite in the areas adjoining the River Cooum within the Madras city limits. I hope the Government will sympathize with the miserable conditions of these unfortunate depressed classes in this matter and see that obstructions to their pathways are not continued.

"There is then the question of building houses for the use of the Arundhatiya refugees of Pulianthope, Madras, rendered homeless during 1921 by the notorious mill trouble. The members of my community have been incessantly worrying me for the provision of these houses. The Government and the Labour Commissioner have been telling me that the matter was under correspondence with the Government of India regarding the transfer of the Military land to this Government on which these houses were proposed to be built. Sir, every year, the budget provision lapsed. In examining the present year's budget I had a doubt whether provision was made for this purpose because the Finance Department failed to make a specific mention of it in the budget. But I am thankful to Mr. Watson, the Finance Secretary, for having written to me explaining that a provision for this purpose has been included in some other item on the reserved side of the budget. Sir, I might say that some of the homeless Arundhatiyas have put up temporary huts on the Corporation land and the Corporation authorities have mercilessly driven them out of that land even though the Council of the Corporation at the instance of my hon. friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti sympathized with the miserable state of affairs of these homeless people. I am extremely thankful to Mr. Gray, the present Labour Commissioner, for providing temporarily another site in the same area on certain conditions. I earnestly request the Government to issue instructions to start at least in April next the building of houses which has been pending for a long time and thus give relief to these people who have been suffering all these seven or eight years."

Mr. K. RAMACHANDRA PADAYACHI spoke in Tamil.

* Rao Sahib B. SRINIVASAN:—"The object of the creation of the Labour Department was the amelioration of the condition of the depressed classes. Now we understand that the education of the depressed is in the hands of the Education Department and the co-operative societies are in the hands of the Co-operative department. Then it is presumed, Sir, that there is some idea in the Government to do away with the Labour Department. What the depressed classes want is protection and somebody who would look after their interests. As I pointed out in the budget speech, forty years ago the Government made an attempt to give them land and education and issued very favourable orders. But those Government Orders were reduced to dead letters by the caste Hindu officials in the Revenue and Education Departments.

[Mr. R. Srinivasan]

[29th March 1930]

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p.m.

"Sir, the depressed classes are suffering a lot in the matter of getting lands. Now, the granting of land is in the hands of the Revenue officials, who are mostly caste Hindus drawn from land-owning classes. The procedure is that all applications are to be submitted to the Revenue Tahsildar direct or through the village munsif. To ascertain the survey number of the land required a depressed classes applicant has to approach the village karnam, generally with a few rupees. The karnam and munsif take their own time to prepare objections and set up men for the same. Then they give the required information to the depressed classes applicant and forward the application to the Revenue Tahsildar, who deposes his Revenue Inspector to make enquiries. The Revenue Inspector after consulting the village karnam, the munsif, and the employer of the applicant, sends for the applicant, and questions him in the presence of the employer whether he (the applicant) requires the land for cultivation.

"Naturally enough, the applicant declines to own any land for fear of incurring the displeasure of his employer. The Revenue Inspector thereupon proceeds to get a declaration from the depressed classes applicant that he does not want the land assigned to him, and obtains a mark or thumb impression of the applicant and sends him away. Even in spite of the willingness of the applicant to have the land, he is overawed to say that he does not want it. If the grant of land was through the Labour Department a more generous course would have been followed and the depressed classes applicant could have consulted the officers of the department, and submitted his application through them to the Revenue authorities. Then the orders received on his application regarding the grant or otherwise of the land would be communicated to him through the same officer of the department, thus saving the ignorant and illiterate applicant from any deception. I join with other hon. Members in most of the points they raised and request the hon. the Home Member to see the assignment of lands to the depressed classes granted through the Labour Department.

"In the matter of education the depressed classes are far behind the Hindu and other communities. There are only a few graduates in our community. I hope that facilities may be afforded for educating our young men by grant of liberal scholarships for higher and scientific studies both in India and in Europe. There is also an advisory Board which the hon. the Home Member will do well to consult, as also the depressed classes members in this Council, on matters concerning the amelioration of the depressed classes.

"As regards the education of our children in the villages, I think, it is being neglected to a certain extent. The education of our girls needs special and earnest attention of the hon. the Home Member. I request that time has come to start secondary schools for the children of the depressed classes to which my friend Swami Sahajananda has referred."

* Mr. N. SIVA RAJ :—"Mr. President, Sir, I do not wish to take up much of the time of the House because the previous speakers have covered nearly the whole ground. Sir, I wish to refer to the reorganization of the Labour Department. There has been for some time past the question of organizing the Labour Department especially that of augmenting the staff by two Deputy Commissioners of Labour. I think that the Government ought immediately to make a provision for rendering assistance to the Labour Commissioner in the work that is increasing day by day.

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[Mr. N. Siva Raj]

"I wish to impress on the hon. the Home Member the necessity of introducing some comprehensive policy regarding the recruitment of the very few educated men in our community. Sir, I have had sad experiences when taking some of my men to the heads of Departments for some appointment. I had often the misfortune of hearing the appointment being refused to the man on some technical ground. I know well that these miserable young men are not responsible for getting over-aged. That is due to circumstances beyond their control and they are ushered into schools late and consequently they take longer time to complete their university course. Though the head of the Department has the power of granting exemptions from over-age, they are not in favour of granting exemptions. I think that members of the depressed classes should receive some consideration even though they may be over-aged in consideration of an utter want of representation of them in the Government services. I hope that the hon. the Home Member will pay his attention to this matter as he is in charge of General Administration.

"Lastly I shall, if I may be permitted, ask the hon. the Home Member what provision he has made for the representation of depressed classes in this Council. There is no doubt the provision of nomination. But I believe that nominations as at present made are somewhat haphazardly done especially as they are made on the recommendations of the District Collectors. There is no policy in the matter of nominations of representatives of the depressed classes. I wish to know from the hon. the Home Member if he has taken advantage of the provision that is made in the Madras Electoral Rules for securing representation other than by nomination."

* Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I think the duty of the Labour Department is to safeguard the interests of the poor and the helpless wherever they are found. Unfortunately a large proportion of the population of India is brought down to that condition by the neglect of generations. There ought to be a separate Commissioner to be in charge of the depressed classes. We were agitating when I was in the Council last time for a Protector of the Depressed Classes. Now of course we are glad that we are having a sympathetic Labour Commissioner in whose hands the interests of the depressed classes are safe. I hope, Sir, there will also be a Deputy Commissioner appointed who will be solely in charge of the depressed classes as spade work is yet to be done. I do not want to dwell on the particular grievances referred to by the representatives of the depressed classes as they were well detailed by them.

"But I wish to ask one question concerning the whole labouring classes. I wish to ask the hon. the Home Member whether the eight hours' work is what they can reasonably go on with, what are the minimum wages paid—whether all that takes place in the cold countries can also be applied to our country. I ask whether people can work from 8 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. during the hot months of May and June in the dusty atmosphere of a cotton mill. It is the duty of the employers to see that the labourers are well treated and that they are also housed well. In Western countries, Lever Brothers, the Krup, Ford and some other companies are affording so many facilities to their labourers. Villages are built for them. Welfare work is undertaken and also the education of the children of the labourer. In England and other countries there is a National Health Insurance Act. What about those that are employed in various firms? The Government ought to come forward to protect their

[Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliyar]

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interests and of those employed in the railway companies. Their minimum wages should be fixed. In England it applies to all those that are earning one hundred and sixty pounds annually and below. When a person is ill, his medical and maintenance expenses are undertaken by the Insurance Company. If a person suffers from tuberculosis, he is maintained in a sanatorium. If a person's wife is confined his expenses are met. If a posthumous child is born it is taken care of. The Buckingham and Carnatic Mills have constructed houses for its employees to live in. They are doing welfare work. But they must expand the operations, Sir, but this appears to be a case foreign to our capitalists. I request the Government to see that in the interests of public health the housing problem of the labouring classes is considered not only in the city but also in the mufassal.

"Sir, I wish to draw the particular attention of the Government to the condition of affairs existing in the Government Press, Mint Buildings. A person comes from Adyar. He starts there at about 6 or 6-30 a.m. so that he can reach Mint Buildings by 8 a.m. with a small bundle containing his midday meal. He does reach there and works till noon. And, Sir, where is he to take his food; is there any accommodation or even water-supply? What is the minimum wage? It is only Rs. 15. There is no leave allowance and there are punishments very heavy for slight mistakes. There is no chance, I learn, of an appeal ever being heard. I understand, Sir, that in the course of five years there have been 900 dismissals and nearly 1,000 suspensions. I would request the hon. the Home Member that before he can think of reforming the conditions of labour as between a private employer and a labourer, he should see that the conditions of labour obtaining in Government workshops and quasi-Government workshops also is dealt with. Sir, I would not have risen to speak in this debate had it not been for the fact that I wanted to bring to the notice of the Government and our very sympathetic Labour Commissioner the inadequacy of water-supply, the absence of tiffin rooms and the harsh conditions to which the men in the Government Press are subjected to. I take this opportunity of congratulating the hon. the Home Member on his extension and request that his period of office would be marked by some legislation on behalf of the labourers on the lines of the National Health and Unemployment Insurance Acts which obtain in England and other countries. Late Sir K. Sreenivasa Ayyangar had the City Tenants' Act to his credit. In this connexion I cannot but mention the name of Sir Thomas Moir. I hope our present Home Member will have an Act to his credit."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member should know that this is not the time for discussing proposals for legislation."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, I shall try not to exceed the time of five minutes placed at my disposal. I think it is but right that I should deal with the specific points raised by my hon. Friends representing the depressed classes, Swami Sahajanandam, Mr. Muniswami Pillai and Mr. Guruswami. This question of control over the elementary schools started by the Labour department by the local bodies concerned was considered at a meeting at which both the Commissioner of Labour, the Director of Public Instruction and my hon. Friends representing the depressed classes in this House were present. What the then Labour Commissioner, Mr. Slater, pointed out was that it was not possible for the Labour Department to expand its work unless they were able to hand over the schools which had already

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[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

been started and which were put in working order to the local bodies in the area concerned, and devote their attention to work in other spheres. I think we met twice, and after a great deal of consideration it was suggested by Mr. Siva Raj that this experiment might be tried. Both Mr. Slater and I thought that the other gentlemen present at the conference also agreed to this being tried as an experiment. They seem to feel that these schools are being transferred wholesale into the hands of the local bodies concerned. That is not the case at all. On the other hand, so far as I know, only two schools in the city of Madras, which were started by the Labour department, have now been transferred to the Corporation of Madras as an experimental measure, and if this experiment proves successful, we mean to transfer other schools in the various areas to the local bodies concerned. While doing this, we shall also see that the object for which these schools were started, viz., the education of these depressed communities, is not lost sight of. On the other hand, the Labour Commissioner still retains in his hands powers of inspection to see that these schools are maintained in such a way as to satisfy the requirements of the depressed classes. If he is not satisfied, he has power to take the school back under the Labour department and run it himself. I do not think that danger will occur, in spite of all that has been said against the mirasidars and against the local bodies by some hon. Members representing the depressed classes. On the other hand, the general feeling in the country is different, and those responsible men in the local bodies are beginning to realize that the interests of the depressed classes is as much theirs as those of the depressed classes, and they are trying to see that these classes are treated on a level with the other communities. I therefore think that the danger that these communities are thinking of is not a real danger at all. I think it will be better in their own interest to see that these separate schools are soon absorbed in the ordinary schools, because then only a spirit of friendship will arise between all communities and the elevation of the depressed classes will become a sure and accomplished fact."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, the hon. the Mover of this resolution wanted to know exactly the policy that we pursue in connexion with our depressed classes work, and said that he would like to know the details of the work that is done by the Labour department. As regards the policy, it is very clear that the only policy the Government have in view is the uplift of the depressed classes in all directions, and in pursuance of this policy, the Government have brought into existence this department in 1919, and the work that is being done at present comprises the following items:—

- (1) Acquisition of house-sites for depressed classes;
- (2) Relief of congestion in cheries by providing house-sites;
- (3) Assignment of lands for cultivation, and lease of kanka lands in order to make the depressed classes independent of low paid coolie work as far as possible;
- (4) Organization of co-operative societies for rural credit among other purposes;
- (5) Provision of educational facilities by starting new elementary schools, granting scholarships and boarding grants to depressed class students studying in secondary schools and colleges, and maintaining hostels for their benefit;

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(6) Provision of drinking water facilities by sinking or repairing wells, ponds, etc., provision of pathways, attending to sanitary improvements in cheris by providing latrines, burial grounds, etc. Till the year 1928-29 the special staff of Labour department was working in sixteen districts. During 1929-30 the activities of the department were extended to three more districts and during 1930-31 it is proposed to extend them to two more districts.

"The following statistics show the work done by the Labour Department to the end of 1928-29 :—

Number of house-sites provided, 55,624.
Land assigned for cultivation, 278,096 acres.
Co-operative societies organized, 1,652.
Special schools started, 1,405.
Number of wells constructed, 1,958 and 16 tanks.
Number of wells repaired, 482 and 28 tanks.

"The following scholarships and boarding grants are given to depressed class students by the Labour Department :—

- (1) One thousand two hundred and twenty scholarships at varying rates to pupils in elementary and secondary schools ;
- (2) Thirty-five residential scholarships at Rs. 18 each a month to pupils reading in secondary schools ;
- (3) Fifteen residential scholarships at Rs. 25 each a month to pupils in college classes ;
- (4) Fifty boarding grants at Rs. 8 each a month ;
- (5) One hundred and seventy industrial scholarships ;
- (6) Ten commercial scholarships.

"Besides these 50 boarding grants at Rs. 15 each a month are given to Badagas and 12 boarding grants at Rs. 6 a month are given to the Todas of the Nilgiris.

"Sir, from this it will be seen that the department is quite alive to the necessity of improving and uplifting the depressed classes, and towards this object it has done work in the directions adumbrated by me.

"My hon. Friend Mr. Shetty wanted to know why the department does not assign darkhast lands to the depressed classes. I understand that large blocks of darkhast lands are generally assigned to the depressed classes by the Labour Department.

"The question of transferring education from the Labour Department to the local bodies has been dealt with by my hon. Colleague, the Chief Minister. As has been stated by him, Sir, though the policy has been adopted as an experimental measure, still the Labour Department continues to have a sort of supervision and inspection over these schools. Whenever the department finds itself not satisfied with the work done by the local bodies, it will be open to the department to get back these schools under them.

"As for the reorganization of the Labour Department, I may say it is a matter only for the Labour Commissioner. If the Labour Commissioner thinks that he requires any further assistance in the way of enlarging his staff, I am sure he will ask the Government to give him what he wants, and

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the Government will then certainly consider that question. I may say in this connexion that we have given him this year some assistance in the way of providing in the budget for a Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, who is to work under him.

"My hon. Friend Mr. Siva Raj raised the question of making provision for the election of depressed class members to the Legislative Council. Sir, this question will be dealt with when the Simon Commission report is available, and when Government are called upon to take action in that connexion. The question of nomination or election will then be considered.

"My hon. Friend Mr. Guruswami wanted to know what is being done for providing houses to his community. The Government of India's sanction is yet to be received for the land which has been allotted by the department for the construction of houses, and we have made provision in the budget for Rs. 12,000 for free grants and Rs. 12,000 for loans. As soon as we receive orders from the Government of India, it is the intention of the department to go forward with the work.

"My hon. Friend Mr. Venkayya wanted to know what we have done in connexion with his scheme of starting an association for the uplift of the Adi-Andhras in his own district. The scheme was examined, and the Government after satisfying themselves, have put up a notification for acquiring the lands which he wanted. We are waiting for objections. If there are no objections, the land will be acquired and handed over to him.

"Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar raised the question of minimum wage and of reducing the hours of work in factories. These two questions are being considered by the Royal Commission on Labour, and when their report is available, the Government will take them into consideration.

"As for some of the labour grievances in connexion with the Government Press, there is considerable force in what he has said that we should first of all set our House in proper order. I shall approach this question sympathetically, and I give this assurance that I shall discuss the matter with the Superintendent of the Government Press."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"I withdraw the motion, Sir."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

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

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,00,500 under Demand XXIX—Labour including factories'."

The motion was adopted, and the grant was made.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Is it the wish of the House to go on with the next demand? It is nearly time. (Voices :—No, no.) Then I shall put the remaining demands to the vote of the House. The question is—

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 82,92,100 under Demand XXX—Civil Works (Grants-in-aid)'."

The motion was adopted, and the grant was made.

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

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,38,40,200 under Demand XXXI—Civil Works (Transferred)'."

The motion was adopted, and the grant was made.

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

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,09,400 under Demand XXXII—Pensions.'"

The motion was adopted, and the grant was made.

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

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,43,500 under Demand XXXIII—Stationery (for Reserved departments) and Printing.'"

The motion was adopted, and the grant was made.

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

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,89,200 under Demand XXXIV—Stationery (for Transferred departments).'"

The motion was adopted, and the grant was made.

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

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,02,600 under Demand XXXV—Agency Tracts.'"

The motion was adopted, and the grant was made.

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

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,70,800 under Demand XXXVI—Expenditure in England other than on stores.'"

The motion was adopted, and the grant was made.

B. EXPENDITURE ON DEBT HEADS.

DEMAND XXXVII—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

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

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 76,84,600 under Demand XXXVII—Loans and Advances by Provincial Government.'"

The motion was adopted, and the grant was made.

III

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE BOARD OF INDUSTRIES.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I have to announce to the House that as a result of the election held to-day the following Members have been elected to be the Council's representatives on the Board of Industries :—

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayndu Garu.

" Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai Avargal."

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IV

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I have to announce to the House that M.R.Ry. C. D. Appavu Chettiyar Avargal and M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami Avargal have been elected as Members of the Advisory Committee of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

"The Council will now adjourn and reassemble on Tuesday, the 1st of April 1930, at 11 a.m."

V

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

Proceedings* of the eleventh meeting of the Finance Committee for 1929-30 held on the 10th March 1930.

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

* Printed separately and laid on the table on 28th March 1930.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1660 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th March 1930, page 770 supra.]

District and name of trunk road.	Mileage.	Maximum recurring maintenance grant.	Grants for special repairs or repairs of flood damages provided in the Civil Budget Estimate for	
			1929-30.	1930-31.
South Kanara—	M. F. Yds.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Mangalore-Mercara road	64 6 161½	53,180	34,800	13,625
Mangalore-Mysore road	41 4 47½			
Total ..	106 2 198½			
Malabar—				
Madras-Calicut road	93 5 131	76,390	2,48,750	1,20,000
Gudalur-Calicut road	40 0 113			
Gudalur-Vayitri-Calicut road ..	19 0 27			
Total ..	152 6 51			
Coimbatore—				
Madras-Calicut road	70 0 194½	1,05,950	Nil.	Nil.
Coimbatore-Ootacamund road ..	21 0 196½			
Trichinopoly-Coimbatore road ..	55 2 170½			
Coimbatore - Satyamangalam - Mysore Frontier road	65 2 133½			
Total ..	211 7 35			

APPENDIX II

[Vide answer to question No. 1680 asked by Mr. A. Harischandrudu Nayudu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th March 1930, page 784 supra.]

Higher falling shutters, Godavari anicut.

Two-feet shutters have been installed at the Dowlaishweram anicut and the question of providing higher falling shutters at this anicut has been under consideration. The Chief Engineer reported in 1927 that higher falling shutters would be of very little use and that a device to lift the existing two-feet shutters more speedily and promptly would achieve the object aimed at. The cost of this was then estimated at Rs. 72,600. Later the Chief Engineer reported that the cost would be Rs. 2.66 lakhs and the Government asked him to report the cause of the large excess and the revenue prospects

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of the scheme. The Chief Engineer reported that there were two alternatives, one estimated to cost Rs. 3 lakhs for providing travelling machines and the other to raise the shutter pivots by another inch at a cost of Rs. 2,600. The former proposal was considered unduly expensive and was not recommended as the three feet of water over the crest necessary to send full supply to the canals could, the Superintending Engineer thought, be maintained by raising the shutter pivots by another inch. This has accordingly been done in two of the four sections of the anicut and the latest report is that the effect of carrying out these improvements to the Dowlaishweram and Maddur branches has been appreciable. The shutters now fall when water rises to 2.8 feet to 3.0 feet over the crest while previously they fell when water rose to 2.3 feet to 2.5 feet over the crest. The effect on the supplies to the delta can be gauged only after similar improvements to the other two branches have been carried out. This will be done during this year's closure. A further report on the subject is expected in December 1930.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1684 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th March 1930, page 785 supra.]

*Reference from the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement),
No. L. 178/30-1, dated the 11th March 1930.*

In resubmitting the memorial received from the ryots interested in Ajjarkadu, Udipi taluk, South Kanara district, the Board begs to report as follows.

2. The Ajjarkadu area originally formed part of a reserved forest which was disafforested in the year 1908 (B.P. Forest No. 1, dated 4th January 1909) when a portion of the area disafforested was handed over to an informal panchayat working under a set of rules approved by the Collector. The panchayat called itself the Ajjarkadu Managing Committee. In 1911, the Board ordered that the panchayat management of Ajjarkadu might continue but that an agreement should be obtained from the villagers similar to that printed in G.O. No. 2736, Revenue, dated 8th September 1911. The first agreement with the panchayat was obtained on 1st September 1912 and a set of fresh rules were framed for the working of the Committee. The agreement was executed by the villagers and not by the Committee.

3. In 1918 the area was declared reserved land under rule 5-A of the rules framed under the Forest Act and it was thought necessary that the panchayat which had hitherto been informal and *sui generis* should come into line with the similar but formally constituted panchayats. The Board accordingly ordered that agreements should be obtained from the panchayat in the sample form at page 5 of B.P. No. 103, dated 6th July 1916. This caused trouble. The panchayat refused to execute an agreement in this

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form and after protracted correspondence an agreement was obtained from the villagers on the same lines as the old one. To this was appended a set of rules framed by the panchayat itself for its working and these were approved by the Collector.

4. Till 1923, the agreement continued to be executed by the villagers. When the agreement came up for renewal in 1922, the Collector took exception to the major portion of the signatures being marks of unidentified persons and asked the panchayatdars themselves to execute the agreement. They first refused to do so: but on being informed that failure to execute the agreement would entail resumption of the forest under Government management, the Committee executed the agreement on 6th June 1924 but in a modified form approved by the Collector. The same form continued for the year 1924-25. In the meanwhile, in G.O. No. 393, Development, dated 28th February 1924, the Government had prescribed the form of agreement to be executed by forest panchayats and in B.P. Mis. No. 2144, dated 30th September 1925, the Board ordered that all agreements which had been executed prior to the issue of this form should, on their expiry, be renewed in the new form, the renewal proposals being sent up to the Board for approval. The Ajjarkadu Managing Committee was called upon to execute the agreement for 1925-26 in this form but it objected; and the matter again became the subject of lengthy correspondence which lasted till 1928. The Committee proposed a number of alterations in the form of agreement. The then Collector accepted some of the amendments but refused to accept others. The chief respects in which the Committee stood out for extraordinary powers were as follows:—

Conditions of the standard form.

Clause 4.—Vacancies in the panchayat shall be filled up by the general body of persons having a right in the panchayat forest subject to the approval of the Revenue Divisional Officer.

Clause 5.—The Revenue Divisional Officer shall have power with the previous approval of the Collector of the district to remove any panchayatdar whose conduct as such or otherwise renders him in the opinion of such officer unfit to remain in office. The order of the Revenue Divisional Officer shall be final.

Clause 8.—It shall convene periodical meetings of the general body of persons having a right in the panchayat forest and towards the close of every year produce its accounts for the scrutiny and approval of the general body.

Alterations demanded by the Committee.

Vacancies in the panchayat shall be filled up by appointment by the remaining members of the panchayat, the persons so appointed being however of the same caste as the one who vacated the office.

Omit the whole paragraph.

It shall convene triennial meetings of general body of villagers having a right in the panchayat forest. General election of members is to be held by the villagers concerned once in three years.

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Conditions of the standard form.

Clause 10. IX.—It shall maintain the following accounts and registers in the form prescribed from time to time:—

- (1) Cash register.
- (2) Permit holders' register.
- (3) Permit forms in duplicate.
- (4) Minute book.

Clause 11. X.

Clause 12.—Failure to comply with any of the conditions above mentioned will be a ground for the cancellation of this agreement. The Board of Revenue reserves the right of such cancellation at any time without rendering any reasons and on the cancellation of the agreement, no refund of the amount mentioned in clause 6 will be allowed.

Alterations demanded by the Committee.

It shall maintain the following accounts and registers in the form prescribed:—

- (1) Cash register.
- (2) Minute book.

