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4
PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL

FOURTH SESSION OF THE THIRD LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL

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PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Governor of Madras.

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

Members of the Executive Council.

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

I.—Provincial Subjects.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Police, including Railway Police and C.I.D. | 12. Government Houses, Staff and equipment of His Excellency the Governor. |
| 2. Regulation of betting and gambling. | 13. Stationery and Government Presses. |
| 3. Prevention of cruelty to animals. | 14. Elections for Indian and Provincial legislatures. |
| 4. Control of poisons. | 15. Industrial matters included under the following heads :— |
| 5. Control of vehicles. | (a) Factories. |
| 6. Control of dramatic performances and cinematographs. | (b) Settlement of labour disputes. |
| 7. Control of newspapers, books and printing presses. | (c) Boilers. |
| 8. Laccadives. | (d) Gas. |
| 9. European vagrancy. | (e) Smoke nuisances. |
| 10. European and Anglo-Indian education. | (f) Welfare of labour including depressed classes. |
| 11. Regulation of medical and other professional qualifications and standards. | 16. Criminal tribes. |

II.—Central Subjects.

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

2. The hon. Sir THOMAS MOIR, * K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Finance Member. Took his seat on 27th April 1925 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

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

II.—Central Subjects.

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

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

I.—Provincial Subjects.

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

II.—Central Subjects.

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

* The hon. Sir THOMAS MOIR vacated office on the forenoon of the 19th March 1930 and the hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., took his seat on the forenoon of 19th March 1930, and is in charge of the same subjects as were in the portfolio of the former.

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

I.—Provincial Subjects.

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

II.—Central Subjects.

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

Ministers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President.

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

Deputy President.

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI.

Panel of Chairmen

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA.

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR.

Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU.

Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur.

Secretary to the Council.

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

Assistant Secretary to the Council.

M.R.Ry. D. K. VENKATARAGHAVA VARMA GARU, B.A., B.L.

„ D. DHYRIANATHAN AVARGAL, B.A., B.L. (*Acting*).

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
34. Hilton Brown, I.O.S. ...	NOMINATED.
35. James, F. E. ...	Madras Planters—Planting.
36. John, V. Ch. ...	Northern Districts (Indian Christian).
37. Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
38. Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	East Coast, Muhammadan Rural.
39. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Madura and Trichinopoly cum Srirangam, Muhammadan Urban.
40. Koti Reddi, K. ...	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
41. Krishnan, K. ...	NOMINATED.
42. Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.	EX OFFICIO.
43. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Diwan Bahadur Alladi.	NOMINATED.
44. Krishnaswami Nayakar, K. V.	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.
45. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri (Raja Velugoti Sarvagnya Kumara Krishnayachendra Bahadur Varu).	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
46. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Tinnevely, N.-M. Rural.
47. Kuppuswami, J. ...	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
48. Lakshmana Reddi, G. ...	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
49. Leach, I.C.S., A. G. ...	NOMINATED.
50. Leech, A. J. ...	European.
51. Luker, A. T. ...	Madras Trades Association.
52. Maharaja of Jeypore (Maharaja Sri Ramachandra Deo).	NOMINATED.
53. Maharaja of Pithapuram, C.B.E. (Maharaja Sahib Meharbanidostan Sri Maharaja Ravu Venkata Kumara Mahipathi Surya Rao Bahadur).	Northern Landholders, II.
54. Maharaja of Venkatagiri, K.C.I.E., Capt. Sir the (Raja Velugoti Sri Govinda Krishna Yachendurulavaru).	North Central Landholders.
55. Mahmud Sehamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur	South Kanara, Muhammadan Rural.
56. Mallayya, B. S. ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
57. Manikkavelu Nayakar, M. A. ...	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
58. Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.	Madura cum Trichinopoly, Muhammadan Rural.
59. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib T. M.	Malabar, Muhammadan Rural.
60. Moir, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Thomas (up to the forenoon of 19th March 1930).	EX OFFICIO.
61. Muniswami Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur B.	Chittoor, N.-M. Rural.

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

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
96. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
97. Sarabha Reddi, K. ...	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
98. Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R. (Minister).	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.