(The other two registers are considered unnecessary by the Committee.)

The Committee wants a new clause to be added to this effect:—

The panchayat shall have power to make from time to time rules for the management of the area and to amend or alter them whenever necessary.

The panchayat committee says that this clause reserves undue and arbitrary powers to the Board of Revenue and wants it to be amended as follows:—

“Failure to comply with any of the conditions above mentioned will be a ground for the cancellation of this agreement. The Board of Revenue reserves the right of such cancellation at any time by means of an order clearly setting forth the reasons for such cancellation. An appeal shall lie to the Local Government on every such order.”

The Committee obviously objected to any official control over its affairs. It insisted on filling up vacancies in the panchayat itself, objected to powers being given to the Revenue Divisional Officer to remove unsatisfactory members from the panchayat and refused to submit its accounts for the scrutiny of the general body of villagers more than once in three years. It insisted on working under rules made by itself and on reserving to itself power to amend the rules whenever necessary. On the above grounds, the Committee refused to sign the agreement. Hence in June 1928 the Board ordered the then Forest Panchayat Officer to inspect the panchayats and to report in consultation with the Collector whether a panchayat on the normal lines could be formed for the area. The Forest Panchayat Officer visited the panchayat on 18th August 1928, convened a meeting of the general body of the villagers, had representatives elected, and got a fresh agreement in the standard form executed by them for the year 1928-29. A President was also duly elected. The Collector was also present at the election. The election was apparently held after due publicity; though the person who had

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been hitherto President, one M.R.Ry. Rajagopalakrishna Rao was absent. Both the Collector and the Forest Panchayat Officer appear to have held that as the latest agreement executed by the panchayat duly approved by the Collector was for the year 1924-25, there was at the time of the election held by them no Committee or panchayat in existence. The old Committee, however, pretended to continue in office and continued to function and the President M.R.Ry. N. Rajagopalakrishna Rao failed to hand over the records and funds of the panchayat though frequently called upon to do so.

5. When the agreement had to be renewed for the year 1929-30, only six of the twelve members elected on 18th August 1928 signed the agreement the others refusing to do so, though they had signed the agreement for the previous year. The Collector thereupon recommended that, in view of the obstructive tactics adopted by this panchayat, the panchayat should be dissolved. The Board accepted the recommendation and ordered that the panchayat should be dissolved and the area resumed from panchayat management. This has been done after due notification in the District Gazette: and the area is at present in charge of a Committee consisting of the potels of the five villages interested in the area. The ex-President who has been called upon to hand over the records and the money of the panchayat to a sub-Committee has refused to do so. The present memorial purporting to be from the ryots of the villages interested in the area, requests that the orders of the Board abolishing the panchayat should be cancelled and that the panchayat managing this unreserve should work under a special form of agreement and under special rules. The Board sees no reason why this panchayat alone should have special rules of its own which preclude any official control. The respects in which the panchayat insists on special privileges have already been indicated above. Inasmuch as there was no valid agreement between the old Committee which pretends to be still continuing in office and the Government, the Board submits that the election held by the Collector and the Forest Panchayat Officer on 18th August 1928 was quite regular and the panchayat then constituted must be held to have taken up office though owing to the recalcitrant attitude of the old panchayat, it could not function. But as even this Committee refused to sign the agreement at renewal, the Board had no option but to resume the area. The Board therefore submits that the present memorial deserves no consideration. If the position taken up by this panchayat that it should be treated differently from every other panchayat in the district and in the Presidency is conceded, it will open the way for similar requests from other panchayats which will eventually lead to confusion in the management and control of these panchayats.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Tuesday, the 1st April 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.	Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S. Leach, I.C.S., Mr. A. G.
Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.	Leech, Mr. A. J.
Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.	Maharaja of Pithapuram, C.B.E.
Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. H. G. Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.	Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S. Setaratnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. B. Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi. Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.	Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S. Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar, Mr. M. Bheemayya, Mr. J.	Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K. Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.	Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) S.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N. Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Nagan Gowda, Mr. B.
Gangadhar Siva, Mr. M. V. Gnanavaram Pillai, Rao Sahib P. J.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.	Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. A. Ar.
Gray, C.S.I., I.C.S., Mr. J. Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.	Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Harisavottama Rao, Mr. G. Harischandrudu Nayudu, Mr. A.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Hilton Brown, I.C.S., Mr. John, Mr. V. Ch.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.	Raja of Kallikota.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad. Khalif-ul-Jah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V. Krishnaswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur K.	Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
	Ramalinga Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.
	Ramamurti, I.C.S., Mr. S. V.
	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
	Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
	Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
	Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
	Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.
	Siva Raj, Mr. N.
	Soundarapandiyan, Mr. W. P. A.
	Srinivasa Rao, Mr. Nagar.
	Srinivasan, Rao Sahib B.
	Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib Syed.
	Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
	Venkiah, Mr. S.
	Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
	Zamindar of Singampatti.

[1st April 1930]

I
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Factories

Provision of private rooms for women workers in Madura Mills.

* 1694 Q.—Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of women workers in the Madura Mills;
- (b) whether there is any place of privacy for them to nurse their babies; and
- (c) if the answer to (b) be in the negative, whether he will be pleased to take immediate steps to provide them with some convenient place for the mothers to nurse their babies?

A.—(a) 2,220.

(b) A big creche half a furlong from the Mills is available.

(c) Does not arise.

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—“Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state if this creche belongs to the mill authorities?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“I think so, but I shall make enquiries.”

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—“May I know if the women are allowed to go there to feed their babies?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“That is my information.”

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—“Will the Government compel the mill authorities to have a baby-home to take care of the babies while the mothers are at work?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The question does not arise.”

Government Press

Alleged grievances of Government Press employees.

* 1695 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Superintendent, Government Press, passed an order that the Government Press Union ought not to be registered; and that, if registered, the Government Press employees ought not to be members thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that the employees in Government Press are kept on probation for a number of years before they are confirmed;

(c) whether it is a fact that the workmen in Government Press are sent for medical examination to make them permanent after many years of service;

(d) whether it is a fact that the employees in Government Press are fined heavily for slight mistakes;

(e) whether it is a fact that when the employees in Government Press appealed against the heavy fines imposed upon them to higher authorities, no notice was taken of it;

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(f) whether it is a fact that about 900 workmen were dismissed within five years and that about 1,000 persons were suspended during that period;

(g) whether it is a fact that there is no accommodation for the Government Press employees to take their food in day-time;

(h) the lowest pay or wages an employee gets in the Government Press; and

(i) whether it is a fact that the Government Press employees are not granted leave due to them?

A.—(a) No. The Superintendent, Government Press, has however drawn the attention of the Government Press employees to the orders issued by Government under which no Government servant shall join, or shall continue as a member, of an association which has sought, or may seek, registration as a Trade Union under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.

(b) No.

(c) It is a general rule that a Government servant should produce a certificate of health at the time of his confirmation.

(d) & (e) No.

(f) This question is not definite in that it does not specify the five years' period referred to. The attention of the hon. Member is however invited to the statement placed on the table of the House on the 21st October 1927 in reply to question No. 802.

(g) No.

(h) The minimum wages paid to juveniles are Rs. 10 per mensem and to employees over 18 years, Rs. 15 per mensem.

(i) No.

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—“Do the Government think that with Rs. 15 per mensem a man can maintain himself and his family?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“That is asking for opinion.”

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—“Will the Government increase the minimum wages?”

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

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I ask the hon. the Home Member to state whether the Government have any objection to the press employees joining an association not registered under the Indian Trade Union Act?”

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

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I know, Sir, if the Superintendent has discretion to recognize any association formed by the printers in the press?”

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

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I know whether there is any period of probation fixed for piece-workers, machine-men, mechanics, binders, and so on?”

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

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I know after what length of service these people are confirmed in their posts?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“Definite periods are fixed for various posts.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I know whether the provision for the production of medical certificate applies to piece-workers or only to permanent employees?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“I think it applies only to permanent employees.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I know what accommodation there is in the Government Press, Mint Buildings, and the Government Press, Mount Road, for taking the noon-day meal for workmen?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“There is accommodation. But I cannot say exactly what its dimensions are.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I know whether there is provision sufficient for the hundreds of employees in the Government Presses for taking noon-day meal?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“There is provision. That is all I can say.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I know exactly what provision there is?”

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

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“With reference to the answer to clause (h) may I know whether the wages fixed have been worked out on any living-wage basis?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“I have no information.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I enquire whether he will consider the question of granting them living wages?”

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

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“With regard to the fines spoken of here, may I know whether a binder boy getting Rs. 10 a month was fined sums ranging from 8 annas to Re. 1?”

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

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I know whether he will ascertain and set matters right?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“If the hon. Member gives specific instances, I am prepared to look into them.”

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Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“May I know if any steps have been taken to remedy the situation that has been created in the Government Presses by the dismissal of large numbers of men and suspension of still larger numbers?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“There is absolutely no such situation created.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“Have the Government made any enquiry?”

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“What is the result of the enquiry?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“There is no such situation.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“What action do they propose to take?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“If there is no situation, where is the necessity for any action?”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“May I know if the Labour Commissioner has ever visited any of the Government Presses in Madras?”

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

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“What is the report?”

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

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“May I ask if the Labour Commissioner is satisfied that there is accommodation enough for all the employees?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“Sir, the Government themselves are not satisfied with the press buildings. There are proposals for improving them.”

Motor Vehicles Act

Number of motor cars and accidents in this Presidency.

* 1696 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of private motor cars and of cars and buses plying for hire in Madras City and in each district of this Presidency at the end of 1929 (figures to be given separately);

(b) the number of car and bus accidents in Madras City and in each district of this Presidency in 1929; and

(c) the proportion in which the number of accidents in 1929 has increased or decreased as compared with 1928 and 1927?

A.—(a) to (c) The Government have no information. A report will be called for.

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Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI:—"Sir, are the Government aware that the accidents chiefly occur in the traffic-congested centres where the trams stop for dropping or picking up passengers and the buses are allowed to run past by them?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has given very valuable information."

Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that the passengers to and from the tram cars are often subjected to danger to life on account of fast-plying buses by the side of the stopping trams?"

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

Civil Justice

Alleged letter regarding a suit by Mr. Gawne to the District Munsif of Calicut.

* 1697 Q.—Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Mr. Gawne, the District Magistrate, Calicut, wrote to the Additional District Munsif of Calicut not to proceed with the trial of the suit, O.S. No. 57 of 1930, on the file of the latter; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to call for the letter and the reply of the District Munsif, if any, and place them on the table of the House?

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

(b) The High Court has been addressed in the matter.

Memorials from copyists in the Judicial Department.

* 1698 Q.—Mr. P. SIVA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any memorials have been received from the copyists working in the Judicial Department regarding their status and emoluments; and

(b) if so, whether any orders have been passed thereon?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given on the 15th October 1929, to his question No. 914, on the same subject. No memorial from copyists has since been received.

Memorials from copyists in the Judicial Department.

* 1699 Q.—Mr. K. V. SURYANARAYANA AYYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any memorials from the copyists in the Judicial Department bringing to the notice of the Government some of their grievances and requesting for the redress of the same;

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken in that matter;

(c) whether the Government propose to bring the copyists into the regular branch of the service with pension and leave allowances and with a minimum pay of Rs. 35 per mensem and, if so, when; and

(d) if the answer to question (c) is in the negative, the reasons why it is not proposed to be done?

[1st April 1930]

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 1698.

Marine

Communal representation in higher grade posts in the Madras Port Trust.

* 1700 Q.—Mr. J. A. DAVIS: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the number of appointments in the higher grade in the Madras Port Trust and how many of them are filled by Europeans, Indians and Anglo-Indians?

A.—As the hon. Member is aware the Local Government are merely the agents of the Government of India in regard to this matter.

The following statement shows the proportion in which appointments under the Madras Port Trust Board carrying a maximum salary of over Rs. 300 per mensem are held:—

	Number.
Europeans	17 (including five Harbour Masters.)
Anglo-Indians	6
Indians	6
Total	29

Assignment of Lands

Assignment of lands near Thambrahalli village.

* 1701 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is proposed to allow the portion of land intervening between the Thambrahalli village and the river Hagari to be cleared of the growth of prickly-pear on it with a view to its assignment for cultivation; and

(b) whether the people of Thambrahalli have objected to the proposed clearance and assignment of land for cultivation; and, if so, with what results?

A.—(a) There is no such proposal before the Government.

(b) No such representation has been received by the Government.

Classification of waste lands under the Cauvery and Periyar systems.

* 1702 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing—

(a) soilwar, the area and classification and present taram-rate of various waste lands in the taluks covered by the Cauvery and Periyar systems;

(b) the extent of the total area reserved for ex-service men, depressed classes; and

(c) the balance of the extent made available for the poor Muhammadan ryots?

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

[1st April 1930]

Inland Waterways*Boat traffic in the Buckingham Canal.*

*1703 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what the total length is of the Buckingham Canal and how much of it is fit for boat traffic to the north and south of Madras;

(b) the total number of boats licensed to use the canal and the number for the north section and that for the south section;

(c) the maximum and minimum loads the boats can carry in the Buckingham Canal;

(d) the regulation or rule, if any, according to which the Government are bound to maintain a specified depth of water in the canal and, if so, what the depth is and the action, if any, taken by the Government whenever the water fell below that level;

(e) whether the Government are aware that in the months of May, June and July, boats with only a load of half their normal capacity take a number of weeks to sail a distance of 50 or 60 miles;

(f) the reasons which led the Government to increase the licence fees of boats by 150 per cent distributing the increase over three years;

(g) the income to Government from the Buckingham Canal for the past ten years under (1) licence fees, (2) wharfage, (3) ground-rent, etc.;

(h) the expenditure on silt clearance every year for the past ten years;

(i) the depth of water in the canal in September and October 1929;

(j) the total amount of money paid to contractors for silt cleared during the months of September and October 1929 and whether, owing to the rains, the canal was full of water at the time;

(k) whether boat-men drew the attention of the Government or any of their Engineers to the fact that the low level of the iron bridge constructed by Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company at Elephant Gate recently did not permit covered boats to sail under it;

(l) whether the situation of cement bridge recently constructed by Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company at Elephant Gate with reference to the course of the stream under it is such as to obstruct the free passage of boats across it; and

(m) whether Government are prepared to hand over the canal to private enterprise with sufficient safeguards to ensure the proper maintenance of the canal and, if not, why not?

A.—(a) Two hundred and sixty-two miles. The Government are not aware that any part of it is unfit for boat traffic.

(b) About 4,000 according to the statistics of 1927-28. Later figures are not available; nor are separate figures for sections available.

(c) The Government have not the information.

(d) There is no such regulation or rule.

(e) The Government are not aware that the facts are as stated.

(f) The object was to obtain a return on the large amount to be spent on improvements.

(g) The information is given in statement D-I appended to the annual Irrigation Administration reports.

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(h) This is included under maintenance charges which are also given in the same statement.

(i) & (j) The Government have not the information.

(k) & (l) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 1607 delivered on 20th March 1930.

(m) The Government have received no practicable offer of private enterprise.

Irrigation*Pumping of water for irrigation from wells near Kattangal spring.*

*1704 Q.—MR. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1927 the officers of the Corporation of Madras went to inspect the Kattangal perennial spring which is the chief tributary to the Red Hills upper supply channel;

(b) whether they were satisfied that the said spring if properly preserved could supply ten million gallons of water every day to the City of Madras;

(c) whether after the said inspection some of the ryots of the Vishnuvakkam, Velapakkam and Kilanur villages have dug new wells adjacent to the Kattangal tributary and to the Cortaliar river and put up oil engines and are pumping out and selling water to the adjoining villages at Rs. 40 per acre per crop;

(d) whether a large extent of dry lands has thus been cultivated with wet crop;

(e) whether the Collector of Chingleput and the Executive Engineer, Chingleput division, inspected the said locality in September and October 1929 and ordered that the pumping should be forthwith discontinued;

(f) whether the water thus pumped out was taken through Government poramboke channels without Government permission; and

(g) if the answer to (d), (e) and (f) be in the affirmative, what steps have been taken by the Government to put an end to these irregularities?

A.—(a) to (g) The Government have no information, but have called for a report.

MR. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask the hon. the Revenue Member whether he will be pleased to lay the report on the table of the House when it is received?"

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

Investigation of the Kiripatti Reservoir scheme.

*1705 Q.—MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the investigation of the Kiripatti Reservoir scheme in the district of Salem has been completed, and whether a report of the same will be placed on the table of the House;

(b) whether plans and estimates have been called for and received by the Government with reference to the said scheme;

[1st April 1930]

(c) if so, whether the scheme has been sanctioned by the Government and whether a copy of the orders will be placed on the table of the House; and

(d) what is the ultimate cost of the scheme, and what is the extra area contemplated to be irrigated by this scheme?

A.—(a) Yes. The question of placing the report on the table will be considered when it is received by the Government.

(b), (c) & (d) The plans and estimates have not yet been received.

Alleged leakage in the Periyar dam.

* 1706 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a leakage in the Periyar dam, Madura district;

(b) whether Public Works Department is sending the specimens of water that is oozing out for expert chemical analysis; and

(c) if the Government have no information, whether they will call for the Chief Engineer's report and place it on the Council table?

A.—(a) Yes; an estimate amounting to Rs. 85,000 was approved in June 1929 for grouting to stop leakage.

(b) Yes.

(c) There has been no report from the Chief Engineer. The object of the analysis is to discover whether lime is being washed out of the dam in the process of leakage.

Report on the Tungabhadra project.

* 1707 Q.—Mr. P. SIVA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the 'preliminary' report of the Engineer for the investigation of the Tungabhadra project has been received;

(b) what orders, if any, have been passed thereon; and

(c) whether he proposes to place the report with the orders thereon on the table of the House?

A.—(a) Yes, very recently.

(b) None.

(c) The suggestion will be considered in due course.

Land Revenue

Levy of water-rate on lands under the Periyar system.

* 1708 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the total water-rate collected by Government in each taluk of the Periyar system for faslis 1330 to 1338 (annually); and

(b) the extent of double-crop and wet cultivation on dry lands in each taluk separately?

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

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Alleged failure of crops in Bellary district.

* 1709 Q.—Mr. P. SIVA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the first crop this year has entirely failed in the Bellary, Siruguppa, Rayadrug and the other taluks in the Bellary district;

(b) whether the late crop also has mostly failed in the same taluks; and

(c) whether the Government propose to grant any remissions or suspensions of land revenue and takavi loans in the circumstances?

A.—(a) & (b) Owing to the failure of the early rains, the early crops were not sown to any appreciable extent in the taluks of Rayadrug, Bellary and Siruguppa. The later crops in these three taluks were also not satisfactory.

(c) A statement^a showing the suspensions and remissions of land revenue and the suspensions of loan instalments that have been sanctioned by the Government is laid on the table.

Public Services

Extension of the time-scale to unpassed clerks in the Judicial Department.

* 1710 Q.—Mr. P. SIVA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any memorials or representations have been received from the unpassed clerks in the Judicial Department regarding the extension of the time-scale to them in deserving and exempted cases; and

(b) whether any final orders have been passed thereon?

A.—(a) & (b) No such memorials or representations were received by the Government. If the hon. Member refers to certain unpassed and unexempted men recommended to Government by the High Court for the grant of increments in the time-scale, his attention is invited to the answer to question No. 1565 given on the 18th March 1930.

Revenue Establishments

Number of cases filed in the Courts of the Revenue Divisional officers of Puttur, Coondapoor and Mangalore.

* 1711 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to lay on the table of the House the information received regarding my question No. 1528 answered on 1st March 1930 regarding number of cases filed in the Courts of the Revenue Divisional Officers of Puttur, Coondapoor and Mangalore?

A.—A statement^b giving the information asked for is annexed.

^a Printed as Appendix I on page 937 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix II on page 938 infra.

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General

Grant of leave by heads of departments under the Finance Secretary.

* 1712 Q.—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the heads of departments under the Finance Secretary have been empowered to grant leave of all kinds

(1) to gazetted officers under their control,

(2) to non-gazetted officers; and

(b) what are the various classes or descriptions of leave which they have been empowered to grant?

A.—(a) (1) Including the officers of the Ecclesiastical department who are under the administrative control of the Local Government acting as the Agent of the Governor-General in Council the following heads of departments alone under the Finance Secretary have been empowered to grant leave to gazetted officers and that only when no extra expense is involved by the grant of the leave—

1. The Presidency Port Officer.

2. The Right Reverend the Bishop of Madras.

3. The Reverend the Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland.

The exercise of the power is restricted to leave other than special disability leave and study leave.

(2) As regards non-gazetted officers, all the heads of departments under the Finance Secretary have been empowered to grant leave to subordinates in respect of whom they exercise the powers of appointment. Here too, the exercise of the power is restricted to leave other than special disability leave and study leave.

(b) The various classes of leave which may be granted are—

1. Leave on average pay.

2. Leave on half average pay.

3. Leave not due.

4. Extraordinary leave.

5. Hospital leave.

Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I know whether a head of the department can refuse leave admissible and recommended by a duly qualified medical officer for reasons of health?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think the hon. Member will agree with me that it is a question asking for opinion. Can he not put the question in another form?"

Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, with reference to clause (a), which relates to the power of a head of the department to grant leave, I am asking whether a head of the department can refuse leave when a duly qualified medical officer recommends it."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member may get a copy of the rules and, as a lawyer, he can see if he can put such a question. He is asking for opinion."

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Education

Number and appointment of junior Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

* 1713 Q.—Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of existing posts of junior Deputy Inspectors of Schools which are permanent and those which are temporary;

(b) the number of such posts held by secondary grade teachers;

(c) the number of posts that are proposed to be added to that cadre during the current year; and

(d) the percentage of these posts which it is proposed to reserve to the secondary grade teachers?

A.—(a) One hundred and eight permanent posts; no temporary posts.

(b) According to the latest available list of non-gazetted officers in the Educational Department (corrected up to the 1st October 1929) 64 officers possessing the trained teachers' certificate of the secondary grade were holding posts of Deputy Inspectors (junior grade) permanently; there were also four such officers officiating as junior Deputy Inspectors.

(c) It is presumed that the reference is to 1930-31; provision has been made in that year's budget for adding 14 posts.

(d) No definite percentage of posts is reserved for secondary grade teachers.

Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR:—"Having regard to the hard lot of the secondary-grade teachers, may I know if the Government propose to fix any percentage of seats to be reserved for them?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"No, Sir."

Improvement of the present system of medical inspection of schools.

* 1714 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government have considered the question of improving the present system of medical inspection as stated by him in reply to question No. 582 on 27th September 1929?

A.—An experimental scheme of medical inspection on improved lines for introduction in two selected districts in the Presidency was submitted by the Surgeon-General. It was found on examination that the scheme was costly and that its extension throughout the Presidency would involve a much greater expenditure than the provincial finances were able to bear. A less expensive scheme which can be introduced in selected districts in the first instance and which can be extended to other districts as funds permit has been called for.

[1st April 1930]

Medical

Alleged compulsion of a nurse to undergo medical examination by a male doctor.

* 1715 Q.—Mr. J. A. DAVIS: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether a nurse (Miss Brown) in the General Hospital was forced to submit to a medical examination by a male medical officer; and

(b) whether she refused at first to be examined by a male medical officer and was forced to comply with the orders of the Superintendent, General Hospital?

A.—The Government have no information.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“Will the hon. Minister be pleased to get the information and satisfy himself as to whether there has been a case of that kind?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“It is the practice in the hospitals to conduct medical examinations like this and therefore unless hon. Members say that there was something extraordinary in this case, there is no necessity to enquire. If the hon. Member gives more information, I shall enquire.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“Ordinarily are women examined by male doctors?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“I understand that at least in the women and children's hospitals objections are not raised to female patients being treated by male doctors.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“Is it not suggested in the question that the woman in this case did not like it herself?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“If there is any complaint naturally an enquiry might be made.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“Now there is complaint, why should not the Government call for the information?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“But the only question is whether the complaint is well-founded.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“Why not the Government get information on a question to see whether the complaint is well-founded or not?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“Hon. Members are giving information. We do not know what the facts are.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“Basing their information on the facts supplied to them, hon. Members are entitled to ask questions and it is up to the hon. Ministers to make enquiries and refute the allegations?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“If the hon. Member says that he has very reliable information on this question and he wants it to be verified.”

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The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“Order, order. There is no special undertaking necessary on the part of hon. Members who give notice of questions. The very fact that they have been permitted to put certain questions should be taken to mean that they have assumed the responsibility for them. I do not think therefore the Government Member is justified in saying that the hon. Member should further give an undertaking as to the correctness of the information furnished by him in the question.”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“I submit, Sir, that I did not say that the hon. Member should give an undertaking. What I said was that if the hon. Member says . . .”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The very fact that he has put a question is enough for the Government to take notice of the facts alleged by him. They have no right to say that the hon. Member should give an undertaking.”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“I submit to your ruling, Mr. President. I did not say that the hon. Member should give an undertaking. But I may say that in some of the cases that we have examined, we have found that the questions have no basis whatever and that is why before making an investigation in regard to a question of this kind, we wish to know whether the hon. Member is really very anxious to get the information.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“Will the hon. Minister be pleased to give instances of hon. Members having made wrong statements in the questions?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“If the hon. the President allows me, I shall give.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“I do not think any such question arises now. I think Members of Government will not be justified in making general allegations against Members of the House to the effect that their statements have been found to be incorrect. If they are found incorrect, they must be brought to the notice of the President who, according to the rules, can then take necessary action for the breach of the Standing Order regarding the responsibility of Members for the statements of facts made by them in their questions. But no Member of the Government will be justified in making general allegations against the Members of the House.”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“If the hon. the President will permit me and if the hon. Member wants those allegations, I am prepared to place them on the table of the House.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“This is not the occasion.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“May I know whether the hon. Minister will be pleased to call for the information?”

11-15 a.m.

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“I do not think the hon. Member has given any further information.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“The information is the complaint.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I enquire whether the hon. Minister will call for the information and satisfy himself that these allegations are unfounded?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“I shall enquire into the matter.”

[1st April 1930]

Utilisation of the services of the specialist in X-ray and allied work.

* 1716 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a medical officer of the Government X-ray Institute recently returned from Europe after specialization in Radium X-rays, Electric treatment, etc., at considerable expense to Government during his nearly two years' absence on study leave; and

(b) what special arrangements have been made by the Government to enable the public to avail themselves of the services of this officer, in the special subject?

A.—(a) One of the officers of the Institute recently returned from leave after undergoing special study in X-ray and allied work in England. The period of study leave granted to him was only one year and the expense incurred by Government was the study allowance of 12s. a day granted to him for this period.

(b) As the officer is employed in the X-ray Institute where his services are available to the public, no special arrangements are necessary.

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—"With reference to answer (a), am I to understand that this medical officer was not paid any voyage expenses?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"He was sent to England for training?"

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—"Am I to understand that in addition to the study allowance of 12s. a day, he was not paid any voyage expenses?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"In cases of study leave generally voyage expenses are not given."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—"May I ask the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that the surgeons and assistant surgeons when sending their patients to the X-ray Institute, prescribe the treatment they should receive? When there is an expert in charge of the department, why should this be done?"

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

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I ask whether the Radiologist in the General Hospital is a qualified medical officer?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, may I submit that this question relates to an officer of the X-ray Institute? I do not think that this supplementary question does arise."

The hon. The PRESIDENT:—"This supplementary question does not arise."

Number and cost of patients admitted in Government hospitals.

* 1717 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased—

(i) to place before the Council a statement showing the number of patients, out-patients and in-patients that availed themselves of the benefits of the several Government hospitals in the City of Madras during the years 1920-21 to 1928-29, with the cost of maintenance in each year as to diet, cooking, clothing, lighting, water-supply and establishment of sisters, nurses, clerks, attenders, stewards, servants and other menials, and

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(ii) to state—

(a) the proportion of such expenditure per patient;

(b) what are the reasons for the disparity, if any, in the expenditure in respect of each hospital; and

(c) how Government propose to standardize the expenditure with a view to efficiency, economy and satisfaction and contentment of the patients?

A.—(i) & (ii) (a) The hon. Member is referred to the annual returns of civil hospitals and dispensaries which contain the available information on the subject.

(ii) (b) & (c) The whole question of expenditure in the hospitals in Madras City formed the subject of a detailed investigation by a special officer appointed for the purpose in 1923. On the special officer's recommendation the Government have passed various orders calculated to secure economy without the sacrifice of efficiency.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"With reference to the answer to (ii) (b) and (c), may I ask whether these orders will be communicated to the Members of this House?"

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"With reference to answer (a), may I ask whether the hon. Minister will also inform the House the expenditure that is incurred over the patients according to their nationality?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"My recollection is, if I am not wrong, that the information is available in the Civil Medical Code."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"With reference to answer (a), may I know the pages of the annual returns in which the information is available? I have gone through the annual returns and they do not throw any light on the matter."

The hon. The PRESIDENT:—"The question whether the answer given by the Government is correct or not does not arise."

Re-construction of the General Hospital at Calicut.

* 1718 Q.—Mr. K. V. SURYANARAYANA AYYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government intend giving effect to the proposals for re-constructing and re-organizing the General Hospital at Calicut, in the near future and if so, when;

(b) whether the Government have acquired a site for the same and if so, where and at what cost;

(c) if the answer to (b) is in the negative, whether the Government have in view any site and if so, where; and whether they are taking any steps to acquire the same; and

(d) whether the Government will expedite the matter?

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- A.—(a), (c) & (d) The question is under consideration.
(b) No.

Public Health

Prevalence of plague in Hosur and Krishnagiri taluks.

* 1719 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of attacks and deaths from plague in each village annually from 1920 in Krishnagiri and Hosur taluks of the Salem district;
(b) in what part of the year the epidemic generally visits the above-mentioned places and in what month the epidemic is on the increase;
(c) what attempts have been made by the Government every year to counteract the spreading and recurrence of this epidemic; and
(d) what amount has been spent by the Government in the matter of improvement of sanitation and the employment of special additional medical staff, and whether the Government have made any investigation into the ways of permanently ridding the taluks of this epidemic?

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

Revenue aspect of the Mahanandi water-supply scheme.

* 1720 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state in relation to the proposed Mahanandi water scheme to the Nandyal Municipality—

- (a) whether he has received the cultivation and Revenue figures for the last ten years; and
(b) if so, what they are?

A.—(a) & (b) No.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I ask whether the hon. Minister will communicate the figures to the Members of the House after they are received?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"The Government will consider that suggestion after the information is received."

Supply of drinking water for Salem town.

* 1721 Q.—Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPAH Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

- (a) whether he is aware that the town of Salem is suffering very badly for want of drinking water;
(b) whether cholera epidemic is prevailing in Salem town and in the neighbouring villages;
(c) whether Panamarathupatti tank is completely dried up;
(d) the number of times the Panamarathupatti tank which was supplying water for Salem town dried up since its construction; and
(e) what steps the Government propose to take to solve the difficulty?

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- A.—(a) Yes.
(b) Yes.
(c) The Government have no information.
(d) So far as the Government are aware the reservoir ran dry in 1915 and a similar failure occurred in 1926.
(e) The Government have ordered the immediate investigation of a scheme for the supply of water to Salem Town from the Mettur Reservoir.

Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPAH Bahadur:—"With reference to answer (c), may I ask the Government to enquire into the matter? The tank has dried up; people are suffering from cholera."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"The Government have already given information regarding cholera; with regard to the tank being dried up, the Government will take the information given by the hon. Member."

Removal of the mixed provincialization of Health Officers.

* 1722 Q.—Mr. M. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

- (a) whether any representations were made by the municipal councils to remove the mixed provincialization of Health Officers;
(b) if so, what those municipalities are; and
(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to remove this mixed provincialization?

- A.—(a) Yes.
(b) The Municipal Councils of Salem, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Calicut, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Trichinopoly, Vellore, Guntur, Cocbin, Bellary, Tinnevely and Bezwada.
(c) The Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, has been amended by the insertion of the new section 77-A.

Registration

Promotions to the selection grade of Sub-Registrars.

* 1723 Q.—Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government intend to make promotions to the selection grade of Sub-Registrars before making promotions to the upper grade of Sub-Registrars; and
(b) why they proceed to make promotions to the existing vacancies in the selection grade before filling up a long-standing vacancy in the upper grade?

- A.—(a) No.
(b) Does not arise.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know when these appointments will be made?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"The appointments will be made from time to time."

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Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB:—"May I know whether the Government will appoint probationary District Registrars direct, instead of promoting persons from the selection grade?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"There is no question of direct recruitment to the Registrar's grade."

Appointment of upper grade sub-registrars.

* 1724 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that proposals to fill up the several vacancies in the upper grade of sub-registrars were submitted to Government a year ago;

(b) whether the Government have passed orders on the above proposals;

(c) whether the above proposals included the question of promoting a number of Muhammadans and Christians to the upper grade so as to make them eligible for promotion to the selection grade; and

(d) how many vacancies there are in the upper and selection grades respectively?

A.—(a) to (c) The proposals are under consideration and orders will be issued shortly.

(d) Selection grade 4.

Upper grade 24.

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB:—"May I know for how long these vacancies have not been filled up?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I think they have been vacant for about one year in the case of upper grade and two months as regards selection grade."

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB:—"Have the Government received proposals from the Inspector-General of Registration?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Yes and they are being examined."

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB:—"May I ask whether the proposals of the Inspector-General were turned down many a time?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"And fresh proposals have been received."

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB:—"May I enquire whether there were proposals to give chances to Muhammadan officers?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Even now, they may have those chances."

Co-operative Societies

Representation of West Coast people in the Co-operative department.

* 1725 Q.—Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of West Coast people employed in the Co-operative department; and

(b) the number of Mappillas out of this number?

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A.—(a) Seventy-six.

(b) Nil.

Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"May I know whether the hon. Minister will call for information whether any qualified Mappillas applied?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"For what period?"

Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"For the last five years."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"I shall consider the suggestion."

Fisheries

Representation of Muslims in the Fisheries department.

* 1726 Q.—Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of persons belonging to the fishermen community employed in the Fisheries department;

(b) the number of Muslims belonging to the fishermen profession in the West Coast; and

(c) the number of Muslims employed in the Fisheries department especially on the West Coast?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) Information is not available with Government.

Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"May I know whether the Government will call for the information?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"The information was not called for as the question was received by the Government only on the 24th instant."

Working of fish-curing yards as commercial concerns.

* 1727 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the fish-curing yards are run as commercial concerns;

(b) whether supervision charges, leave and pensionary contributions are added to the cost of running fish-curing yards in arriving at the net cost of running these yards; and

(c) whether there are concerns other than commercial undertakings of Government where this system of arriving at net cost is followed?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

Proposed appointment of an Assistant Marine Biologist.

* 1728 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a proposal before Government to appoint an Assistant Marine Biologist in the Fisheries department;

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- (b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, what his duties will be ;
 (c) what the qualifications prescribed for the post are ;
 (d) whether the existing research stations will continue ; and
 (e) how it is proposed to co-ordinate the work at the Research stations with that of the Assistant Biologist ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (e) The Assistant Biologist will do research work on board the trawler when she is out of port and, in the intervals between her cruises, carry out at the research stations at Calicut and Kruasalai, a detailed study of the collections and observations made and the charting of the results obtained. He will, in addition, supervise and direct the research work done by the assistants in charge of the two stations at Calicut and Kruasalai.

(c) The qualifications will be those prescribed in rules 3 and 4 (b) of the rules for the Madras Fisheries Service which were published at pages 1818—1820 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th October 1929.

(d) Yes.

Industries

Number, etc., of industrial training schools in the Presidency.

* 1729 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of industrial training schools in the Presidency, both Government and aided ;

(b) the number of people trained in these institutions during the last three years ;

(c) the nature of instruction imparted and the language employed in giving instruction ; and

(d) the number of stipends available for pupils undergoing training in these training institutions ?

A.—(a) There are no industrial training schools maintained by the Government. There are two institutions aided by the Government.

(b) Twenty-nine students were trained during the years 1927-28 and 1928-29. No information is available for 1926-27. One of the two institutions was opened only in 1927-28.

(c) Training is imparted in one institution in carpentry and cabinet making, and in lace and embroidery in the other. The instruction is given almost entirely in Tamil.

(d) Eighteen stipends are available.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know the amount of aid that is given by the Government to these schools ? ”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ Notice, Sir, I think the information is available in the administration report.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I ask what arrangements there are for training students in carpentry in areas other than Tamil areas ? ”

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

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know whether the Government will enquire into the matter and establish training schools in Telugu areas ? ”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ Yes, Sir. The Government will enquire.”

Grants to the St. Joseph's Industrial Training School, Tindivanam.

* 1730 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the St. Joseph's Industrial Training School, Tindivanam, is aided by Government ;

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, what is the amount of recurring and non-recurring grant paid to the institution during the last three years ;

(c) whether any tuition fee is charged from pupils, and if so, what is the amount ;

(d) whether in making grants the tuition fee charged is taken into account ; and

(e) the number of Christian, Muhammadan and Hindu pupils, stipendiary and non-stipendiary, trained in this institution during the last three years ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The recurring grant has been Rs. 100 per pupil per year till 1928-29 and Rs. 150 from 1929-30. There is no information regarding the non-recurring grants made by the department to the Training section.

(c) No fee is levied from Government stipendiary holders. A fee of Rs. 150 is charged from non-stipendiary students.

(d) The recurring grant, i.e., the capitation grant, is given in respect of Government nominees and the tuition fee is levied by the management from students for whom no capitation grant is given. The former is not dependent on the latter.

(e) The Government have no information.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know whether the grant of Rs. 150 is based upon the fees that are charged for every student ? ”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ Fees are collected from non-stipendiary pupils.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know if the grant is based upon the fees charged for non-stipendiary pupils ? ”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ It is based on the recommendation made by the Director of Industries.”

Stipends to students in the St. Joseph's Industrial Training School, Tindivanam.

* 1731 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether stipends are given by Government for pupils reading in the St. Joseph's Industrial Training School, Tindivanam ;

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(b) whether any competitive examination is held for the purpose of granting stipends;

(c) whether the competitive examination is conducted by the Manager of the school or the Inspector of Industrial Schools; and

(d) whether there have been complaints from various quarters that the present system employed in awarding stipends practically prevents depressed and other backward class pupils from receiving stipends?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) An entrance examination is held.

(c) The entrance examination is held by the Superintendent of the School, and the final selection made by him subject to the approval of the Inspector of Industrial Schools.

(d) No complaints have been received by the Government.

Industrial Training Schools in the Presidency.

* 1732 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of institutions in the Presidency engaged in training instructors in carpentry and other subjects;

(b) whether the industrial institutions in areas other than Tamil areas are not able to secure suitable instructors; and

(c) whether it is proposed to provide facilities for the training of instructors in the Industrial Schools at Calicut, Bellary and Mangalore?

A.—(a) Two.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) No.

Publication of the Cottage Industries Committee's report.

* 1723 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to place on the table of the House a copy of the report of the Cottage Industries Committee and publish the same for general information before action is taken on the recommendations of the Committee?

A.—The Committee's report has not yet been received by the Government. The question of its publication will be considered on receipt.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I ask when the report will be ready ? "

The hon. Mr. M. B. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I think the report is very nearly ready; it is expected by the Government shortly."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Will the report be published ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I do not think there is any objection; as soon as the report is received it will be published."

[For further starred questions see page 871.]

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UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Irrigation

Construction of a reservoir to Tammileru.

1734 Q.—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state when the Government propose to carry out the proposals to construct a reservoir to Tammileru (in West Godavari district) to act as a flood moderator?

A.—No proposals are under consideration. The hon. Member's attention is invited to clause (5) of the Chief Engineer's letter No. 660/27-C-2, dated 9th June 1927, which was placed on the table in reply to clauses (c) and (d) of question No. 1448 answered on 25th February 1929.

Investigation of the Kolleru project.

1735 Q.—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government investigated the Kolleru project (relating to Kistna, West Godavari district) fully and with what result;

(b) what was the total cost of the said scheme;

(c) what is the total extent of land involved in the said scheme; and

(d) whether the Government are prepared to publish the papers connected with the said scheme?

A.—(a) Presumably the hon. Member refers to the scheme for the draining of the Kolair lake in order to relieve adjacent lands from submersion. It was dropped.

(b) The only effective way of draining the lake is by improving the carrying capacity of the Upputeru. This was estimated to cost not less than a crore of rupees.

(c) The Government have no information.

(d) Papers have been laid on the table already. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answers to question No. 562 answered on 25th March 1927 and question No. 1448 answered on 25th February 1929.

[For further unstarred question see page 895.]

STARRED QUESTIONS

Criminal Tribes Act

Registration of Boyas as criminal tribes.

* 1736 Q.—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many had convictions out of 172 Boyas in 30 villages of Rayadrug taluk, Bellary district, declared in notification No. 73, in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th February 1930, that they form a criminal tribe for the purpose of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924 (VI of 1924);

(b) how many of them had more than one conviction;

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(c) whether it was a fact that the landowning caste Hindus apply to the Police to bring the Boyas and such other labouring classes under Criminal Tribes Act, to secure their labour for an indefinite period at a low wage; and
(d) whether the District Magistrate had thoroughly enquired into individual cases?

4.—(a) Seventy-five.

(b) Seventeen.

(c) The Government are not aware whether any representations were made to the Police by non-officials: but the proposal for registration of these few Boyas (172 out of an estimated total of 15,000) were submitted by the District Magistrate.

(d) Yes.

Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN:—"Out of 172 only 75 had convictions. May I know, Sir, from the hon. the Home Member on what grounds the remaining 97 were brought under the obligation of the Criminal Tribes Act?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"On the report of the District Collector."

Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN:—"For how many years will they be under the obligation of the Act?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"For three or four years, I suppose."

Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN:—"May I know whether it is a fact that these men have to walk for miles every night to report themselves at the police station?"

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

Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN:—"May I know whether the sons of these men are to be brought under the obligation of this Act when they attain 12 years of age?"

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

Elections

Date of the next elections to the Council.

* 1737 Q.—Mr. P. SIVA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the date on which it is decided to hold the next general elections for the Legislative Council?

A.—No date for holding the next general elections has yet been decided.

Mr. M. BALASUBRAMANIA MUDALIYAR:—"May I enquire the month and the year when the elections will be held?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question has been answered."

Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"May I ask whether there is a proposal to extend the present Council?"

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

[1st April 1930]

Motor Vehicles Act

Casualties in the motor accident at Madukarai.

* 1738 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have enquired into or received intelligence as to the recent motor accident at Madukarai in Coimbatore district on the 14th February 1930; and

(b) the exact number of persons dead and injured in the said accident, the status and position of each one of the victims and the causes of the fatal occurrence in question?

A.—(a) & (b) A report has been received from the District Magistrate, Coimbatore, regarding a motor accident on the Palghat road. Full details have been called for.

Alleged seizure of the licences of buses running between Coimbatore and Palghat.

* 1739 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the permits of all the buses running on the line between Coimbatore and Palghat and owned by the services involved in the fatal accident of the 14th February 1930, at Madukarai have been seized by the Police Sub-Inspector without any orders being passed in the matter by the District Magistrate; and

(b) if so, what action the Government propose to take against the Sub-Inspector for his unauthorized action?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information. A report will be called for.

Prohibition of the running of certain buses from Coimbatore to Palghat.

* 1740 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the local police authorities have prohibited the running of all the buses belonging to one service alone on the line from Coimbatore to Palghat instead of prohibiting only the particular buses belonging to both the services that were involved in the accident at Madukarai on the 14th February 1930; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to Question No. 1739.

Alleged running of buses involved in the Madukarai incident.

* 1741 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether it is a fact that even after the seizure of the G permits of all the buses running on the line between Coimbatore and Palghat, the buses belonging to one of the services involved in the accident at Madukarai of the 14th February 1930 are still allowed to run on the said line and, if so, why?

A.—The Government have no information. A report will be called for.

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Compensation to losses incurred by the motor accident at Madukarai.

* 1742 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the management of one of the services involved in the bus accident at Madukarai on 14th February 1930 has suffered serious loss and damage and whether the party concerned has claimed compensation from the Government for the same; and

(b) what action the Government propose to take to prevent the Government being involved in civil liability to the party concerned by the action of the local police and to restore the efficient means of transport for the convenience of the public?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information. A report will be called for.

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB:—“The Government say that they would call for a report. Is it not time for the Government to call for the report?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“That supplementary question does not arise.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I know why the report was not called for earlier?”

Alleged representation regarding the stopping of the United Motor Bus Service.

* 1743 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received copies of the resolutions passed at the public meeting of the citizens of Coimbatore, held under the auspices of the Civic and Social Workers' Association, Coimbatore, regarding the arbitrary and unauthorized action of the local police officials in stopping the United Motor Services Bus service on the line between Coimbatore and Palghat;

(b) if so, whether the Government have investigated into the matter and ascertained the truth or otherwise of the allegations made in connexion therewith; and

(c) what action they propose to take in the matter?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) No. A report will be called for.

Police

Selection of Sub-Inspectors for 1929-30.

* 1744 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many candidates have been selected for Sub-Inspectors' training for the year 1929-30;

(b) how many of them are Brahmans;

(c) whether the principle underlying the communal Government Order has been observed in the above selection and, if not, why not;

(d) what are the districts in which the Government Order was violated and why;

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(e) what are the districts in which the Superintendents of Police are Brahmans; and

(f) how many Brahman candidates have been selected from those districts?

A.—(a) 86.

(b) 24.

(c) If the hon. Member has in view the general communal principle fixing the order in which candidates from each community should be appointed, the hon. Member is informed that that principle has not yet been applied to the Madras Police Subordinate Service and that special rules for this service embodying that principle are under consideration. The only communal Government Order applying at present to the service is G.O. No. 613, Public, dated 16th September 1921, extending to all departments of Government the principle in Board's Standing Order No. 128 (2) that no particular community or communities should be allowed to preponderate in the public service. The hon. Member will see that this principle has been observed in the selections for 1929-30 so far as the Presidency as a whole is concerned.

(d) The Government have no information.

(e) Anantapur, South Madura, Nellore, Chingleput, South Arcot and Ramnad.

(f) The Government have no information.

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—“May I ask when the hon. the Home Member is going to apply the communal Government Order to the Police Services?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“As it is stated in the answer, the question is under consideration.”

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—“May I know when he is likely to finish his consideration?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I cannot say.”

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—“Will the hon. Member call for the information asked for in clauses (d) to (f)?”

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

Irrigation

Improvement to the Periyar system.

* 1745 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to lay on the Council table a statement showing—

(a) the various improvements to the Periyar system of irrigation between 1915-28;

(b) the cost incurred thereon;

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(c) the total income realized every year by the sale of Crown grant waste lands in public auction; and

(d) the extent of land given freely to Kallar, Pallar, poor Muslims and other depressed classes between 1915—28?

A.—The Government have not the information.

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR:—"May I ask whether the Government will call for the information?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"No, Sir; it will involve a great deal of trouble and time to collect the information."

Subsidy to the Travancore Darbar for lands occupied by the Periyar lake.

* 1746 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR: (1) Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to place on the table the entire papers regarding the annual subsidy paid to the Travancore Darbar for the land occupied by Periyar lake and (2) what is the total area acquired from the Travancore Government?

A.—(1) The Government do not think it would serve any useful purpose to place papers on the table. The hon. Member will find information about the project in Mackenzie's "History of the Periyar Project."

(2) About 8,000 acres.

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR:—"May I know the amount paid to the Travancore Government?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"The amount was originally Rs. 40,000 a year; it was raised to Rs. 42,965 a year in 1901."

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR:—"May I ask whether the Government are paying a fixed amount annually?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Yes, Sir."

Silting up of the Godavari river bed near the railway bridge.

* 1747 Q.—Mr. A. HARISCHANDRUDU NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the loss of revenue incurred by the Government every year during the last five years on account of the silting up of the bed of the Godavari river in the neighbourhood of the Godavari railway bridge;

(b) whether any attempts have been made to remove the sand thus deposited; and, if so, when and with what result; and

(c) whether there is any correspondence between this Government and the Government of India regarding the Godavari railway bridge and its effect on the irrigation of the delta; and, if so, whether a copy of it can be placed on the table of the House?

A.—(a) The Government are not aware that there has been any loss of revenue on this account.

(b) Steps have been taken to wash away as far as possible the sand shoals above the railway bridge at Rajahmundry and estimates for Rs. 10,200 and Rs. 4,850 have recently been executed.

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Nanal and other growth is being uprooted in the various shoals up to the anicut and the soil loosened to encourage the scouring action of flood water.

(c) There has been no such correspondence recently.

Mr. A. HARISCHANDRUDU NAYUDU:—"With reference to the answer to clause (c), may I ask the hon. the Revenue Member whether there was any correspondence at any time and, if so, whether he will be pleased to place it on the table of the House?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I believe there was some discussion at the time when the railway bridge was being constructed but I do not remember to have seen any correspondence about it. The hon. Member will find considerable information in a note on this subject which was placed on the table of the House in answer to a question about the 1st of February 1929."

Mr. A. HARISCHANDRUDU NAYUDU:—"May I ask the hon. the Revenue Member whether Government do not apprehend danger to irrigation by the continual silting up due to the existence of the railway bridge at the present place?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I cannot say it is due to that. The silting up is probably due more to the anicut than to the railway bridge."

Investigation of irrigation schemes in Malabar.

* 1748 Q.—Mr. K. V. SURYANARAYANA AYYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have at any time considered the desirability of initiating in the district of Malabar any irrigation scheme;

(b) if so, when, and what became of the scheme, and if not, why not; and

(c) whether the Government propose to consider the question of introducing an irrigation scheme in the district in the near future?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) A list* of schemes which were investigated since 1903 but abandoned is annexed.

(c) The Government have no scheme under consideration at present.

Land Revenue

Exemption from payment of water-rates in the Periyar system.

* 1749 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to lay on the Council table—

(a) all their orders from 1921 till 1929 regarding exemption from payment of water-rates and land revenues;

(b) the number of pattadars of depressed classes in Nellore, Kistna and other northern districts;

(c) the extent of land so exempted; and

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(d) whether Government will be pleased to consider the desirability of extending similar concessions to Kallar, Pallar and other poor ryots in the Periyar system?

A.—(a) The Government regret that it is not practicable to do so.

(b) & (c) The Government have not the information.

(d) If the hon. Member's suggestion is that Kallars and Pallars should be treated as depressed classes for the purpose of the grant of certain concessions in respect of land, the answer is that they are already so classed. The Government do not consider it feasible to treat 'other poor ryots' in the same way.

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR:—"With reference to the answer to clause (a), may I ask the hon. Member whether Government will at least consider the advisability of providing hon. Members who want with copies of the orders?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"There may be several orders during that period and it will take a long time to collect the orders and furnish copies of them."

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR:—"May I ask the hon. Member whether it will not be possible for him to furnish copies of these orders to such of the hon. Members who want them?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"If the hon. Member wants any particular order, I will be glad to consider the question."

Mr. S. N. DORAI RAJA:—"With reference to the answer to clause (d), may I know whether it is the intention of the Government not to treat the other poor ryots on the same footing as Kallars and Pallars in regard to the grant of concessions?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I am only concerned with the grant of land."

Compensation to owners of wet lands in Rayadrug taluk.

* 1750 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the correspondence ending with Revenue Secretary's letter No. 1179/B-23-3, dated the 30th July 1923—

(a) whether the owners of wet lands which could no longer be grown with wet crop owing to the Government's decision not to repair the breach in the Deepala Nagammacheruvu of Rayadrug taluk, Bellary district, were given any compensation for the loss suffered by them and, if so, the details of the compensation so granted; or

(b) whether the Government are still investigating the possibility of carrying out any scheme by which land hitherto classed as wet might be brought under wet cultivation; and, if so, the progress made, if any, in the investigation of such a scheme, together with its details?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 488 given on 28th October 1925. The Government have no further information and have called for a report.

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Secretariat

Number of peons in the Secretariat.

* 1751 Q.—Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many peons are detailed for duty for in-door work of office sections in each department of the Secretariat;

(b) whether it is a fact that these peons are sent away on out-door work frequently leaving the section heads and clerks to do peon's work; and

(c) whether the Government have at any time tried the system of employing boy attendants to attend on section heads and clerks for in-door work as in the Madras Commercial Houses instead of adult peons, and with what result?

A.—(a) A statement* showing the sanctioned number of peons for office sections of the several departments of the Secretariat is appended.

(b) No. The provision made allows for one or two of the peons detailed for office duty in each department being sent out as messengers when occasion demands.

(c) No.

Settlement

Proposed levy of enhanced assessment in Malabar.

* 1752 Q.—Mr. K. V. SURYANARAYANA AYYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to levy enhanced assessment in Malabar under the resettlement scheme on lands whose productive capacity has been increased as a result of improvements effected therein by the people concerned;

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, on what basis is such enhanced assessment made and whether it is the same as in the case of lands, whose productive capacity has increased owing to natural causes; and

(c) whether the Government propose to assess all the waste lands in the district and, if so, at what rate and on what basis?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clauses (c) and (d) to question No. 179 answered on 9th August 1929 and to the supplementary questions and answers thereto.

(c) No such proposal is under the consideration of Government.

Wild Animals

Destruction of wild animals in South Kanara.

* 1753 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of cattle killed by wild animals in South Kanara in 1929; and

(b) the total amount of rewards given for killing tigers in South Kanara in 1929?

* Printed as Appendix IV on page 939 infra.

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- A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to clause (1) of question No. 1593 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 19th March 1930.
- (b) The Government have not the information.

Corporation of Madras

Levy of rent for the use of roads by companies for petrol pump installations.

* 1754 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the B.O.C. and other oil companies have erected petrol pumps, underground tanks and other connected structures on the roads belonging to the Corporation of Madras;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Corporation of Madras demanded from the oil companies concerned a monthly rental of Rs. 50 for each such installation;

(c) whether it is a fact that the said companies protested against that demand and filed a suit against the Corporation's demand in the High Court;

(d) whether it is a fact that the suit was decided in favour of the companies and that it was held that the Corporation had no right to charge such a rental inasmuch as the site for the road was given to the Corporation for a specific purpose;

(e) whether the Government have considered this question, and, if so, whether they propose to levy any fee for the use of the road for the purpose of the petrol pump installations;

(f) whether it is a fact that these have been in existence for a long time; and

(g) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to collect the rental at the rate mentioned above from the owners of these installations from the date of their installation?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes. The judgment was that the rise in the fee levied from Rs. 13 to Rs. 50 was not reasonable.

(e) Government have not yet considered the question.

(f) Yes; from 1923.

(g) Government have not yet considered the question.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“With reference to the answer to clause (d), may I know from the hon. the Minister whether since the judgment of the court in favour of the companies, the oil companies have extended their installation by building superstructures on the road side?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“May be so. The companies went before the court and the judgment of the court was that the raising of the fee from Rs. 13 to Rs. 50 was not reasonable.”

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Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“May I know whether the hon. the Minister has read the judgment of the court. The judgment was not merely for the raising of the licence fee from Rs. 13 to Rs. 50, but the court held that the Corporation had no right to demand the rent from the companies, as the site for the road was given to the Corporation for a specific purpose. May I know whether the Government are leaving the Government lands free of rent. Now, inasmuch as the Corporation have no right to charge such a rental, I would like to know whether Government propose to collect these rentals from the companies?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I shall be obliged if the hon. Member will repeat the question.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“The oil companies have occupied the land. They are defying to pay rent to the Corporation saying that they are not liable to pay to the Corporation and that the land belongs to the Government. What I ask is, are the Government going to let the oil companies free or are they going to collect the rentals?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“Even after all this elaborate explanation of the hon. Member I am still unable to understand what his question is.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The supplementary question is whether the Government are prepared to collect ground-rent from the oil companies for having occupied the land which belongs to the Government and which the oil companies refuse to pay to the Corporation.”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“If the hon. Member will read the answer to clause (g) he will find that the Government have not considered the question.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“What is the question that the Government have not considered, Sir?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“The question whether Government should collect any rent from the oil companies for erecting pumps, etc.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“May I know from the hon. the Minister where in the question it is suggested that the Government should collect the rents?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“That is what the hon. Member Dr. Mallayya asked in his elaborate explanation which he made a moment or two ago.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“The answer states that the Government have not considered the question. May I know, what was the question put for the Government to consider?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“That is no supplementary question.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“Are the Government aware of the fact that the Government have no right to collect rents from these lands which are vested in the municipality?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“That is asking for a legal opinion.”

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Local Boards*Alleged irregularities in the Markapur Taluk Board.*

* 1755 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government auditors have drawn the attention of the taluk and district boards concerned and of the Government to the irregularities of the Taluk Board of Markapur, Kurnool district, in regard to—

(1) expenditure in excess of the allotted amount on furniture,

(2) irregular payment of teachers,

(3) the unauthorized arrangement by which teachers were asked to receive their pay from a private individual by name Manchikanti Subbanna,

(4) the payment to teachers on a scale of pay less than that on which the Government grant was based and made during the last three years,

(b) if so, in what month and year respectively; and

(c) when the explanations to the same were called for and furnished by the President, Taluk Board?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) Certain irregularities in regard to the maintenance of accounts relating to the Elementary Education Fund discovered in the course of the audit of the accounts for 1927–28 including points (1), (2) and (3) referred to in clause (a) of the question have been brought to the notice of Government by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts. The report was sent by the Examiner to the President, Taluk Board, towards the end of November 1928. The replies furnished by the President were approved by the Taluk Board on 16th October 1929 and forwarded to the Inspector of Local Fund Accounts in December 1929. The report is now under the consideration of Government.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“The answer given by the hon. Minister covers only irregularities referred to in items (1), (2) and (3) of clause (a), but item (4) of the clause has not been answered. I ask the hon. Minister whether payment was not made to the Markapur Taluk Board teachers on the scale of pay on which the Government grant was made?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“The Government are considering the question.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Will the hon. Minister call for the information, Sir?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“Yes, Sir.”

Alleged irregular payment of the salaries of teachers by Local Boards.

* 1756 Q.—Mr. K. V. SURYANARAYANA AYYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether in schools under the management of the Local Boards, the salaries of teachers are not paid regularly even after the Government contribution is received;

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(b) whether the attention of the hon. the Minister was drawn to this matter during his visit to Malabar and whether the hon. the Minister promised to look into the question;

(c) whether the hon. the Minister has looked into the question and whether he has taken any action in pursuance thereof and if not, why not; and

(d) whether any cases have been brought to the notice of Government in which the local boards draw the grant given by the Government for this special purpose in advance and divert it for other purposes?

A.—(a) Individual cases of delay in the disbursement of salaries have been brought to the notice of the Government.

(b) & (c) Yes. The Government think after that some of the taluk boards did pay their teachers whose pay was in arrear.

(d) No.

Construction of a bridge over the Khan Sahib Canal.

* 1757 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) how long the bridge over the Khan Sahib Canal near Kumaratchi has been under construction and when the same will be ready for traffic;

(b) whether it is a fact that even before the said bridge is completed and opened for traffic, serious cracks have come into existence and that on that account the opening of the bridge is delayed;

(c) who are the engineers and contractors who designed and built the bridge and what is the amount sanctioned and spent therefor; and

(d) whether the Government have investigated or propose to investigate into the matter of the defects in the construction of the bridge and what action the Government propose to take against the contractors or other parties concerned, and to remedy the defects?

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

(d) They have called for a report from the President, District Board, South Arcot.

Issue of memorandum to the Ellore Taluk Board regarding certain adjustment of accounts.

* 1758 Q.—Mr. M. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have issued a memorandum directing the Ellore Taluk Board in the West Godavari district to adjust the amount that was alleged to have been wrongly credited during the faslis 1332 to 1334;

(b) if so, what is the amount;

(c) whether the Government have received objections from the Taluk Board, Ellore, in this connexion;

(d) whether the Government will lay the correspondence that has passed between the Government and the Taluk Board, Ellore, on the Council table; and

(e) whether the Government will cause an inquiry to be made in order to know why this matter was delayed so long?

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 44,436-15-7.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Government consider that no useful purpose would be served by placing the correspondence on the Council table as the Taluk Board has since agreed to refund the excess cess and the Government have sanctioned a loan to enable it to do so.

(e) No. The delay was due to the unwillingness of the Taluk Board to accept the debit and the protracted correspondence indulged in by that body.

Conduct of elections by the Koilkuntla Taluk Board.

* 1759 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Taluk Board of Koilkuntla, Kurnool district, fixed any date in the latter part of 1929, or even earlier, for the election of its Vice-President and members to the District Board and, if so, where the election meeting was to take place and when;

(b) whether the Government directed the postponement of the elections, and if so, why and when and the date of the communication of the order and the place to which the communication was addressed;

(c) whether the order of the Government directing the postponement of the election reached the President and the members after the elections had taken place and whether the President and the members were in any way responsible for the late receipt of the order by them;

(d) whether the President, District Board, duly reported to the Government the fact of the elections having taken place before the receipt of the order of the Government postponing the elections and solicited instructions as to whether the results of the elections might be communicated for the necessary publication by the Superintendent of the Government Press;

(e) whether the Government thereafter called for the explanations of the President, Taluk Board, Koilkuntla, and approved of the elections of the Vice-President of the Taluk Board and of other members to the District Board, and expressed the view that the results of the elections might be duly published and, if so, when;

(f) whether the President, District Board, Kurnool, sent the name of the elected Vice-President, Venkatalinga Reddi, for publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, and if so, whether any reminders were received by the Government and the Superintendent of the Government Press to expedite the publication of the name in the Gazette, and if so, on what dates and with what results;

(g) whether the results of the election of the Vice-President to the Taluk Board and of other members to the District Board have since been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, and if so, when and if not, why not, and under what authority;

(h) whether the Government instructed at any time the Superintendent of the Government Press about the publication or non-publication or delaying the publication of the election results of the Taluk Board, and if so, how often, to what effect, on what dates, for what reasons and under what authority;

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(i) whether the term of office as Taluk Board member of one of the members elected to the District Board—Gontimukkala Krishnayya of Owk—expired, while the publication of the fact of his election to the District Board was being delayed, and if so, when; and

(j) how long it is now since the District Board of Kurnool has been without representation from the Taluk Board of Koilkuntla except for the ex officio representation by the President of the Taluk Board?

A.—(a) Yes; at Allagadda at 2 p.m., on the 5th October 1929.

(b) Yes; on a representation from a member of the Taluk Board, Government ordered in a telegram, dated the 3rd October 1929, addressed to the President, Taluk Board, at Koilkuntla, the stay of the elections pending a report from the Collector of Kurnool in the matter.

(c) The President, Taluk Board, alleged that the telegram reached him on the 5th October 1929 after the elections were over. There was a strong suspicion however that the late delivery of the telegram was not accidental but Government did not pursue the matter.

(d) Yes.

(e) The President, Taluk Board's explanation was not called for. Government however declined to interfere with the elections already held and had no objection to the election notifications being published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

(f) Yes. No reminders were however received by Government in the matter. It is the President, District Board, who should arrange for the publication of the notification of the election of the Vice-President of the Taluk Board. The Superintendent, Government Press, reported to Government that the notification was received by him; but as the matter was being investigated by the Collector, he was instructed to hold over its publication.

(g) Yes, in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 25th March 1930.

(h) Yes. As the matter was being investigated by the Collector, the Superintendent, Government Press, was instructed on the 8th October 1929, the 5th December 1929 and the 15th January 1930 not to publish the notifications.

(i) & (j) Government have no information.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"If the Government had a strong suspicion that the late delivery of the telegram was not accidental, may I ask the hon. Minister why he did not take further action on the matter?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Because, after an enquiry, we found that there was avoidance of receiving the telegram."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"At what place was the President of the Koilkuntla Taluk Board, when the telegram was sent?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"As far as I know the telegram itself was taken to Allagadda."

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know how then there was delay in taking delivery of the telegram ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" From what we have been able to gather the president avoided taking delivery of the telegram. "

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister, where the president was when the telegram was delivered ? "

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

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Levy of fees on documents filed before the Hindu Religious Endowments Board.

* 1760 Q.—Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the authority for applying the Court Fees Act to documents filed before the Hindu Religious Endowments Board ; and

(b) the authority empowering the Board to frame rules in 1925 and 1926 fixing court fees on documents filed before the Hindu Religious Endowments Board ?

A.—(a) Section 81 of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926 (Act II of 1927).

(b) No rules have been framed by the Hindu Religious Endowments Board in the matter. The fees in question were governed in 1925 and 1926 by section 77 of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1923 (Act I of 1925), which corresponded to the section of the present Act, referred to in (a) above.

Alleged litigation concerning the Srikaraganathar Swami temple.

* 1761 Q.—Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether Srikaraganathar Swami temple at Karpaganatharkulam, Tiruturaipundi taluk, Tanjore district, was the subject of litigation before the Hindu Religious Endowments Board ;

(b) whether the Commissioner while interfering to set aside the order of the Temple Committee and while reinstating a dismissed trustee, directed the said trustee to deposit with the Board promissory notes and cash belonging to the temple ;

(c) whether while the matter was pending before the said Board, promissory notes in the custody of the Commissioner to the value of about Rs. 18,000 got time-barred ;

(d) whether any, and if so, what steps were taken to recover the said amount from the person or persons liable to make good the said loss ;

(e) whether the whole or any portion of the amount so lost was recovered ; and

(f) whether the Government propose to take any, and if so, what action in the matter ?

A.—(a) to (f) Information has been called for,

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Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR :—" With reference to the answer, namely, ' Information has been called for ', may I know how the Minister proposes to make the information available to Members of the Council ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I cannot say at present, how I can do that. "

Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR :—" Will the hon. Minister consider the question of supplying the information to us ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As I have already stated I do not know the ways and means of doing it. "

Financial position of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board.

* 1762 Q.—Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount collected down to 31st January 1930, as contribution under the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act—

(i) from the mutts ;

(ii) from excepted temples ;

(iii) from non-excepted temples ;

(b) the arrears claimed by the Board and remaining uncollected ;

(c) the cost incurred down to 31st January 1930—

(i) over the Hindu Religious Endowments Board ;

(ii) otherwise in working the Act or in connexion with it ; and

(d) the present financial position of the Board, and if it is one of deficit, the proposals, if any, of the Government to make up the deficit ?

A.—(a) The total amount of contributions collected up to the 31st January 1930 is as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.
(i) From maths	67,660	3	3
(ii) From excepted temples	2,11,099	15	4
(iii) From non-excepted temples	2,40,281	7	5
Total	5,19,041	10	0

(b) The arrears claimed by the Board and remaining uncollected on 31st December 1929 amounted to Rs. 5,35,371-13-4.

NOTE.—This does not include the amounts to be collected in respect of fasli 1339.

(c) The expenditure of the Board up to the 31st January 1930 amounted to Rs. 8,49,159-2-5. As to the expenditure of temple committees, information is not available.

(d) In addition to the receipts indicated above, advances aggregating Rs. 3,26,500 were made to the Board by Government during the years 1925-26 to 1929-30. No payment was made by the Board to Government up to the 1st July 1929 either

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towards the repayment of the advances or towards the interest on them. The accounts for the fasli 1339 so far are as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Opening balance on 1st July 1929	41,981	12	7	* Expenditure from 1st July 1929 to 18th March 1930. (Closing balance on 18th March 1930.	1,56,831	9	4
Receipts from 1st July 1929 to 18th March 1930	1,33,705	10	4		18,855	13	7
Total ..	1,75,687	6	11	Total ..	1,75,687	6	11

* This includes Rs. 5,000 paid to the Government towards a loan.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I ask the hon. the Chief Minister whether the Madras Religious Endowments Board has not yet become self-supporting ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ As far as I am aware the institution is at present managed from the income that it derives.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know from the hon. Minister how he proposes to deal with the remaining balance that is in the hands of the Religious Endowments Board out of the advance made by the Government ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ As far as I know, they have not been able to pay back the loan already advanced, but they have been trying to pay back the loan recently advanced by Government.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ Will the hon. Minister consider the question of provincializing the Board ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ The question of provincialization of this Board is under consideration by Government.”

Medical

Teaching allowance to Medical Officers working in the Medical College.

* 1763 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether all the Medical Officers who do teaching work in the Medical College, Madras, are in receipt of any teaching allowance and if so, what it is ?

A.—All medical officers who do teaching work in the Medical College do not get teaching allowances. In the case of the following officers, their scale of pay has been fixed with reference to the teaching work done by them and so no separate teaching allowance is given :—

Professors and Assistant Professors in the Anatomy and Physiology Departments.
Lecturer in Venereal Diseases.
Professor of Bacteriology.
Assistant Professor of Bacteriology.
Demonstrators in all subjects.

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Officers who draw pay in the scales fixed for Civil Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons and who do teaching work draw teaching allowances as follows :—

Indian Medical Service Officers.	Major Professors.	250 (added to pay).
Do.	Minor Professors.	200 (special pay).
Provincial Service.	Civil Surgeons ...	150 (do.).
Do.	Assistant Surgeons employed as Assistant Professors.	125 (including Presidency allowance of Rs. 50).

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—“ Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state why the lecturer in Dental surgery has not been given that allowance ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ I do not find anything in the question with reference to this officer.”

Proposals of the Surgeon-General regarding appointments.

* 1764 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) in how many cases the proposals of the Surgeon-General regarding appointments have been turned down within the last 12 months ; and

(b) in how many of these cases he was given an opportunity to represent his case to His Excellency the Governor over the head of the hon. Minister ?

A.—(a) Proposals relating to appointments are confidential and cannot be divulged.

(b) The Surgeon-General's recommendations are in all cases submitted to His Excellency the Governor.

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—“ My question was, in how many of these cases, he was given an opportunity to represent his case to His Excellency the Governor over the head of the Minister, but the answer states ‘ The Surgeon-General's recommendations are in all cases submitted to His Excellency the Governor ’. May I say that my question is not answered ? Will he answer it now, Sir ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ The answer is that every case of recommendation when it comes, goes to the Governor and so, there is no question of going over the head of the Minister.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ May I know whether none of the Surgeon-General's recommendation has ever been turned down during the last 12 months ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ As soon as the Surgeon-General sends his recommendation, it is at once submitted to His Excellency. To that extent, information could be divulged to hon. Members of this House.”

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Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I ask the hon. Minister what is the percentage of proposals that were turned down by His Excellency?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"These proposals are confidential and divulging any further information will mean breaking confidence."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know whether all proposals relating to appointments are deemed confidential or only such proposals as relate to the personnel?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Proposals relating to appointments are confidential and should not be divulged."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Are all the proposals relating to appointments confidential?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Yes, that is what it means."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know in how many cases the hon. Minister differed from the recommendation of the Surgeon-General and in how many such cases the Governor made appointments against the Minister's recommendation?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"As I have already stated nothing can be divulged."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I suppose the Surgeon-General's recommendations are submitted to His Excellency through the Minister?"

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

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"In how many cases, was the recommendation of the Surgeon-General agreed to by the Minister?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I can only say that any further information as regards this is confidential."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I know whether when His Excellency makes the appointment, he consults the Minister?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I think even the exact procedure followed in making the appointments is also confidential."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I ask whether the information that appointments are made in consultation with the Minister is confidential or whether appointments are made independently of the Minister is confidential."

Mr. S. N. DORAI RAJA:—"May I ask the hon. Minister whether the Surgeon-General has any opportunity of making appointments?"

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

Honorary appointments in the Mangalore Headquarters hospital.

*1765 Q.—Mr. N. SRINIVASA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of medical men recommended by the District Medical Officer, Mangalore, to hold honorary appointments in the Headquarters Hospital, Mangalore;

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(b) how many were actually appointed and how many were rejected;

(c) the reasons for the rejection of the applications; and

(d) whether the Government took into consideration the need of a Medical Officer, specialized in eye-diseases for the headquarters hospital when the above recommended applications were considered?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The recommendations made by the District Medical Officer are confidential. Two were appointed.

(d) In making honorary appointments, the Government took into consideration the qualifications of the applicants and the need for their services in the hospitals.

Mr. N. SRINIVASA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. Minister, how many were recommended by the District Medical Officer?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"The recommendations made by the District Medical Officer are confidential."

Mr. N. SRINIVASA RAO:—"May I know how many have actually applied for these posts?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"It is not desirable to divulge the information."

Mr. N. SRINIVASA RAO:—"As regards clause (d), may I know whether an eye-specialist was recommended by the District Medical Officer, South Kanara, and if so, why he was not appointed?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Notice, Sir. I do not remember all the recommendations that were made."

Diet scales in Government hospitals in Madras.

* 1766 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have scrutinized the diet scales introduced into the several Government hospitals in Madras and whether they have found them adequate according to the needs of the patients;

(b) what differences exist between the scales of diets and the methods of preparing them in regard to Indians and Europeans;

(c) whether it is a fact that Indian wards in any of the hospitals are usually over-crowded, while European wards are practically empty;

(d) what are the various agencies adopted in the several hospitals for accurate receipt of raw rations, from day to day, for supervision of the cooking in the kitchen and diet and distribution thereof without leakage and adulteration and waste, and for checking in the linen department; and

(e) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to introduce or contemplate introducing an uniform system so as to ensure efficiency and economy in the expenditure of money on the kitchen, diet and linen departments and at the same time satisfy the patients?

A.—(a) The diet scales in force were prepared by an expert committee of medical officers appointed by the Government for the purpose. The scales are reported to be adequate.

(b) A statement * showing the different scales of diet is laid on the table.

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(c) The Government are not aware of the fact.

(d) As regards the arrangements made in the kitchen and diet departments, the hon. Member is referred to the answer given to his question No. 1652 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st March 1928.

In regard to the linen department, regular accounts are maintained in prescribed books and forms showing the receipts and issues of linen in all departments of the hospitals. The accounts are verified once a quarter by the Superintendents of the hospitals or under their orders by other responsible officers. They are also audited by the staff of the Accountant-General's office.

(e) Following the arrangement made in the Rayapuram Hospital, the Government propose to appoint two nuns in the Government Ophthalmic Hospital for the immediate supervision of the kitchen and diet departments. They have no other proposal under consideration.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“The answer given to clause (c) is that the Government are not aware of the fact. May I ask whether Government have made enquiries on the subject?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“There are about 200 hospitals in the Presidency and to get detailed information from all of them will take a long time.”

Location of a Gosha hospital at Ellore.

* 1767 Q.—Mr. M. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Gosha hospitals in the West Godavari district;

(b) whether the Government have received mahazars from the people of Ellore taluk requesting the Government to take steps for the location of a Gosha hospital at Ellore, the headquarters of the district; and

(c) if so, what is the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government thereon?

A.—(a) None.

(b) & (c) No such mahazar has been received.

Establishment of a home for the treatment of mentally defective children.

* 1768 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the establishment of a home for the special treatment of mentally defective children was under the consideration of the Government in 1927 or 1928; and

(b) whether any provision has been made for it in the next budget?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No.

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Public Health

Grants to free dispensaries of the indigenous systems of medicine.

* 1769 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any specific provision has been made in the present budget for the purpose of distributing aid to recognized free hospitals and dispensaries of the indigenous systems of medicine and, if so, how much; and

(b) whether any institutions have been selected for aid, and, if so, what they are?

A.—(a) No provision has been made in the current year's budget for the purpose. A provision of Rs. 10,028 has, however, been included in the budget for 1930-31.

(b) The following institutions have been selected for aid in 1930-31:—

- (1) Arogya Ashram, Avadi.
- (2) Ayurvedic dispensary at Kangalancheri, Nannilam Taluk Board.
- (3) Ayurvedic dispensary at Serukalathur, Nannilam Taluk Board.
- (4) Ayurvedic dispensary at Vepada, Vizagapatam Taluk Board.
- (5) Ayurvedic dispensary at Paravada, Vizagapatam Taluk Board.
- (6) Ayurvedic dispensary at Kottam, Vizagapatam Taluk Board.
- (7) Ayurvedic dispensary at Kasinkota, Vizagapatam Taluk Board.
- (8) Ayurvedic dispensary at Maduravada, Vizagapatam Taluk Board.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I know in the dispensaries selected for aid whether Nos. 2 onwards are not all local board dispensaries.” 11-46 a.m.

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“Notice.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I know whether any applications were received from the districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“Several applications have been received and those who were found to be deserving were given grants.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“What are the terms attached to the grant?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“So far as I am aware I don't think there are any terms.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“May I know under what conditions are these grants given?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“As I said no conditions are attached; grants are given only to deserving cases.”

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know how the hon. Minister is deciding whether a particular case deserves grant or not ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" On the work it is doing and on the report of the activities of the dispensary I get. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know who gives the report ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The Government have various sources of getting information. "

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether there is a condition attached that some persons at least should get admission though they may not pay for it, and whether otherwise these grants will be withheld ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" These grants are given only to deserving cases, and if on any account, Government think any institution does not deserve the grant, it will be withheld. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether Government have any objection to give grants if dispensaries undertake to run, free, and if their aims are legitimate ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That is a hypothetical question. "

Prevalence of smallpox in Madras City.

* 1770 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) when the present smallpox epidemic broke out in the Madras City ;

(b) the number of attacks and deaths that have taken place so far ;

(c) how many of these were children and adults respectively and whether the children had all been vaccinated and the adults revaccinated ; and

(d) whether the Government have got these statistics examined with a view to find out how far vaccination affords protection against smallpox ?

A.—(a) Early in January 1930.

(b) Attacks 351

Deaths 60

(from the 1st January 1930 to 20th March 1930).

(c) A statement ^a is annexed.

(d) No.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Sir, it is stated here that the epidemic smallpox broke out early in January 1930. May I know whether the Minister is not aware that it has been in the city for the last ten months ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Government got the information on inquiry that it broke out early in January 1930, and they have nothing else to add. "

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I find from the statistics supplied that there are a number of children who died of smallpox even though they are vaccinated. May I know whether those deaths were verified ? "

^a Printed as Appendix VI on page 941 infra.

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The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" These are the figures supplied by the returning officers on whom the responsibility lies. Government do not see anything to question their returns. "

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Do Government realize the seriousness of the situation, in view of the fact that in spite of vaccination children fall a victim to smallpox ? Does that not show that vaccination is not done properly ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Government have no reason to think so. If the hon. Member thinks the Corporation is not doing it properly he may ask the Corporation to improve. "

Registration

Preparation of indexes to registered documents in the vernacular.

* 1771 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that indexes to documents registered are maintained in English in the District Registrars' offices and in vernacular in the Sub-Registrars' offices ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for maintaining the former in English instead of in vernacular when they are really intended for the perusal of the public, the majority of the literates among whom know only the vernaculars ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) A report has been called for from the Inspector-General of Registration.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know whether the report has now been received ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" No, not yet. "

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Are not the documents registered in the offices of district registrars in the vernacular ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I believe it is so. "

[For further starred question see page 897.]

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Inams

Resumption of artisan inams in West Godavari district.

1772 Q.—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that in the West Godavari district village artisan service inams are being resumed in the case of alienation ;

(b) whether there are any proposals to bring any legislation regulating alienation in such cases ; and

(c) whether the Government have issued or propose to issue any orders stopping resumption in such cases pending such legislation ?

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have no intention of bringing forward any legislation on the subject.

(c) The Collector of West Godavari has been instructed to hold resumptions of village artisan inams in abeyance pending the further orders of the Government.

Medical*Proceedings of the Conference of Medical officers.*

1773 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether a conference of District Medical Officers, civil surgeons and superintendents of city hospitals was convened by the Surgeon-General Major-General J. W. D. Megaw, I.M.S., last year and if so for what purpose;

(b) whether any such conference was held on any previous occasion by any other Surgeon-General;

(c) how many officers attended the conference and for how many days;

(d) whether travelling allowance was sanctioned for the officers attending the conference and what was the total cost of it;

(e) what were the several points raised for discussion at the conference and what were the conclusions arrived at and recommendations made;

(f) whether any proposals were made as to the lines on which increased efficiency and economy could be effected in the expenditure of the funds allotted without additional demand on public revenue; and

(g) if so, what were the proposals and what action has been taken and is proposed to be taken by the Surgeon-General and Government to give effect to these proposals.

A.—(a) Yes; the conference was held for the discussion of important questions connected with the development of the Medical department.

(b) No.

(c) Forty-two officers attended the conference which lasted for five days.

(d) Yes. The total expenditure on travelling allowance has not been reported to the Government.

(e) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 975 at the meeting of the Council held on 17th October 1929.

(f) & (g) The conference did not make any concrete proposals. After the conference was over, Major-General Megaw drew up a note on the Madras Medical Department in which he indicated the lines on which increased efficiency could be effected in the department without additional demand on the public revenues. The note has been communicated to all heads of medical institutions for information and guidance. Proposals to carry out such of the suggestions and recommendations contained in the note as require the orders of the Government will be considered as and when they are received from the Surgeon-General.

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STARRED QUESTIONS**Motor Vehicles Act***Control and regulation of motor traffic in the mufassal.*

* 1774 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have decided to take any further steps for the control and regulation of motor traffic in the mufassal; and

(b) if so, what the measures proposed are?

A.—(a) & (b) Questions relating to the control and regulation of motor traffic will be considered by the Committee appointed to revise the Motor Vehicles Rules.

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—“May I know whether any attempt is being made by the committee to regulate traffic?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“An expert committee in Bombay is considering the question. The Government of India also have been considering this question of making standard rules for the whole of India, and as soon as they have considered these, the committee will start work.”

Police*Alleged summoning of certain respectable Ulemas and Muslims by the Police.*

* 1775 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that some Ulemas and other respectable Muslims of Triplicane and Royapetta were summoned by the Inspector of Police in connexion with the recent Ramzan incident;

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative, whether the Police have acted in this matter under instructions from the Government;

(c) what is the criterion on the basis of which those particular Ulemas and leading men were selected; and

(d) whether the Government are aware that the Inspector of Police sent them the summons orally through constables?

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

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“May I know why the information asked for is not got, as the question is an important one and there is no difficulty to secure it in view of the fact that it took place in the City?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“The question is whether the Government are aware, and I say no; and if the hon. Member wants the information I shall get it.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“Is it a fact that the incident took place as a result of the illegal order of the Government Kazi?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“It is not so. The order was perfectly legal.”

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Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"I want to know whether Government are aware that some Ulemas and respectable Muslims of Triplicane were summoned by the Inspector of Police in connexion with the Ramzan incident."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Government are not aware of this; but they are aware of the fact that the incident was caused mainly by the mischief of some interested people who have purposely created the disturbance."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"I say Government have information of this, that it was at their instance respectable Muslims and Ulemas were summoned by the Inspector of Police. I say, Sir, summonses were orally issued through constables."

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know whether the hon. the Home Member is aware of the fact that it was due to the order of the Kazi in this matter, which was purely illegal, that the incident took place and so many private persons were summoned by the police?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The order of the Government Kazi was perfectly legal. The whole incident was due to the mischief of certain interested people who have purposely gone over there to create trouble."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know how did Government know that certain people came there to do mischief?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"That is my information. There is no question about it."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Who are the people responsible for the mischief? May I know their names?"

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

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB:—"Is it not a fact that on that date the majority of the Muslim population did not observe Ramzan?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"With the exception of one or two mosques in about a dozen mosques prayers were offered in all the mosques in the City."

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB:—"Is it not due to the fact that the festival ought not to be observed on that date that the incident took place?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The festival was rightly observed on the 2nd March."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know how the police got the names of the several persons whom they sent for as being responsible for the incident?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The police evidently know their activities on that day."

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Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Has the hon. the Home Member satisfied himself that the police were right in summoning orally respectable Muslims?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It has been answered that the Government have no information."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Did the Home Member give the names?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The member has no right to put that question."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know from where did the police get the information about these persons?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"What information?"

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"The information that the persons summoned by the Inspector of Police were responsible for the incident."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I shall call for the information."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"But does that mean that Ulemas and respectable Muslims should be suspected, simply because they have not supported the Government Kazi, the hon. Home Member's nominee?"

HON. MEMBERS:—"Order, order."

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

Forests

List of forest trees and produce utilized for industrial purposes.

* 1776 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased—

(i) to place before the Council a list of forest trees and forest produce that can be used for industrial purposes; and

(ii) to state—

(a) whether such a list has been prepared and published and an exhibition made of such timber and produce at any public fairs or exhibitions in India and elsewhere; and

(b) if so, whether a list of the articles exhibited is available, how and where?

A.—(i) A list* of the more important forest trees and forest produce that can be so used is appended.

(ii) (a) Yes. The publications are "Short Notes on Madras Timbers" and "The Common Commercial Timbers of India and their uses". The publications of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, also contain such information. Exhibitions have been made at—

(1) The Park Fair and Exhibition, Madras, for the last three years during Christmas.

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- (2) Sale depot at the Friend-in-need Society, Women's Workshop, Mount Road.
- (3) Gass Forest Museum, Madras Forest College, Coimbatore.
- (4) Publicity Exhibition of the Railway Board, Delhi, 1929.
- (5) The New Museum at Dehra Dun.
- (6) The Canadian National Exhibition.
- (7) The Wembley Exhibition, London
- (b) Yes. It is available with the Forest Utilization Officer, Chepauk, Madras.

Irrigation

Utilization of adult prisoners for the Mettur project.

* 1777 Q.—MR. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state why no able-bodied adult prisoners were not till now utilized in the Mettur project, minor canal excavations and other head works in accordance with provisions of the Jail Manual and Financial Code?

A.—Under rule 393 of the Jail Manual "convicts shall not be employed in association with free labourers" and convict labour alone would not provide sufficient labourers. Nor would the expense of building a special jail for a limited period have been justified.

Land Revenue

Appointments to the Board of Revenue.

* 1778 Q.—DIWAN BABADUR P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU: Will the hon. Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the communal Government Order is observed in making appointments in the Board of Revenue;
- (b) whether it is a fact that men after attaining 55 years of age are kept on as first assistants in the gazetted appointments;
- (c) what are the extraordinary circumstances justifying such retentions;
- (d) what is the nature of duties entrusted to them;
- (e) why the portfolios of members of the Board of Revenue were re-distributed and a notification published under the Board of Revenue Amendment Act, 1894, justifying such re-distribution;
- (f) whether these members of the Board of Revenue attend regularly their offices between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. as in the case of other Government officers and if so from what date?

A.—(a) The hon. Member presumably refers to G.O. No. 712, Public, dated 2nd July 1929. The general rules in this Government Order will not apply to a subordinate service until special rules for it are issued. No special rules for the subordinate service of the Board's office have been issued yet.

(b) & (c) There is only one first assistant in the Board's office. The Government have no information whether the post has been held by men of over 55 years of age.

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- (d) The first assistant is in charge of the routine administration of the Board's office. He is also the head of a section.
- (e) The object of the redistribution was to effect a more equal division of work between the Member for Land Revenue and the Member for Land Revenue and Settlement.
- (f) The Government have not the information.

DIWAN BABADUR P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—"With reference to answer to (b) and (c) will the Government call for the information?"

THE HON. MR. A. Y. G. CAMPRELL:—"I do not think that it is necessary to call for the information as under rule 56 the Assistant Secretaries may be retained in service until they are sixty years old, if there is no reason why they should not be kept in service."

Local Boards

Proposed dissolution of the Gobichettipalaiyam Taluk Board.

* 1779 Q.—DIWAN BABADUR P. KESAVA PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have issued a memorandum, dated 16th January 1930, calling upon the Taluk Board of Gobichettipalaiyam to show cause why it should not be dissolved;

(b) if so, the grounds for taking such a proceeding;

(c) whether it is not a fact that the said Board passed the budget for the year 1930-31, unanimously on 20th January 1930;

(d) whether a resolution was passed by the said Board on 17th January 1930 stating that serious party differences existed in the Board which hampered the work of the Board;

(e) the facts, if any, which show that the administration of the said Board so suffered or was hampered as to justify the action taken by the Government;

(f) whether the hon. Minister will be pleased to lay on the table all the correspondence relating to this matter which passed between the Government and the President of the District Board of Coimbatore; the Government and the President of the Taluk Board; and the President of the District Board and the President of the Taluk Board, and such other papers as are relevant to this question;

(g) whether the Inspector of Local Boards was instructed to inspect the affairs of this Taluk Board and report whether the administration in any way suffered in consequence of the party spirit prevailing in it and if not, why not; and

(h) whether at any time before 16th January 1930 any fault was found with the administration of this Board, and disclosed in the administration and audit reviews?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) It was brought to Government's notice that faction was rampant in the Board seriously affecting its administration and its competence.

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- (c) Government have no information.
- (d) A resolution was passed to this effect but on the 17th February 1930.
- (e) The Taluk Board has itself admitted the existence of serious party factions hampering its administration.
- (f) No.
- (g) No. Government do not consider any investigation by the Inspector was called for in the case.
- (h) The Government do not receive or review administration reports from Taluk Boards. No specific fault has been noticed in audit.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" With reference to the answer to clause (b) of the question may I know when the matter was brought to the notice of the Government ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I think about December 1929."

Proposed dissolution of the Gobichettipalayam Taluk Board.

* 1780 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 the Government have sent a Memorandum to the Gobichettipalayam Taluk Board, asking them to show cause why the said Board should not be dissolved;
- (b) what are the reasons for which the said proceeding was taken;
- (c) whether the Government received any allegations against the said Board regarding its competency or its failure to discharge its function and from whom and whether a copy of the same will be placed on the table of the House;
- (d) whether the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipalities was sent to Gobichettipalayam or was asked to make an impartial enquiry regarding those allegations; and
- (e) if not, why the usual practice of making impartial preliminary official investigations in matters of this nature has been departed from in this case?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to the question No. 1779.

Education

Abolition of the post of Special Officer for Mappilla education.

* 1781 Q.—Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur. Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the post of Special Officer for Mappilla education in Malabar has been abolished; and
- (b) whether Mr. Hamid Khan, the present District Educational Officer of South Malabar, or any other officer of the Education Department, reported that the continuance of such a post is quite necessary for popularizing and spreading education among the Mappillas?

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- A.—(a) Yes.
- (b) The Government have no information.

Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur :—" With regard to answer to clause (b) will Government call for the information ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I shall ask the Director of Public Instruction about it. But I fear the name of the present District Educational Officer is not Abdul Hamid Khan, but Mr. Abdul Hamid Sahib." (Laughter.)

Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur :—" May I know whether the District Educational Officer reported that the post of a special officer is necessary for popularising education among the Mappillas ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I shall cause an inquiry to be made by the Director of Public Instruction."

Introduction of a common course of study in elementary and secondary schools.

* 1782 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state the steps taken so far, for the introduction of a common course of study for the two classes of institutions—standards I to V of elementary schools and classes I to V of secondary schools?

A.—The Government have called for the information.

Modification of the course of study in higher elementary schools.

* 1783 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state the steps, if any, taken up-to-date to make the course of study in higher elementary schools distinct from that in middle schools and adapt it to suit the needs of the class of pupils who will attend them?

A.—The Government have called for the information.

Instruction in gardening and horticulture to teachers of elementary and middle schools.

* 1784 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state the measures, if any, taken to give a short course of instruction in gardening and horticulture to the teachers of elementary and middle schools and the proposals, if any, submitted by the Director of Public Instruction in the matter?

A.—Proposals for giving instruction in gardening to teachers in higher elementary and middle schools are under consideration.

Alleged irregular payment of teachers' allowances in Kurnool district.

* 1785 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 making any allotment to the District Board, Kurnool, or to any of the taluk boards under it for schools maintained by them at Rs. 19 per teacher for his pay and Rs. 2 towards an additional allowance, and if not at those rates, at what other rates; and

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(b) whether the Taluk Board, Markapur, pays the teachers concerned at Rs. 13 per month and disburses the extra allowance due to them very irregularly at intervals extending over several months and even more than a year and a half?

A.—(a) Since 1924-25 the Government have been granting subsidies to local bodies towards the opening of new elementary schools for boys in school-less centres with a population of 500 and over and since 1927-28 subsidies are being similarly granted towards the opening of girls' schools in school-less centres with a population of 2,000 and over. In calculating the subsidy payable to a boys' school, the pay of teachers is calculated at the rate of Rs. 19 for trained teachers whose number has been taken at 75 per cent of the total number and Rs. 15 for the remaining 25 per cent which has been taken to be the probable number of untrained teachers. In the case of girls' schools a uniform rate of Rs. 20 is adopted. In addition the Government pay subsidies towards the Rs. 4 allowance in respect of teachers employed in the old schools on condition that the local body concerned contributes an equal amount from its general revenues; this allowance is not paid to teachers employed in the new schools opened since 1924-25. The District Board, Kurnool, maintains no elementary schools, and therefore receives no subsidy. Subsidies are paid to the Local Bodies in Kurnool which maintain elementary schools.

(b) The Government have no information.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask the Minister whether the teachers are really paid Rs. 19 a month as salary ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Government give grants to local bodies at this rate, and they expect them to pay the staff at this rate. Till now they have no information that this is not being done. After the allegations made by the hon. Member, we have addressed the local body concerned to get the necessary information to find out whether the allegations are correct."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that generally in the case of taluk board schools the scales of pay are lower than those fixed on which Government give the grant, and as a matter of fact teachers are not paid their salary at the rate fixed by Government ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" They are supposed to pay at the rate on which Government give the grant; if that is not done they will be compelled to do so. In this particular taluk board the pay is fixed at Rs. 15 and an allowance of Rs. 4 is also given to teachers."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether that rule is really followed there ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I shall have this ascertained."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Sir, in the Taluk Board of Nandyal no teacher is paid at the rate at which Government give the subsidy."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I shall call for the information from the particular taluk board referred to by Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar; and if the hon. Member for Kurnool puts me another question with regard to any particular case I shall inquire into it as well."

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Representations from secondary grade teachers.

* 1786 Q.—Mr. P. SIVA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representations have been received from the secondary grade teachers in the Government service regarding their grievances as to their status and pay; and

(b) if so, whether they have been considered and whether any decisions have been arrived at thereon?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Libraries

Alleged auction of newspapers in the Connemara Library.

* 1787 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the newspapers (various dailies) that were preserved in the Connemara Library were sold away in auction?

A—Yes.

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know where the public are to get these papers if they are to be sold away ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As has been answered already these newspapers were destroyed because the Superintendent of the Connemara Library brought to the notice of Government that unless Government are prepared to build a new building for housing these old newspapers they should have to be destroyed, as in the existing building there is absolutely no room for them. Government thought that the library could be better utilized by putting other literature there and so they recommended that it would be best to destroy these newspapers."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—" Do Government realize that these newspapers contain a lot of information and so are very valuable and that with a reference to them we can write the history of the times."

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

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Will it not be possible to Government to keep newspapers for a fixed period of time and then destroy them at the lapse of such period ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That is exactly the policy and practice of Government. For ten years all newspapers are kept and then they are destroyed."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Will it not be better to keep important papers than indiscriminately destroying all of them ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I think the Superintendent of the Museum has found that these papers are of no use and therefore he recommended their destruction."

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Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I know what is the amount of money realized by auction ?" (Laughter.)

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It was not a question of realizing money. But as I explained a short while ago it was more a question of finding room for them."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" But still may I know what is the amount of money realized ?"

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

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether in the destruction of newspapers any distinction was made between dailies and other papers ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Most of the newspapers were dailies. I don't know whether there were any other newspapers in those destroyed."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether the Government are aware that the public think that the Government have committed an atrocious crime in having destroyed these newspapers ?"

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

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Provision for religious and moral instruction from the income of mutts and temples.

11
noon.

* 1788 Q.—Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of mutts and temples with an annual income of over Rs. 10,000 which have submitted to the jurisdiction of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board and the number which have not yet done so ;

(b) the number of mutts and temples with an annual income of over Rs. 10,000 in respect of which the Board has framed schemes and the number of cases in this category in which the Board has appointed paid superintendents or supervisors ;

(c) the qualifications and the method of recruitment prescribed for or followed by the Board in appointing such paid superintendents ;

(d) the number of cases in which the Board has included a provision in the schemes framed by it for free religious and moral instructions at the expense of the mutts and temples concerned ;

(e) the number of annual budgets submitted by mutts and temples in which provision is made for free religious and moral instruction ; and

(f) whether the Government propose to take any action to compel mutts and temples to allot a portion of their income to provide free religious and moral instruction ?

A.—(a) Fourteen mutts and 142 temples have submitted to the jurisdiction of the Board, while 5 and 31, respectively, have not yet done so.

(b) Schemes have been framed by the Board in respect of two mutts and 20 temples. Paid superintendents, etc., were appointed by the Board in respect of the two mutts and of 12 temples.

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(c) No qualifications have been prescribed for superintendents, etc., appointed by the Board, who make the selection on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case.

(d) Four.

(e) Budgets are submitted to the Board only by excepted temples in respect of which schemes have not been settled by courts. Of these, four provide for free religious and moral instruction

(f) No.

Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR :—" With reference to clause (c), may I know whether the Government propose to prescribe the qualifications and methods of recruitment ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That might be considered by the Hindu Religious Endowments Board."

Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether the Board has made proposals for framing rules and qualifications ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" No."

Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know, Sir, with reference to (f) whether it is not in the power of the Government to compel temples and mutts to allot a portion of their income to provide free religious and moral instruction ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It does not lie in the power of the Government to do so."

Work done by the Hindu Religious Endowments Board.

* 1789 Q.—Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of proceedings of a judicial character, original or appellate, heard and decided by the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Board ever since it was set up and the average pendency of an original proceeding and of an appellate proceeding ;

(b) whether it is a fact that most part of the time and attention of the Commissioners is being absorbed by judicial enquiries ;

(c) whether the said Board has effected any administrative co-ordination or standardization by the introduction of forms of account, and a system of audit or inspection of accounts of religious endowments and periodical reports of administration by trustees and committees ;

(d) how many schemes of management or administration have so far been settled by the Board for maths and how many for temples ;

(e) how many of them have since been modified ; and

(f) what schemes, if any, decreed by civil courts under section 92, Civil Procedure Code, have been modified at the instance of the Board ?

A.—(a) Two thousand and sixty original and 83 appellate proceedings up to the 10th February 1930. The average pendency of each proceeding cannot be worked out without an undue amount of labour and time.

(b) No.

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- (c) Yes. Forms have been standardized for budgets in the case of non-excepted temples, for budgets and for statements of actual receipts and disbursements in the case of maths and excepted temples and for administration reports in the case of committees. On account of financial reasons, no systematic audit of maths and temples has yet been introduced.
- (d) For 25 maths and 545 temples.
- (e) Two and 39 respectively.
- (f) In the case of four temples.

Excise

Audit of the receipts of the Excise and Registration Departments.

* 1790 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR: Will the Hon'ble the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether any, and, if so, what action has been taken by him for the audit of the receipts of the Excise and Registration departments on an independent basis with reference to the policy outlined by him in his speech at page 182 of the Council Proceedings, dated 1st March 1928?

A.—No action was taken.

Medical

Selection of sub-assistant surgeons.

* 1791 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

- (a) whether there was a selection in February 1929 for the appointment of sub-assistant surgeons;
- (b) the number of Brahmans, non-Brahman caste Hindus, depressed classes, Anglo-Indians and Muhammadans that applied for the same;
- (c) how many of each community appeared before the Selection Board;
- (d) the number and names of selected candidates in each community and their experience in their profession;
- (e) whether the candidates who were doing semi-Government service in rural dispensaries (municipal and local board) are given preference;
- (f) whether the communal Government Order was applied in the selection of candidates;
- (g) whether they are now provided with appointments; and
- (h) if the answer to (g) is in the negative, what is the reason for the delay in providing them with appointments?

A.—(a) Yes.

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

(d) A list* showing the names of the selected candidates and the communities to which they belong is appended. The Government have no information as to their experience in the profession.

(e) The Government have no information.

* Printed as Appendix VIII on page 944 infra.

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- (f) In making the selection, due consideration was given to the claims of all communities.
- (g) & (h) Some of the selected candidates have been appointed. The others have not been appointed owing to the lack of vacancies.

Alleged grievances of sub-assistant surgeons.

* 1792 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

- (a) whether any reduction, in the cadre of sub-assistant surgeons by discharging from service, was made within the last five years;
- (b) if so, how many sub-assistant surgeons were discharged;
- (c) the reason or reasons for discharging them;
- (d) whether they were compensated for the loss of service;
- (e) if so, how and on what condition or conditions they were compensated and, if not, why not;
- (f) whether any and if so how many of them were re-appointed after discharge from service;
- (g) what was the order of re-entertainment;
- (h) whether they were started on the pay they were drawing at the time of discharge;
- (i) if not, why not;
- (j) whether any and if so how many of them were confirmed in the department after re-appointment;
- (k) whether the Government have received memorials from the discharged and re-entertained sub-assistant surgeons requesting to fix the initial pay at not less than the pay they were drawing at the time of discharge;
- (l) if so, what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken on the memorials; and
- (m) whether it is a fact that some junior sub-assistant surgeons have become seniors and have been drawing higher pay than their seniors before discharge in consequence of the former's earlier re-appointment, and if so, whether any action has been taken to rectify this anomaly?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) One hundred and fifty permanent sub-assistant surgeons were discharged or compulsorily retired between the years 1923 and 1927 on account of—

- (1) the reduction of the leave and casualty reserve under the retrenchment scheme, and
- (2) the employment by local bodies of private medical practitioners to hold posts previously held by Government medical officers.

(d) & (e) The officers were granted pension or gratuity admissible to them under the Civil Service Regulations.

(f) Sixty-four sub-assistant surgeons with good records who applied for re-employment have been re-appointed.

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- (g) All sub-assistant surgeons who were discharged were asked whether they were willing to accept temporary appointments when vacancies occurred. Appointments were offered in the order of seniority, but as all were not able to join immediately, vacancies had to be filled in the order in which their services were available.
- (h) & (i) Those who were retired on compensation pension were on re-employment, started on the pay they were drawing at the time of discharge. The others were started on the minimum pay of sub-assistant surgeons and treated as new recruits to the service.
- (j) Thirty-four.
- (k) Yes.
- (l) The memorials are under consideration.
- (m) As stated in the answer to clause (g), it has happened that junior sub-assistant surgeons who joined the appointments earlier draw more pay than their seniors, but confirmations are made only in the order of seniority as it stood prior to retrenchment. The question of revising their initial pay on re-employment is under consideration in connexion with their memorials [referred to in clause (k)].

Public Health

Alleged protests against the proposed Mahanandi water-supply scheme.

* 1793 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state in relation to the question of investigation of the Mahanandi scheme of water-supply to the Municipality of Nandyal—

- (a) how many petitions of protest including resolutions of meetings have been received up-to-date, and from whom;
- (b) whether the Municipal Chairman has sent any communication or communications with regard to the investigation, and, if so, what the communication or communications are; and
- (c) whether the Revenue authorities have made any report on the revenue aspect of the question and if so, what it is?

A.—(a) One hundred and nineteen petitions and seven resolutions protesting against the Mahanandi scheme of water-supply to Nandyal have been received by the Government. Most of the petitions were from the villagers in the Kurnool and neighbouring districts. A list of persons from whom resolutions have been received is annexed to the answer.

(b) The Chairman, Municipal Council, Nandyal, reported recently that the sum of Rs. 2,500 required to meet the cost of the investigation of the scheme has been paid into the Imperial Bank.

(c) The Government have called for a report from the Board of Revenue and are awaiting its receipt.

[1st April 1930]

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, whether through any of his communications the Municipal Chairman has suggested the lines of investigations to the Government?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"The investigations have to be made."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know what the lines are that the Sanitary Engineer proposes?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Whether there will be sufficient water-supply and whether the town can be supplied with good water."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know whether the Sanitary Engineer proposes to investigate the questions relating to Engineering as such?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"The Engineer goes there to investigate the engineering questions as well."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know whether borings are part of the investigations?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"It depends upon what the Engineer finds he has to do."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Is it not a fact that the hon. Minister said that no borings would be made until he has visited and examined the scheme for himself?"

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

Prevalence of cholera in Ernad and Walluvanad taluks.

* 1794 Q.—Mr. K. V. SURYANARAYANA AYYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware of the prevalence of cholera on a large scale in the taluks of Ernad and Walluvanad in the district of Malabar;

(b) whether his attention has been drawn to the article in the *Mail*, dated 21st March 1930 about this matter;

(c) how many cases of attacks and of deaths there were in each of the taluks in the said district during this month;

(d) whether it is a fact that the prevalence of cholera in Ernad is due to the people using the infected water in a river, for drinking purposes;

(e) whether it is a fact that there is periodical recurrence of cholera in the said taluk on account of the people using this river water;

(f) whether any and if so, what steps have been taken to remove the infection and to make arrangements for providing good drinking water to the people of the taluk;

(g) if the answer to clause (f) is in the negative whether the Government will make any such arrangements as early as possible;

(h) what steps have the Government taken generally to prevent further infection and to alleviate the suffering of the people in the two taluks?

[1st April 1930]

A.—(a) Yes, in Ernad taluk. It is not prevalent on a large scale in Walluvanad taluk.

(b) The Government have since perused the article.

(c) As far as information is available, figures are furnished below:—

				Fortnight ending 15th March 1930.	
				Attacks.	Deaths.
Ernad	...	...	...	119	67
Walluvanad	...	...	...	10	11

(d) & (e) Apart from what is contained in the article in the *Madras Mail* referred to above, the Government have no information.

(f) (g) & (h) It is primarily the duty of the local boards concerned to preserve public health within their respective jurisdictions and to take the necessary preventive measures. Officers of the Government Public Health and Medical Departments are available to assist them in the discharge of their duties. The Government also make grants to district boards for the provision of drinking water in rural areas.

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ May I know how it happens that in Walluvanad taluk where there were only ten attacks eleven people died ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ I wish the hon. Member had read the answer more carefully. The hon. Member need not presume that the attacks began only in the fortnight ending 15th March. During that fortnight, there were ten attacks and eleven deaths. That means there must have been attacks in the previous fortnight. ”

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ With reference to answer to (f), (g) and (h) that it is primarily the duty of the local bodies concerned, may I know whether at least secondarily the Government is not liable ? ”

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

Registration

Alleged non-payment of pay during transit to ministerial subordinates in the Registration department.

* 1795 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that pay is not allowed during transit period to the ministerial subordinates of the Registration department transferred at their request in certain districts; and

(b) if so, under what authority ?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information. The attention of the hon. Member is however invited to note 2 to Fundamental Rule 107.

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Veterinary

Alleged dismissal of employees in Government farm at Hosur.

* 1796 Q.—Mr. N. SIVARAJ : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that two or three employees in the Government Farm at Hosur have been dismissed;

(b) whether it is a fact that Mr. Littlewood insulted and kicked three employees; and,

(c) whether they appealed to the Director of Agriculture and whether he confirmed his subordinate's decision without inquiring into the matter ?

A.—(a) to (c) The Government have no information but have called for a report.

Criminal Tribes Act

Registration of the residents of Sankalapuram hamlet as Criminal tribes.

* 1797 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of people residing in Sankalapuram hamlet of Yerralingayyanahalli, Kudligi taluk, Bellary district, who have been registered under the Criminal Tribes Act, the class they belong to and the reasons for their registry under the Criminal Tribes Act;

(b) the convictions which any of them have had during the last 20 years and for what offences;

(c) how many of these registered under the Act have got lands of their own which they are cultivating; and

(d) how many others are cultivating lands taken on lease ?

A.—The Government have not the information but will call for it.

Exemption of one Narayanan from the Criminal Tribes Act.

* 1798 Q.—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received a petition, dated 14th February 1930, from an Adi-Dravida, Narayanan, son of Sadyan of Cheyyar, South Cheri, Madurantakam taluk, Chingleput district, now residing at house No. 51 H. Lloyd Road, Mylapore Division, Madras, praying the Government to exempt him from the sections of the Criminal Tribes Act (III of 1911) he being registered under section 7 (2) of the Act.

(b) the number of times he was convicted;

(c) the number of convictions his father or his grandfather had; and

(d) on what grounds he was brought under the sections of the Act ?

A.—(a) No.

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

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Rao Sabib K. SRINIVASAN :—"This petition was sent under a registered cover. Is it a fact that a Registered cover was not received?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"The answer has been given. The Government have not received the petition."

Depressed Classes

Construction of houses for Arundhateyas.

* 1799 Q.—Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to supplementary questions to the original question No. 1601 answered on the 19th March 1930, whether it is not a fact that provision was made in the Budget for more than three years, from 1922-23 to 1930-31 and whether the provision made in the Budget for 1923-24, for the construction of 200 houses for the Puliantope labourers included the grant at the rate of Rs. 150 for the Arundhateya families also?

A.—Of the 200 houses sanctioned for the Puliantope labourers a few were intended to house Arundhateyas but the scheme did not provide for the construction of houses for the 80 Arundhateya families referred to in the answer to clause (f) of question No. 1601.

Police

Selection of candidates for Circle Inspectors' training.

* 1800 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (a) how many candidates have been selected for Circle Inspectors' training since April 1929;
- (b) how many of them are Brahmans;
- (c) what are the reasons for making direct recruitment to the Inspectors' grade;
- (d) whether the selected candidates are related to any Police officers;
- (e) whether the communal Government Order was observed in this case and if not, why not; and
- (f) who is responsible for this violation?

A.—(a) Four.

(b) Three.

(c) Inspectors are ordinarily appointed by promotion from among Sub-Inspectors. The Police Commission of 1902-03, however, in order to secure men of the qualifications, character and influence required, have also recommended direct recruitment. In pursuance of this recommendation, Inspectors may under existing orders be directly recruited up to a maximum of 10 per cent of the vacancies.

(d) Two of the selected candidates are related to Police officers.

(e) If the hon. Member has in view the general communal principle fixing the order in which candidates from each community should be appointed the hon. Member is informed that that

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principle has not yet been applied to the Madras Police Subordinate Service and that special rules for this service embodying that principle are under consideration.

(f) Does not arise.

Preponderance of crimes in Kallar districts.

* 1801 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have ascertained how far the preponderance of grave crimes in the Madura district is due to drunkenness and to the low economic condition prevailing in the Kallar reclamation area; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to call for and lay on the table the total number of convictions for drunkenness in the non-municipal areas in each taluk of Madura and other districts?

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

(b) The Government consider that the labour involved in compiling the required statistics would not be commensurate with the value of the results to be obtained.

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—"In answer to question (b) it is stated that the Government consider that the labour involved in compiling the required statistics would not be commensurate with the value of the results to be obtained. May I know, Sir, whether the attention of the hon. the Home Member has been drawn to the map of the Presidency in the Police Administration Report in 1927-28 wherein Madura is indicated in the blackest colour with the largest number of crimes committed in this Presidency?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"If it is in the Administration Report, the answer need not be given."

Civil Justice

Travelling and daily allowances to jurors and assessors.

* 1802 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of jurors and assessors (Indian, European and Eurasian separately), that were summoned in each district during the year 1928-29;

(b) the amounts of travelling allowance and daily allowance paid to them; and

(c) whether the Government will consider the advisability of increasing their daily allowance in future?

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

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to rule 228 of the Criminal Rules of Practice.

(c) The Government are not convinced of the necessity of doing this.

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Forests*Plantations near human habitations in South Kanara.*

* 1803 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any new plantations have been raised in the reserves within half a mile of human habitations on the village-sites in South Kanara during the last two years and if so, where;

(b) what extent of grazing land in the reserves has been closed for the cattle of the neighbouring ryots as the result of such plantations; and

(c) why such plantations are raised so close to the dwellings of the cultivators in the villages?

A.—(a) Yes; one in the Sampaje Reserved forests.

(b) 51.25 acres.

(c) The plantation is within half a mile of Kulgundy hamlet which consists of 14 dwellings, mostly huts. In South Kanara, there are generally no village sites properly so called and houses and huts are scattered. Plantations are formed in the most suitable places in this case there can be no possible inconvenience caused.

In the particular locality under reference, out of 12,000 acres available for grazing only 126 are closed. The number of cattle is under 700.

Prisons and Prisoners*Quality of raw rations in Jails.*

* 1804 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any non-official visitors to the central jails have at any time during the last three years reported to the Government about the bad quality of the raw rations in jails; and

(b) whether samples of these raw rations are being sent to the King Institute for periodical analysis and the results reported to the Government?

A.—(a) No such report is traceable.

(b) No. The Government see no need to do this.

Diet given to boys in Reformatory schools.

* 1805 Q.—Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the diet that is given to the boys of the Ranipet, Chingleput and Rajahmundry Reformatory schools;

(b) whether the food is vegetarian or non-vegetarian;

(c) if vegetarian, whether any quantity of dhal, ghee or oil and butter-milk is being given to make it a complete diet;

(d) whether any Food Specialist like Colonel MacCarrison has been consulted in the matter; and

(e) if not, whether the Government will consider the desirability of doing so?

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A.—(a) to (c) The hon. Member is referred to rule 26 of the rules framed under section 44 (1) of the Madras Children Act, 1920 (extract enclosed *).

(d) & (e) The scales of diet have been fixed on the advice of the Surgeon-General and the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools who is an officer of the Indian Medical Service.

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"I find that there is no butter-milk in the diet that is given to boys in the reformatory schools. May I know why it is not given to the Indian boys in the reformatory schools while it has been sanctioned to the prisoners in jails."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"It is not given to prisoners."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"In the ordinary diet of the Anglo-Indian boys, milk is included but in the ordinary Indian diet there is no mention of milk. Why is this so?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"That was the rule in existence. I shall consider the desirability of changing the rules."

Colonization of the Andamans.

* 1806 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number, names and native places of free persons who applied for permission to colonize the Andamans from 1923-24 to 1929-30 annually;

(b) the number, names and native places of persons who were permitted to colonize during that period;

(c) the number and names of persons who actually left for the Andamans during that period;

(d) the number and names of persons who returned to India after staying there for a few months during that period;

(e) the reason for their return; and

(f) the number and names of persons who died in the Andamans and the causes for their death?

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

Education*Admission of Indian Christian girls in Training schools in Madura and Tinnevely districts.*

* 1807 Q.—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a Municipal Training School for Girls was recently opened at Madura with the stipulation that no Indian Christian girl should be admitted;

(b) whether it is a fact that a similar condition has been imposed, as regards admission of pupils in the newly opened Hindu Training School for Girls at Dindigul;

[1st April 1930]

(c) how many Training Schools for Indian Christian girls have been opened by aided agencies in the districts of Ramnad, Madura and Tinnevely; and

(d) how many of these are conducted by the Roman Catholic Mission?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Three.

(d) None.

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—“Considering the stipulation mentioned in the answer to (a) and the answer to (d) that there is no Roman Catholic Training school, may I know whether the hon. Minister will permit this Mission to have one more training school?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“I shall ask the Director of Public Instruction to see whether there is room for one more school and if the answer is in the affirmative, I will consider the question of aid.”

Difference in the pay of secondary grade teachers and L.T. school assistants.

* 1808 Q.—Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any difference between the scale of pay of secondary grade teachers and that of ordinary clerks of C class Government offices;

(b) whether in a large number of schools the secondary grade teachers and the L.T. school assistants are allowed to take the same subjects for the same classes without distinction; and

(c) if the answer to (b) be in the affirmative, what are the reasons for the wide difference in their pay.

A.—(a) The pay of secondary-grade trained teachers and clerks possessing a completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate is practically the same.

(b) & (c) In Government institutions, to which the question presumably refers, secondary grade teachers are placed in charge of the lower forms and classes of secondary schools, lower elementary training classes in training schools and higher standards of elementary schools, while L.T. assistants are placed in charge of the upper forms of secondary schools and higher elementary and secondary training classes in training schools.

Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR :—“May I know whether it is proposed to give any special allowance to these secondary grade teachers who take classes that ordinarily L.Ts. take?”

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

Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR :—“May I know whether the Government are aware that in a large number of institutions the secondary grade teachers are doing the duties of L.Ts.?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“That may be so.”

[1st April 1930]

Public Health

Reduction of the price of quinine.

* 1809 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what steps Government have taken and propose to take for more extensive cultivation of Cinchona in this Presidency and how far the work of such extension has progressed;

(b) whether Government have taken steps or propose to take steps to reduce the price of quinine sold in packets in post offices, and if so, by what extent the price is to be reduced and since when;

(c) whether it is a fact that the price of quinine so sold is higher than the price of similar quinine sold in the Indian markets and what is the difference in the prices;

(d) what further facilities Government have decided to provide or propose to provide for placing quinine within easy reach of the people by sale; and

(e) which of the varieties of quinine sold by the Government have been ascertained and found by the Government Medical Department soluble in water or in water mixed with lime juice or such mixtures as are easily procurable by the people?

A.—(a) Government have sanctioned a scheme for the plantation of 230 acres of land annually on the Anaimalais and they have reserved a large area there for the purpose. When this area is planted up it will provide enough quinine for the needs of the Presidency. Unfortunately, difficulties for example, in the incidence of disease owing to heavy rainfall have been encountered in the young plantations. About 1,000 acres will shortly be planted out and if the results from this acreage justify the expenditure, a speeding up of cultivation will be undertaken.

(b) & (d) Provision has been made in the Civil Budget Estimate for 1930-31 for selling quinine in ‘treatments’ at a reduced price of 5 annas per tube of 20 tablets of 4 grains each. It is proposed to give effect to the scheme from 1st July 1930.

(c) No. The price of quinine as fixed by Government is based on the market price ruling in India from time to time.

(e) Quinine sulphate which is the main drug sold by Government is readily soluble in water mixed with lime juice and similar acid preparations which are easily obtainable by the people. Quinine hydrochloride and Quinine bihydrochloride are soluble in plain water.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“With reference to answers to (b) and (d), the price of quinine even after reduction works out to Rs. 24 a lb. whereas the market rate is Rs. 16. May I know why it should not be further reduced?”

The hon. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“By selling at that rate the Government lose Rs. 2 per lb.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“May I know whether the market is not selling quinine at Rs. 16 per lb.?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“I am not aware what the price to-day is.”

[1st April 1930]

Registration*Exemption to failed matriculates in the Registration Department.*

* 1810 Q.—MR. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to question No. 839 on 9th October 1929—

(a) the special qualifications which necessitated the exemption of two of the 'failed matriculates' referred to in the answer;

(b) the reason for not granting similar exemption to the other 'failed matriculate' then in service;

(c) whether exemption was granted to S.S.L.C. clerks then in service; and

(d) the reasons why 'failed matriculates' were not given the concessions granted to the S.S.L.Cs.?

A.—(a) to (d) A report has been called for from the Inspector-General of Registration.

Agriculture*Results of enquiries made regarding the sowing of variety of seeds.*

* 1811 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: With reference to the undertaking given by the Government in answer to the supplementary questions to question No. 370, dated 18th August 1929, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to furnish the results of the enquiries made by the Government in regard to each variety of seed under the following heads:—

(a) date of establishment of the variety;

(b) the extent of land which yielded the quantity distributed; and

(c) (in respect of ragi and cholam only) the increased quantities of seed which the department is now in a position to distribute for next year?

A.—(a) Ragi T-8 ... 1919-20.
H-22 ... Date not known (strains were evolved by the Mysore Government).

Jonna T-6 (yellow). 1917-18.

T-1 (white) ... 1918-19.

Periamanjal cholam. The seed distributed is not of any improved strain. It was grown by the ryots in Coimbatore district.

Groundnut ... Distribution of selected seed of local Mauritius, 1920-21.

(b) Ragi T-8 ... Two acres.

H-22 ... No information.

Jonna T-6 ... Thirty-eight acres.

T-1 ... Six acres.

Periamanjal cholam. No information.

Groundnut ... Do.

(c) Ragi T-8 ... 1,200 lb.

Jonna T-6 ... 12,000 lb.

T-1 ... 5,000 lb.

[1st April 1930]

Industries*Commercial and Industrial schools in the Presidency.*

* 1812 Q.—MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) how many commercial and industrial schools are now in existence in this Presidency managed by the Government and private agencies and where they are located;

(b) how many students are studying in each institution and the community to which they belong;

(c) the amount spent by Government for each institution every year; and

(d) the amount spent by the Government by way of grant in aid for each of the institutions managed by private agencies for each year from 1925?

A.—(a), (b), (c) & (d) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the subsidiary tables in Volume II of the Annual Reports on Public Instruction, placed at the disposal of the press, which give information on the various points raised.

Development of coir industry on the West Coast.

* 1813 Q.—MR. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether any steps are being taken to promote coir industry on the West Coast;

(b) whether the Malabar District Co-operative Federation has submitted a scheme; and

(c) whether the Government have sanctioned the scheme and agreed to render the financial assistance asked for?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) No scheme for grant of financial assistance to the Federation has been received by the Government.

Veterinary*Qualifications of Mr. Littlewood.*

* 1814 Q.—MR. N. SIVARAJ: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state the qualifications of Mr. Littlewood who has been put in charge of the Cattle Farm at Hosur?

A.—The following are his qualifications:—

Passed Oxford Local Examination, 1904.

Agricultural student, Leeds University, three years.

Passed the National Diploma Examination in Agriculture, 1912.

Farm Pupil and Assistant on large mixed farms in Yorkshire, four years, including one year on Lord Middleton's Home Farm, Birdsall, 3,000 acres.

Shorthorn and horse breeding.

Valuation Assistant, Land Valuation department, York, 1912-1915.

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Horse and Labour Officer, Somerset War Agricultural Executive Committee, from February 1918 to October 1929.
Agricultural Costing Officer, York, Lancashire, Cheshire from October 1919 to May 1920.
Possesses experience in pedigree stock breeding and agricultural surveying.

Local Boards

Trifurcation of the Rajahmundry Taluk Board.

* 1815 Q.—Rao Bahadur P. GOVINDA RAO NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether orders have been passed regarding the trifurcation of the Rajahmundry Taluk Board to take effect from 1st April 1930 as promised by the hon. Minister in reply to a resolution of the Madras Legislative Council; and

(b) if orders have not been passed, when the orders will be passed and to what the delay is due?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The delay is due to the failure of the President, District Board, East Godavari, to obtain and to submit the views of the Rajahmundry Taluk Board on certain points connected with the proposal. Orders will be passed as early as possible.

Mr. A. HARISCHANDRUDU NAYUDU:—"May I know from the hon. the Chief Minister whether any reminders have been sent by the Government."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"We have reminded the President, District Board."

Mr. A. HARISCHANDRUDU NAYUDU:—"What is the answer, Sir?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"We have had no reply as yet."

Mr. A. HARISCHANDRUDU NAYUDU:—"Will the hon. Minister ask the President of the Board to expedite the reply?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I will try to get it as soon as possible."

Registration

Surplus of receipts over expenditure in the Registration department.

* 1816 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to lay on the table the old departmental orders indicating that the Registration department was never intended to be a surplus-yielding one and a statement of the annual net profit derived by the Government between 1898 and 1928?

A.—A statement* showing the surplus of receipts over expenditure exclusive of pensions of the Registration department during the years 1898 to 1928 is laid on the table. The question of placing the orders of Government on the table will be considered.

* Printed as Appendix XI on page 946 infra.

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Veterinary

Stud bulls in the Presidency.

* 1817 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have provided stud bulls of fine milking family to serve the milch cows in each and every taluk of this Presidency and if so, how many are now serving in each of the taluks of the districts of South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris;

(b) whether the Government have given any and, if so, what aid for cattle-breeding for private landholders who keep herds of cattle?

A.—(a) Stud bulls are not provided in each and every taluk of the Presidency. The number of bulls stationed in the districts specified are given below:—

South Arcot district—

Chidambaram taluk	...	...	...	1
Kallakurchi taluk	...	...	...	1

Coimbatore district—

Avanasi taluk	...	...	...	3
Coimbatore taluk	...	...	...	2
Erode taluk	...	...	...	2
Gobichettipalayam taluk	...	...	...	2
Palladam taluk	...	...	...	2
Pollachi taluk	...	...	...	3

Salem district—

Attur taluk	...	...	...	2
Hosur taluk	...	...	...	2
Salem taluk	...	...	...	2

Nilgiris district—

Ootacamund taluk	...	...	...	2
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(b) The Director of Agriculture has been empowered to grant a premium varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per annum towards the cost of maintenance to private persons who maintain an approved bull and fulfil all the conditions laid down by the department.

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

II

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1930-31.

GRANT VIII—ELECTRICITY

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

that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 5,50,000 under Grant VIII—Electricity.

"In the explanatory note which has been circulated to my hon. Friends all the facts are given. The two towns of Erode and Salem are desirous of having electricity supplied to them and consequently they themselves applied

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to the Mysore Darbar which has surplus energy to distribute. The Darbar refused to give it to them and subsequently these two towns approached Government and the Government have opened negotiations with the Mysore Darbar for the supply of this energy. The Mysore Darbar have consented to give power and the Chief Engineer was then asked to prepare an estimate and he has made an estimate the amount of which comes to about Rs. 5,50,000. This amount consists of the money necessary for constructing transmission lines and the power station at Mettur, Salem, Erode and the intermediate places. The calculation of Major Howard is that this will bring a profit of 9.15 per cent which is a very high rate of profit for any business concern. The scheme is thus a businesslike one and the two towns will be immediately benefited. There is also this further consideration. If we do not take now the supply of energy which the Mysore Darbar is willing to give these two towns, Erode and Salem, they will erect oil-engines either at their own expense or at the expense of other private persons, and if they once erect these engines for the supply of electricity within their premises, when the power either from the Mettur Dam or from the Pykara becomes available for distribution, it will be difficult to induce these two towns or the private persons who have set up electric installations to purchase power from us and it will be necessary for the Government to pay compensation to these towns or these persons. It will come to a very large amount and it will be a very great loss to the Government ultimately. What is more, the railway authorities themselves are anxious to purchase power, and they are prepared to purchase power from us provided we can give them a guarantee that in a reasonable time we shall be able to supply that power. If we erect these installations now at a cost of Rs. 5,50,000, at the end of two years, power will become available either from Mettur Dam or from the Pykara scheme and till then we shall be able to give this power. I therefore submit that in every way it is a profitable concern. Even two days ago, one of the officers connected with the South Indian Railway Company had an interview with my hon. Colleague, the hon. Member for Revenue. That shows the anxiety of the railway people to have an assurance that the Government will give them power in a reasonable time. It is in every way profitable to the general tax-payer because the rate of interest is 9.15 per cent and it is beneficial to the towns concerned. I hope, therefore, that the Council will be pleased to sanction the grant."

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* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move
'To reduce the demand for Rs. 5,50,000 by Rs. 100.'

"I have very carefully heard the hon. the Law Member to see whether he would be able to throw any more light upon this question than is contained in this note. I find that I have not been able to get anything further than what is mentioned in the note. I am afraid the Government intends taking up this work so that the Railway company may be obliged. That looks to be the rule underlying this business. Therefore, Sir, I felt that it was my duty to ask for more light on this matter. I see from the note given to us that the Mysore Government have been consulted and no doubt they have agreed to the utilization of the surplus power but they desire that the power required for use in Salem and Erode should be taken as an independent supply and under a separate agreement. The terms of this agreement are not yet settled. We do not know what the terms will be. We do not know whether there will be any expenditure involved in the further agreement with the Mysore Government and there is the other question of the supply to these towns at a later period. The

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note emphasizes the Pykara system as the system from which these two towns will have to get their supply at a later period. The hon. the Law Member also mentioned the Mettur Dam. I do not know if power will be available from the Mettur Dam. I have no knowledge of it; but I take it on authority that it should be from the Pykara system that these two places should get their supply. I do not know whether the cost of erecting communication lines from Pykara system to Erode and Salem will be an additional expenditure in the bargain. The hon. the Law Member said, if private parties began supplying electricity to these two towns they would have to be compensated and it would be a very large amount. From the advertisements that I am seeing for electric licences, I find that the cost in ordinary municipalities is about two to three lakhs and in some cases even much less generally, but I do not know if the hon. the Law Member has got the figures for these two schemes before him. Sir, I feel that compensation to private companies may be more justified than taking up the scheme at present which costs five lakhs and a half and this sum will have to be further added when supply of power is got from the Pykara. I therefore feel that under the present circumstances I cannot vote for this demand without knowing further facts in the transactions. That the Railway company offers to take power from us is no doubt an advantage; I concede it. But I should also like to know whether the Railway company will not be able to get power from local installations in the meanwhile and whether the population cannot be trained to the use of electricity if private companies intervene. Then, Sir, there is the other question of agencies to distribute supply within the town which is being considered separately. This may also add some more money to the original demand of five lakhs and odd that has been made. I venture to think that there are uncertainties in the whole affair. It is not merely the five lakhs and odd that is contemplated to be spent in this behalf but there are three other items of expenditure which have to be added: (1) the cost in transport of the new power from Pykara to Salem and Erode, (2) the cost that may be involved in the terms that have to be entered into with the Mysore Government and (3) the cost that may arise out of the separate consideration of the agency to distribute supply within the town. Taking all these together I do not know whether it would not be advantageous for the Government to stop the present scheme and allow private agency to spring up. After all, if private agencies are allowed to generate electricity for these two towns, I do not think that it would result in such a big compensation as would involve Government in heavy sums of money. The Government will have only to deal with the generating plants for the purpose of compensation, for the lines of transmission in the towns could also be used by the Government when, at a later stage, they want to take it up in case power could be had from the Pykara. On these grounds, Sir, I think I could not vote for the demand."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Mr. President, Sir, I second the motion moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Harisarvottama Rao and think that the scheme is a premature one. Also, the information that has been made available to us regarding the scheme is very meagre and it does not show anything about the terms of the agreement with the Government of Mysore. We have not got the necessary facts and figures before us and things are being presented in a perfunctory and slipshod manner and I am really wondering how a demand for such a

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large sum of money could be made without bringing within the reach of the Members of this Council material which would help them to judge about the business side as well as the economic and industrial side of the scheme."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I should rather think that the explanatory note supplemented as it was by the speech of the hon. the Law Member has drawn too rosy a picture for me to take any objection. It is the duty—and this duty has been urged very often by the Opposition benches on the Government—that they should undertake such industrial concerns as early as possible. I think that in this matter the Government have acted with commendable promptitude. But I only want to be assured whether the rosy rate of interest, i.e., 9·15 per cent is going to stand till the end or whether it will diminish as years go on; because I always have suspicions about the Government's assumption about the percentage of profit the concern may yield. It may be that there has been an under-estimate of expenditure and over-estimation of receipts and after the vote of this House, when it becomes a practical scheme, it may yield 3 per cent or even below. I only want a definite assurance from the hon. the Law Member whether the rate of interest will be 9·15 per cent. I would not mind even if it is 8·15 per cent. If the Government reply that this rate of interest will be realized, I should be the last person to oppose this measure."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I shall first answer the question raised by my hon. Friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. What he wants from me is an assurance that the rate of 9·15 per cent mentioned in the explanatory note to which I referred in my speech, will stand and it will not diminish. My friend, if he looks at the table that has been given in the note will find that this profit of 9·15 per cent is a profit which we shall not be able to get in the first year, and we shall be able to get it only in the tenth year and after that time the chances are that instead of diminishing, it will go on increasing. In the initial stages, in the first or the second year, there may not be any profit at all, and the profit will go on increasing till it reaches the percentage of 9·15 and there are chances, as I have already said, for its further increase also.

"With reference to the first point raised by my friend Mr. Harisarvottama Rao, I may say that the transmission lines to Erode and Salem, whoever may be the person distributing electricity, are necessary and will have to be there. These lines will have to be constructed either now or in the future. The adoption of this scheme now is, as I have already stated, to avoid payment of large compensations in future. The transmission lines and sub-stations are there and can be made use of at all times.

"The next point raised by my friend is about the terms with the Government of Mysore. The terms have not yet been finally settled. Our Chief Engineer is negotiating with the Mysore Darbar and Mr. Howard has promised to get the terms settled, as far as possible, in our favour. Briefly they are that we should take power from them till the year 1934. The rate per unit is between 75 anna and 60 anna. This by itself is favourable and Mr. Howard hopes to have the terms still further reduced in our favour.

"My friend seems to suggest that private people may be allowed to erect oil-engines for the generation of electricity till we are able to get power from Pykara. In addition to constructing these plants, they will have to

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construct sub-stations and transmission lines, the cost of which would come to roughly the same amount as is being asked for now, namely, 5½ lakhs. And all these sums we shall have to pay by way of compensation when we get power from Pykara on a future date. These are the points, I think, which Mr. Harisarvottama Rao raised, and I hope I have satisfied him."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—" From the note itself, I thought the scheme was something good. But the second explanation of the hon. the Law Member seems to have made it a very doubtful thing indeed. (The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar: I am very sorry.) He said, for instance, that the transmission lines are to be from Mettur to Erode and Salem, even after the Pykara system comes into force. I am sorry, Sir, he has not probably looked into the map as to how the thing stands. The Pykara power will have to come to Erode, and from Erode it will have to go to Salem or Mettur. Now, he explained that the arrangement with the Mysore Government is that the power necessary for working the Mettur project will be taken from Mysore. Therefore, when that work is finished, there will be no necessity to take power from Mysore for Mettur. All the power required for the Mettur project has to be taken from Mysore. Such being the case, there is absolutely no necessity whatever for any transmission lines from Erode to Mettur, either to take power from Erode to Mettur or from Salem to Mettur, after the Mettur project is finished. So far as the transmission line is concerned, it is from Erode to Salem and not from Mettur to Salem. The two lines are quite different. So it is not clear why we should have these transmission lines, unless we are going to give up taking power from the Pykara scheme. After all, what is the difference in time? From the note supplied to us the other day, we find that power from Pykara will be available about the end of 1932. Now we are in 1930, and we have got only 20 or 21 months before we can get power from the Pykara scheme. It will be a very great thing if our officers can be made to finish the work of constructing the transmission lines within a year, and then the difference will be only nine or ten months. And for these ten months we are going to spend five lakhs and odd for transmission lines from Mettur to Salem and Erode. Now, we are getting power for Mettur from Mysore. I do not think it will be necessary for us to take power from Mysore also for Erode and Salem, but we ought to take power from Pykara. This aspect of the matter seems to have escaped the attention of the hon. the Law Member. I would respectfully ask him to consider that point of view and see whether we should commit ourselves to this wasteful expenditure over the erection of these transmission lines which will not be needed afterwards.

"Also, I may ask him to consider the other question why, when power from Pykara is going to be available from 1932, we should commit ourselves to take power from Mysore up to 1934. So far as Mettur is concerned, we have entered into an agreement with Mysore for supply of power. I do not see why we should enter into a fresh agreement with Mysore for the sake of Salem and Erode, while we are going to have power available from our own source. Some time ago, a pamphlet was circulated to the Members of this House with reference to the Pykara scheme. There, the Government said that they felt some difficulty about the distribution of power from Pykara, and they doubted whether they would have sufficient demand. Such being the case, if even the demand that is available is going to be frittered away like this, and if we are going to commit ourselves to take power from Mysore till

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1934, I do not think I can congratulate the Government on this affair. These are considerations which I would ask the hon. the Law Member to consider very carefully before he presses this demand."

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

'To reduce the Demand for Rs. 5,50,000 under Grant VIII—Electricity by Rs. 100.'"

The motion was negatived.

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

'That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 5,50,000 under Grant VIII—Electricity.'"

The motion was adopted, and the grant was made.

GRANT XX—EDUCATION—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,800 under Grant XX—Education—Transferred.'

"I think the explanatory memorandum which has been placed before hon. Members of this House clearly explains why this grant is asked for. It is for the provision of music classes for the B.A. degree in the Queen Mary's College, Madras."

The motion was adopted, and the grant was made.

GRANT XXI—MEDICAL.

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 23,600 under Grant XXI—Medical.'

"Mr. President, it will be seen from the explanatory note that has been circulated, that from the 1st April 1929, the pay of the medical men, who have not been taken over by the Civil department and continue in the Military has been raised. Their pay having been raised in the Military department, the Government of Madras have to pay them the same pay as they are paid in the Indian Medical Department. The extra expenditure on account of their pay due for the year that has just closed and for the present year is shown in the explanatory note. I therefore move that the Government be granted that sum of Rs. 23,600."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I move—

'To reduce the Demand for Rs. 23,600 under Grant XXI—Medical by Rs. 100.'

My object in moving this motion is to discuss the question of policy underlying this expenditure. It is stated that it has been a longstanding arrangement by which these Military medical men have been employed in the Civil establishment in this Presidency. What is asked for here is that in consequence of raising the standard of their pay in the Military department

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the same should be done with regard to those officers employed in the Civil establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1929. Sir, there are two particular questions involved in this, the expenditure with regard to the year that has already passed and the expenditure with regard to the year that is to come. These two are clubbed together, and we are asked to make one grant. In this Demand, I should very much have preferred that Government came to us with two separate demands, or we would have been satisfied by their including their coming year's pay in the budget itself. But, we are told that sufficient time was not available to the Accountant-General to issue pay slips before the 15th March 1930. I have not practical knowledge of that matter, and therefore, I do not want to discuss it. But anyhow, I want to ask the hon. the Minister why it was not quite possible for him to bring it within the range of the budget.

"Now, Sir, with regard to the policy followed, it might have been urged in times past that it was necessary. Now I want to ask the hon. the Minister whether it is not time that he reconsiders this arrangement, or asks the Government to reconsider the matter. The army is not sufficiently now within our power, and so, to ask us to take Military men in our employ under the responsibility of the Minister does not appear to be a correct thing. As long as this department was under a bureaucrat it was all right. Now that this department is under a Minister, it is essential that this department should be absolutely independent of dictation from outside. Now that these men are Military men, there are bound to be occasions when there will be dictation from higher quarters to the hon. the Minister. I consider it inadvisable that a responsible Minister should be called upon to hold the reins over an administration which includes men over whom some other department which is not within the scope of the Local Government has control. It is not right that the Minister should be saddled with a responsibility like that. I, therefore, feel that the India Government and the Local Government should re-examine this matter in the light of the constitutional changes that have taken place within the last few years. I do not know whether the hon. Minister has felt any difficulty himself, or not. If he has not felt it, I may say he will have to feel the difficulty in course of time, or his successor might have to feel it. Therefore it is time that he woke up to the situation and saw how this could be modified so that he might have nothing to do with the Military department, or with administering a department in which Military men are employed owing to some arrangement that existed years ago. I do think that the inclusion of Military men in the Civil establishment either in the lower grades or in the provincial cadres is likely to affect the interests of the civil services men. For this reason, the question of the employment of these Military men in the Civil department should be reconsidered, and I do want the hon. the Minister to examine whether these men cannot be kept in a separate cadre where they will be promoted amongst themselves. I do not know if he has carefully considered this question and the question whether their retention affects the promotion of regular men in the Civil establishment, and come to a proper understanding on these matters. If so, I should like to be enlightened by him."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I have pleasure in seconding this motion, and I may point out the undesirability of the Civil department getting themselves entangled with the Military department in the matter of appointment of these military assistant surgeons. Unless we now make an attempt to gradually

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get out of this entanglement, I am afraid this will make our position more and more complicated in course of time. So, I support this motion for the reasons given by my hon. Friend Mr. Harisarvottama Rao."

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Mr. President, Sir, whether owing to the denseness of my understanding or want of lucidity of the note supplied to us, I am not able really to make out anything on this demand, or to make up my mind in voting for this demand. In the first place, it is said that 'under a longstanding arrangement, this Government have been providing employment in the Civil Medical Department for 22 military assistant surgeons forming part of the war service of the Army in India.' I should like to know from the hon. the Minister whether this longstanding arrangement was posterior to the recommendations of the Lee Commission or anterior to that. If it is anterior to that, I want to know whether the arrangement ought not to be modified in accordance more with the recommendations of the Lee Commission than continuing under any previous arrangement entered into with the Government of India. Again, Sir, one of the recommendations of the Lee Commission seems to be—

'That contrary to the recommendation of the Verney-Lovett Committee that the Indian Medical Service should be developed into a new "Indian Medical Corps" which should absorb the Royal Army Medical Corps in India, the medical needs of both the British and Indian Armies in India should be provided for in future, by the Royal Army Medical Corps (India) which should absorb the Indian Medical Service.'

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"I should like to know whether this has got any bearing upon the number of military men who have got to be absorbed in the employ of the Local Government. Further, it is said that these assistant surgeons were under military service, that their pay has been revised by the Secretary of State for India and that the Local Government have stated that they have no objection to this revision. If the Local Government's advice is not a mere friendly advice without any responsibility for sharing a portion of the expenditure caused by this revision of pay, I should like to know why the Local Government have acceded to the request of the Secretary of State in the matter of the revision of their pay. Granting that so far as persons employed in the Military department are concerned the revised scale of pay is unobjectionable, is there any necessity that on that account persons who are employed in the civil service also should get this revised pay? Could not the men employed in the civil service be treated on different lines than those employed in the Military department? It is said that this did not entail on the Government any additional expenditure from provincial funds. If it does not entail any additional expenditure, how is it that the hon. Minister now comes forward with a supplementary demand? Apparently he wants additional money in order to meet the extra responsibility that has been thrown on him by the revision of the pay of these gentlemen. These are some of the doubts which arise in my mind on reading the explanatory note furnished to us. I should like the hon. Minister to explain these apparent inconsistencies."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I shall first deal with the question of entanglement to which Mr. Saldanha referred. I really do not know what the entanglement is in this matter, and I am at a loss to comprehend what the Lee Commission's recommendations referred to by the hon. Member from the city have to do with this matter. Hon. Members of the House know that there are two services, which have nothing

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to do with the Indian Medical Service and the Indian Medical Department. These two are entirely different. One is recruited from persons who are trained in the colleges in India and is a purely Indian service. It is not filled by any competitive examination held either in India or in England. It has nothing whatever to do with the Lee Commission recommendations. Lee Commission recommendations have bearing on the Indian Medical Service and not on the Indian Medical Department which is a separate thing from the Indian Medical Service. (Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti : 'Then what is the Madras Medical Service?') Under the Lee Commission recommendations and the final orders of the Secretary of State for India, the number of Indian Medical Officers for this province has been reduced from 50 to 29 recently. That is the number we are bound to maintain according to the Lee Commission recommendations. But we are dealing with a new thing. We are not obliged to maintain Indian Medical Department men in the Madras Medical Department. But hon. Members will remember that the Indian Military Service men are paid for by the tax-payer. For the purpose of cutting down the military expenditure, various provincial Governments said that they would employ some of the military assistant surgeons in the Civil Service. Now if all the Governments say that they do not want these people in the Civil Medical Service the Military department are bound to take them back sooner or later, but that will only increase the expenditure on the maintenance of the Military department. So that by a sort of arrangement between the Military department and the various provincial Governments some of the military assistant surgeons in the Military department have been taken over by the provincial Governments for the Civil Medical department. Till now the number in this province has been 22 and the question whether the same number should remain or should be reduced is under the consideration of the Madras Government for about one year and correspondence is going on with the concerned authorities. There is really no extra expenditure involved. Till now by having the service of these military men, the Madras Government were making a profit. By a comparison of the scales of pay given at page 8 of the notes you will see that these military assistant surgeons in our service were being paid less than what is being paid to the men in the provincial service. The pay of the men in the provincial service is higher than that of the men in the military medical service. This disparity was brought to our notice long ago and the Secretary of State decided to revise their pay. But I may say that even this revised scale is less than what we pay to our own provincial service officers. That is why it is said that eventually there will be no extra expenditure. These people will cost us less than our own provincial service officers.

"Mr. Harisarvottama Rao asked if there is any question of clash of interests between these people and the provincial service men as regards the terms of employment and all that. A reference to the Medical List will show that these men are kept on a separate cadre. They do not compete for promotion with the provincial men. Their pay is according to a time-scale and if they obtain commissioned rank before they become civil surgeons, they go back and the Government of India are bound to take them back. So that there is absolutely no clash of interests between our provincial medical service men and the Indian Medical Department people who are in our service. Nobody suffers. On the other hand, I may inform hon. Members who look forward to more power to provincial Governments and who wish to

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have the military under their own control, should welcome this practice. These 22 people of the medical department have been under the civil control of Madras Government. They have absolutely given no trouble. They are perfectly amenable to discipline under the civil authorities in Madras. If hon. Members of this House look forward to a time when they will have the military under their control, they should welcome this practice and try to get more military people under the control of the provincial Government. As I said the question as to what number we should retain is under correspondence with the authorities concerned. But so long as they are in our service, we are bound to pay them this increased salary from 1929 onwards as agreed to by us."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

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

III

NEW MEMBER.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" As the Council is not likely to continue the sitting after lunch, the new Member will take the oath now."

Rao Bahadur K. KRISHNASWAMI NAYUDU then made the prescribed affirmation of allegiance to the Crown and took his seat.

II—cont.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1930-31—cont

GRANT XXVIII—FISHERIES.

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

' That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 4,200 under Grant XXVIII—Fisheries.'

" This provides for the appointment of an assistant biologist in the Fisheries department. The chief recommendation of the Fisheries Committee was that the research section should be strengthened in all possible ways and one item of research was the appointment of an assistant biologist. As explained in the note, if the work of the trawler is to be of any use, an assistant biologist should work on the vessel till the middle of March 1932. If maximum advantage is to be taken of the work of the trawler, it is necessary that the proposed appointment should be made as early as possible. I hope the Council will sanction this appointment by making the grant."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Sir, I move—

' That the allotment of Rs. 4,200 be reduced by Rs. 100.'

" I have a strange suspicion that this is a grant which should have been included in the budget. It has become a fashion with the Members on the Treasury Bench to spring on us supplementary demands for quite ordinary things."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Does not the hon. Member think that this is an opportunity to discuss this item in more detail than during the budget debate?"

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I know this is an opportunity given to us to discuss it in more detail, but I should like to question the business aspect of it. I do not know, Sir, whether the Government could not be more alert and whether they could not have made up their mind earlier. At page 11 of the explanatory note we are told that though the Director of Fisheries sent in his proposals relating to this subject in August 1929, it has not been possible till now to decide what minimum scientific staff would be needed to make a beginning. I wonder why it took our Government such a long time to make up their mind to make a beginning in regard to this matter. We are told, Sir, that very great developments are in store for us in the Fisheries department. We are also told that there would be research both for inland fisheries and marine fisheries and therefore we are asked to vote a small sum to-day for an assistant biologist to work on the trawler and also to supervise the work at Calicut and Krusadai island. There is a saying in Telugu కొండపై ఎంకపట్టెట్లు. The English rendering of it will be something like digging a mountain to catch just a rat. When we look forward to a big future for the Fisheries department, the thing dwindles into the appointment of an assistant biologist."

" The Director sent his proposals even in August 1929, and it has taken 1 p.m. a long time for the Government to come to a decision on this matter. There seems to be something wrong somewhere. This beginning appears to be an eye-wash, so that this House may think that the recommendations of the Fisheries Committee are being given effect to. If effect is to be given to the report of the Fisheries Committee, all their recommendations should be given effect to. How the experiment they are now making will fit in with the other recommendations is not clear to a layman like me. I do not know whether it is clear to the hon. Minister. Unless the hon. Minister puts forward a complete constructive programme, I do not think that tinkering here and tinkering there will do."

" In my district, there is a fish pond; people there are against it because irrigation suffers. In a district where there is very little facility for irrigation the question whether a fish pond is a necessity in the interests of that district has to be considered fully. The scheme contemplated here is to fill every pond with fish and make fish available as food; the question whether the irrigation of the district will not suffer and is not more important has to be carefully considered. Before that is done, we should not take the advice of a mere expert in the matter. Though I am not prepared to oppose this motion, I should remind the hon. Minister that this is a very parsimonious way of dealing with the recommendations of the Fisheries Committee. Moreover this is a wrong way of dealing with the report of the Committee, because the hon. Minister is attending only to minute details before grasping the whole scheme laid down in the report."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, it is regrettable that the Government deal with the proposals of the Fisheries Committee in a piecemeal and tinkering fashion. The report of that Committee covers several grounds. The Government have taken up only this item of the schemes. The note is drawn up in a somewhat eloquent language. I want to know whether the Madras

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Government have investigated into the question of pisciculture. This question is, I think, an all-India one; this is not a provincial matter. I think this matter should be referred to the Government of India. Fishes are not confined to this Presidency alone. Sardines are found in this Presidency seas as well as in the seas of other provinces; they are not the monopoly of this Government. The whole question of the life of sardine, and other fishes, their wanderings, their migrations, have to be dealt with comprehensively. The appointment of one assistant officer to look after a very large area will not meet the requirements.

"Where is this beginning to end? You are appointing an assistant biologist. Where is the biologist? The report of the Fisheries Committee has, in view, a big prospect of undertaking big enterprises which will cost crores of rupees. The Government should take a comprehensive view of the report of the Committee and inform us how this proposal fits in with the whole project. If we are to begin, let us begin in a thorough fashion, and not in this tinkering fashion. I therefore oppose this grant altogether. The Government should take us more into their confidence. I wonder whether the hon. Minister has got any idea of what he is going to do. As I pointed out the other day, this department is a curse to the fishermen. The cost of fish-curing has increased; their industry is ruined. The Government have not considered that question. Instead of considering that point, they have come forward now with an additional expenditure. I think it will be foolish to start this small adventure which promises only to be a beginning of a big venture without any policy or programme."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Sir, I am sorry that hon. Members have not looked into the details of the Budget for the Fisheries department. Three items have been proposed to be taken up during the year 1930-31; one is the establishment of a fresh water farm at Chetput to improve the inland fishery, the other is the appointment of a Pisciculturist to undertake propaganda for rural pisciculture. The third is the appointment of an Assistant Biologist. The question regarding Marine Biological Station at Madras has to be further examined. The matter now before the House is urgent as will be seen from page 12 of the explanatory memorandum. The trawler has returned recently from Bombay fully equipped for the conduct of survey of fishing grounds and she will, for the present, be employed on this work till the middle of March 1932. If maximum advantage is to be taken of the work of the trawler, it is necessary that the proposed Assistant Biologist should be appointed as early as possible. It is for this purpose that this supplementary demand is moved. With regard to inland fisheries, there is already a proposal to have a Biological Station at Madras. We hope that this will be taken up the next year."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,200 by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that 'the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 4,200 under Grant XXVIII—Fisheries'."

The motion was adopted and the grant was made.

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GRANT XXXI—CIVIL WORKS.

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move 'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 76,500 under grant XXXI—Civil Works'."

"This provides for—

	RS.
(a) Extension of a room in the Queen Mary's College, Madras, so as to provide for the opening of classes in Indian music for the B.A. course. (This has just now been sanctioned.)	1,500
(b) Acquisition of the 'Retreat' for the location of the Juvenile Court and Remand Home for the City of Madras	29,500
(c) Construction of a practical class room for the Weaving section of the Textile Institute	45,500

"With regard to item (a), this Council sanctioned this morning provision for the opening of classes in Indian music. For this we require the extension of a room in the Queen Mary's College.

"With regard to the acquisition of the 'Retreat', the Inspector-General of Prisons has recommended that this building may be acquired by Government for the location of the remand home and hence this supplementary demand.

"With regard to item (c), namely, the construction of a practical class room for the Weaving section, we are now having the Weaving section in a rented building, which is about two miles from the Old Leather Trades Institute. As it is found difficult for the Superintendent to go to the place very often, as also for the students in the hot sun, we want to have a permanent building for the purpose. The demand could not be got at an earlier date, because the question of having a temporary or a permanent accommodation was not then settled. Now, as it has been decided that a permanent building would be more suitable and as the proposal could not be placed before the Finance Committee before the date of the presentation of the budget, it has to be brought forward as a supplementary demand."

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

GRANT XXXVII—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move 'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 15,000 under Grant XXXVII—Loans and Advances by Provincial Government'."

"Sir, this provides for a loan for the Central Land Mortgage Bank. The reason for the demand has already been explained in the explanatory note submitted to hon. Members. The Government have already given a guarantee when the Central Land Mortgage Bank was started in Madras. As it is, they find it very difficult to run the institution for want of sufficient establishment and they have no money on hand to meet the requirements for

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starting the bank. So, they have applied to Government for a subsidy and Government was prepared only to grant a loan to the institution. Hence this demand."

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

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have to inform the House that the following message dated to-day has been received from His Excellency the Governor:—

'In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 72-B of the Government of India Act, I, George Frederick Stanley, Governor of Madras, do hereby prorogue the session of the Madras Legislative Council at the conclusion of its business on the 1st April 1930.'

IV

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

Report* on the water-supply in the Chidambaram Municipality (with reference to question No. 1345 answered on the 28th January 1930).

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

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1709 asked by Mr. P. Siva Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st April 1930, page 857 supra.]

Statement.

Bellary district.

Taluk.	Number of villages.	Amount.		Faslis to which the amounts relate.
		Suspended	Remitted.	
Land revenue—		RS.	RS.	
Rayadrog	24	..	32,953	1336 (arrears).
Bellary and Sirugappa ..	28	..	30,346	1336 ..
Do.	84	*1,31,082	..	1338 ..
Alur	2	† 11,681	..	1339 (current).
Loans—				
Bellary	All villages. 46	* 4,78,071	..	1339 ..
Sirugappa				

* Collection postponed to fasli 1340.

† Postponed to fasli 1340.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1711 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st April 1930, page 857 *supra*.]

Statement showing the number of revenue and criminal cases filed in the Courts of the Revenue Divisional Officers of Coondapoor, Puttur and Mangalore, during the years 1924 to 1929.

Court of the Revenue Divisional Officer.	Revenue cases.						Criminal cases.					
	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Coondipoor	809	502	402	316	303	236	112	148	149	138	111	142
Puttur	273	215	124	118	119	179	164	173	231	198	234	252
Mangalore	544	291	215	208	218	156	228	219	194	232	217	231
Total	1,626	1,008	741	642	640	571	494	540	574	568	562	625

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1748 asked by Mr. K. V. Suryanarayana Ayyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st April 1930, page 877 supra.]

List.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Kunduchira project ... | Abandoned in 1920 as impossible from a financial point of view. A modified scheme was also considered and dropped in 1928 as it would not result in any appreciable increase of revenue. |
| Kilakancheri project ... | Abandoned in 1925 on financial and administrative grounds. Return very poor and local people indifferent. |
| Vandithodu scheme ... | Abandoned in 1921 on financial grounds. There are also legal difficulties. |
| Annakara irrigation scheme. | Abandoned in 1921 on engineering and financial grounds. |
| Malampuzha project ... | Postponed in 1926 till the requirements of the Ceded districts are attended to: cost very high and scheme unproductive. |
| Meengarai Reservoir project. | Two alternative schemes costing Rs. 10 lakhs and Rs. 13 lakhs were proposed. In view of the unremunerative character of the scheme the further investigation of the scheme was abandoned in 1929. |

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1751 asked by Rao Sahib L. O. Guruswami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st April 1930, page 879 supra.]

Statement.

Department.	Number of peons detailed for duty for office sections.
Finance Department	7
Local Self-Government Department	6
Law Department	5
Public Works and Labour Department	5
Revenue Department	5
Chief Secretariat	4
Development Department	4*

* Includes two messenger peons.

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APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 1766 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st April 1930, page 891 supra.]

Statement showing the different scales of diet for European and Indian patients in Government hospitals.

Ordinary diet for Indian patients.

Nucleus diet— Sugar, 1 oz. Bread, 4 oz. Butter, 1 oz. or ghee, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or fish oil, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Coffee, 2 pints. Firewood, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Rice, 1 lb. Buttermilk, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint. Curry powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Tamarind $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Gingelly oil, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Plantain, 1. Pepper water, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	No. II diet— <i>cont.</i> Dhall, $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Country vegetables, 4 oz.
No. I diet— Nucleus diet. Mutton, 4 oz. Potatoes, 4 oz.	No. III diet— Nucleus diet. Fish, 4 oz. Potatoes, 4 oz.
No. II diet— Nucleus diet.	No. IV diet— Nucleus diet. Dhall, 4 oz. Country vegetables, 4 oz.
	No. V diet— Nucleus diet. Eggs, 2. Dhall, 2 oz. Potatoes, 2 oz.
	No. VI diet— Nucleus diet. Dhall, 4 oz. Potatoes, 4 oz. Country vegetables, 4 oz.

Ordinary diet for European patients.

Nucleus diet— Milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint. Butter, 1 oz. Bread, 12 oz. Coffee, 2 pints. Firewood, 3 lb.	No. II diet— <i>cont.</i> Plantains, 2. Rice pudding, $\frac{1}{2}$.
No. I diet— Nucleus diet. Fried fish, 4 oz. Vegetables, 2 oz., and potatoes, 2 oz. Beef outlet, 4 oz. Plantains, 2. Sago pudding, $\frac{1}{2}$.	No. III diet— Nucleus diet. Beef minced, 4 oz. Potatoes, 2 oz., and vegetables, 2 oz. Table rice, 4 oz. Curried eggs, 2. Plantains, 2. Vermicelle pudding, $\frac{1}{2}$.
No. II diet— Nucleus diet. Eggs 2, porched with toast. Fried mutton, 4 oz. Vegetables, 2 oz., and potatoes, 2 oz.	No. IV diet— Nucleus diet. Fish, 4 oz. Mutton stew, 4 oz. Potatoes, 2 oz., and vegetables, 2 oz. Plantains, 2. Lime pudding, $\frac{1}{2}$.

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No. V diet— Nucleus diet. Beef or mutton grills, 4 oz. Vegetables, 2 oz. Table rice, 4 oz. Mutton curry, 4 oz. Plantains, 2. Custard pudding, $\frac{1}{2}$.	No. VI diet— <i>cont.</i> Fish curry, 4 oz. Table rice, 4 oz. Plantain fritters, 1.
No. VI diet— Nucleus diet. Irish stew, 4 oz. with vegetables and potatoes, 4 oz.	No. VII diet— Nucleus diet. Chicken grill, 1. Vegetables, 2 oz., and potatoes, 2 oz. Vegetables curry, 4 oz. Lime pudding, $\frac{1}{2}$. Table rice, 4 oz.

Special diets for Europeans and Indians for typhoid cases.

Milk, 3 pints and whey, $2\frac{1}{2}$ pints.
Limes 6, for preparing whey.
Albumin water, 2 pints (6 eggs required).
Sugar, 3 oz.

For improving dysentery and fever cases.

Milk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ pints.
Chicken broth, 10 oz.

NOTE.—Medical officers have discretion to vary the nature and composition of the diets subject to the proviso that the substitute diets so prescribed are not below the standard calorific value and do not cost more than the corresponding diet according to the above scale.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1770 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st April 1930, page 894 supra.]

Age periods.	Attacks.			Deaths.		
	Total.	Vaccinated.	Not vaccinated.	Total.	Vaccinated.	Not vaccinated.
Under one year ..	14	5	9	6	3	3
1-6 ..	39	12	27	16	6	10
6-12 ..	52	18	34	8	..	8
12 and upwards ..	246	176	70	30	14	16
Total ..	361	211	140	60	23	37

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APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1776 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st April 1930, page 899 supra.]

A list of the more important forest trees and forest produce available in this Presidency that can be used for industrial purposes is given below under two headings—Timber and Minor forest produce.

(a) Timber.

	Telugu.	Tamil.
Acacia arabica	Nalla Tumma	Karuvelam.
Aerocarpus fraxinifolius		Malaikonnai.
Adina cordifolia	Rudraganappa	Manjakadambi.
Albizia lebbek	Dirisana	Velvagai.
Albizia odoratissima	Chinduga	Karuvagai.
Alstonia scholaris		Vellanagai.
Anogeissus latifolia	Chirimanu	Ayini.
Artocarpus hirsuta		Pilavoo.
Artocarpus integrifolia		
Bischofia Javanica		
Bombax Malabaricum		
Calophyllum tomentosum		Tun.
Cedrela toona		
Cullenia excelsa		
Dalbergia latifolia	Ittegi	Itti.
Dichopsis elliptica		Panchotipala.
Dillenia Indica		Vazhapunna.
Dillenia pentagyna		
Diospyros Melanoxylon		
Diospyros species		
Dysoxylum Malabaricum		
Eugenia Gardneri		
Hardwickia binata	Yepi	Acha or Karacha.
Hardwickia pinnata		
Hopea parviflora		Venteku.
Lagerstroemia lanceolata		
Mangifera Indica		Nanjai.
Mesua ferrea		Sandanam.
Santalum album		Vengai.
Pterocarpus marsupium		
Pterocarpus santalinum		
Tectona grandis	Teka	Teku.
Terminalia belerica		Tani.
Terminalia paniculata	Pulivi	Peykkadukko.
Terminalia tomentosa	Nallamaddi	Karumarudu.
Xylia species		

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Telugu.

Tamil.

(b) Minor forest produce.

Bamboo	...	...	...
Canes	...	...	...
Cassia auriculata (bark)	...	...	...
Cassia fistula (bark)	...	Rela	Konnai.
Hopea parviflora (bark)	...	...	...
Ventilago Madraspatana (bark)	...	...	...
Anogeissus latifolia (leaves)	...	Chirimanu	Vellanagu.
Carissa spinarum (leaves)	...	...	...
Memycelon edule (leaves)	...	...	...
Plumbago zeylanicum (leaves)	...	...	...
Acacia sundra (wood for catechu)	...	Sundra	Karungali.
Terminalia chebula (fruits) (myrabolams)	...	...	...
Terminalia pallida (fruits)	...	...	...
Terminalia belerica (fruits)	...	...	Tani.
Zizyphus xylopyra (fruits)	...	...	...
Vateria Indica (fruits)	...	Dhupa	...
Tamarind (fruits)	...	...	...
Sapindus emarginata (fruits)	...	...	...
Bassia latifolia (seeds)	...	...	...
Hydnocarpus weightinana (seeds)	...	...	...
Nux vomica (seeds)	...	...	...
Buchannania latifolia (seeds)	...	...	...
Pongamia glabra (pods)	...	Kanuga	Pondadi.
Acacia concinna (fruits)	...	...	...
Hardwickia binata (fibre)	...	...	...
Ivory	...	...	...
Horns (Deer and Sambhur)	...	...	...
Wax	...	...	...
Honey	...	...	...
Lichens	...	...	...
Boswellia serrata (resin)	...	...	...
Canarium strictum (dammar)	...	...	...
Lemon grass	...	...	...
Diospyros melanoxylon (leaves for beedies)	...	...	...
Lac	...	...	...
Acacia decurrens (wattle for tanning)	...	...	...
Divi Divi (Sriharikota)	...	...	...
Soapnuts (Sriharikota)	...	...	...
Gums	...	...	...
Butea frondosa (seed)	...	...	...
Sarasaparilla (medicinal roots)	...	...	...
Eta Reed	...	...	...

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APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1791 asked by Mr. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st April 1930, page 908 supra.]

List of candidates selected for appointment as Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

Name of the candidate.	Community to which the candidate belongs.
1. K. Sambandam, M.B.B.S. ...	Non-Brahman.
2. D. Nagarajan, L.M.S. ...	Brahman.
3. K. Ramaswami, L.M.S. ...	Do.
4. T. A. Achutha Rao ...	Non-Brahman.
5. N. P. Ramanujacharyulu ...	Brahman.
6. B. S. Sahasranaman ...	Do.
7. K. Srinivasa Rao ...	Do.
8. K. Ramamurthi ...	Do.
9. S. Vythianathan ...	Do.
10. S. Sengaliappan ...	Non-Brahman.
11. T. Joga Rao ...	Brahman (Oriya).
12. G. T. Gopalakrishna Nayudu ...	Depressed class.
13. T. V. Ramanathan ...	Brahman.
14. K. S. Ganesan ...	Do.
15. K. Periyannayakam Pillai ...	Non-Brahman.
16. G. Suryanarayana ...	Brahman.
17. K. S. Rangaswami ...	Do.
18. K. P. Chidambaram ...	Non-Brahman.
19. P. Ananda Rao ...	Indian Christian.
20. K. G. Ramabhadran ...	Depressed class.
21. M. Kunhi Krishna Nayar ...	Non-Brahman.
22. K. Varadarajan ...	Depressed class.
23. B. Ramachandran ...	Brahman.
24. P. K. Kumaran ...	Depressed class.
25. Dennis Anthony ...	Indian Christian.
26. P. Kunhambu ...	Depressed class.
27. Abdul Jabbar Sahib ...	Muhammadan.

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 1793 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st April 1930, page 910 supra.]

List of resolutions received by the Government protesting against the Mahanandi water-supply scheme.

Serial number and name of person or body.

1. Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao, M.L.C. (Mahanandi Conference, dated 10th December 1928). Meetings also held at Gopavaram, Timmapuram, Bollavaram, Tammadapalli, Bukkapuram and Mahadevapuram.
2. Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao, M.L.C. (Nandyal meeting—14th January 1929).

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Serial number and name of person or body.

3. Kurnool District Board, dated 28th February 1929.
4. Mr. N. Narayana Rao (Bellary public meeting, dated 23rd April 1929).
5. Mr. K. Nageswara Rao (Mahanandi Conference held on 9th March 1929).
6. The Lingayat Public of Bellary, dated 16th June 1929.
7. The Mahanandi Kshetra Samrakshana Sabha, dated 28th February 1930.

APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to question No. 1805 asked by Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st April 1930, page 916 supra.]

Rule 26 of the rules framed under section 44 (1) of the Madras Children Act, 1920.

Dietary.

26. (i) The boys should be classified into three sections according to the size—small, medium and big—and the scale of diet shall be as follows:—

	Small.	Medium.	Big.
Rice ...	18 ounces.	20 ounces.	22 ounces.
Garlic (Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) ...	30 grains.	30 grains.	30 grains.
Mutton (Thursdays and Sundays) ...	4 ounces.	4 ounces.	4 ounces.
Dried fish (Tuesdays) ...	2 "	2 "	2 "
Vegetable ...	4 "	4 "	4 "
Dholl (ordinary days) ...	4 "	4 "	4 "
Dholl (Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays) ...	3 "	3 "	3 "
Tamarind, gingelly oil, onions.	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Curry powder ...	$\frac{2}{4}$ "	$\frac{2}{4}$ "	$\frac{2}{4}$ "
Salt ...	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "
Jaggery ...	1 "	1 "	1 "

Notes.—(1) One drachm of curry powder per head on days on which mutton is given and one drachm of tamarind per head on days on which fish is given shall be issued.

(2) Half an ounce of gingelly oil and half an ounce of punnook, soap or soapnut shall be issued to each pupil for oil baths once a week.

(3) The minimum allowance of fuel for all classes of pupils is one pound per head per diem.

(4) Firewood for making curry powder shall be issued at the rate of one pound of firewood per pound of curry powder made.

Rice may be cut short by four ounces and ragi flour substituted for cakes in the morning (with jaggery) when ragi is available.

The Superintendent may make temporary alterations in the scale of diet in individual cases when considered necessary.

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26. (ii) The scale of diet for Anglo-Indian boys shall be as follows :—

	LB.	OZ.	DRS.	
Rice	0	3	0	per diem.
Dholl	0	4	0	per day except on Thursdays and Sundays when 4 oz. of mutton and 3 oz. of dholl to be issued.
Salt	0	0	12	per diem.
Tamarind	0	0	8	Do.
Onions	0	0	8	Do.
Gingelly oil	0	0	8	Do.
Curry powder	0	$\frac{3}{4}$	0	Do.
Bread	0	12	0	Do.
Sugar	0	1	8	Do.
Tea	0	0	8	Do.
Milk		$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.		Do.

NOTE.—One pound of firewood may be allowed per head per diem.

APPENDIX XI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1816 asked by Mr. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st April 1930, page 922 supra.]

Registration Department.

Year.	* Surplus of receipts over expenditure exclusive of pension.	Year.	* Surplus of receipts over expenditure exclusive of pension.
	RS.		RS.
1898-99	3,07,358	1914	8,83,990
1899-00	3,25,344	1915	9,00,962
1900-01	5,00,742	1916	11,08,759
1901	5,47,365	1917	10,16,251
1902	4,07,348	1918	9,83,612
1903	5,41,646	1919	15,24,179
1904	4,97,745	1920	10,26,219
1905	4,99,383	1921	5,40,640
1906	5,54,348	1922	12,03,433
1907	6,86,324	1923	11,79,092
1908	6,49,991	1924	12,15,549
1909	5,57,537	1925	12,04,849
1910	4,64,955	1926	11,33,438
1911	6,46,602	1927	11,85,335
1912	8,44,957	1928	4,73,613
1913	9,49,775		

* Compiled mainly from the triennial administration reports.

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APPENDIX XII.

[Vide Item IV—Paper laid on the table of the House at page 936 supra.]

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT (P.H.) DEPARTMENT.

COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

Water-supply in Chidambaram Municipality—Report placed on the Table of the Legislative Council.

With reference to the answer given to Question No. 1345 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1930, the following report is laid on the table :—

Legislative Council Question No. 1345 answered on the 28th January 1930.

Report of the Chairman, Municipal Council, Chidambaram, and statements referred to in that report.

HILTON BROWN,
Secretary to Government.

Copy of the letter from the Chairman, Municipal Council, Chidambaram, dated 20th February 1930, No. 257-M-30.

I have the honour to furnish the information called for as follows :—

(a) Yes. The samples of water were analysed by the sample-taker on 3rd January 1928. A copy of his report is sent herewith (Enclosure A).

(b) Yes. Samples were tested and copies of the sample taker's report are enclosed (Enclosure B).

(c) The information called for is sent herewith in the form of a tabular statement.

ENCLOSURES

A

Copy of report on the samples of water collected from Chidambaram Municipality on 3rd January 1928.

The raw water of the storage tank is heavily polluted. The filtered water samples from the Pumping station and the town distribution are all of very fair quality as judged by the results of the present examination.

T. N. S. RAGHAVACHARI,
For Director.

16th January 1928.

B

Report of the samples of water collected on 6th December 1928 from Chidambaram.

The raw water of the storage tank (the northern one was functioning and had not received canal water for over a week) is on this occasion of fair quality ; but is whitish and opaque.

The sample of filtered water from the head works is of good quality in every respect.

[1st April 1930]

The sample from a tap on the inlet to the service reservoir as well as the other samples from the town distribution show deterioration over the head works samples but can be still classed as fair.

Report on the samples of water collected from Chidambaram Municipality on 20th November 1929.

The raw water of the storage tank is of poor quality.

The samples of filtered water from the head works and from the town distribution are all of excellent quality as judged by the results of the present examination.

27th November 1929.

T. N. S. RAGHAVACHARI.

Statement showing the issues of charcoal, kerosene oil, etc.

Year and month.		Coal in		Kerosene oil, white.		Coconut oil in seers.		Cylinder oil in gallons.
		T. CWT.	LB.		GALLONS.			
1928.								
April	...	11	7 28	11 $\frac{1}{2}$		1		5 $\frac{1}{2}$
May	...	14	10 98	10 $\frac{1}{8}$		...		6 $\frac{1}{2}$
June	...	13	10 14	10		10		6 $\frac{3}{4}$
July	...	13	4 14	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		10		7 $\frac{1}{2}$
August	...	10	15 56	8 $\frac{1}{4}$		...		8 $\frac{1}{2}$
September...	...	10	7 56	7 $\frac{1}{4}$		...		6 $\frac{1}{2}$
October	...	11	9 28	8 $\frac{3}{4}$		2		5 $\frac{1}{2}$
November	...	10	12 0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$		6		5
December	...	11	6 14	7 $\frac{5}{8}$		2		5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1929.								
January	...	11	8 14	8		...		5 $\frac{1}{2}$
February	...	9	8 84	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		...		4 $\frac{1}{2}$
March	...	11	6 28	9 $\frac{1}{2}$		4		5 $\frac{1}{2}$
April	...	11	8 42	7 $\frac{1}{4}$		2		5
May	...	11	11 84	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		4		6
June	...	12	10 70	7 $\frac{1}{4}$		2		3 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	...	15	1 74	8 $\frac{3}{4}$		2		8 $\frac{1}{2}$
August	...	15	13 28	6 $\frac{1}{2}$		4 $\frac{1}{2}$		6

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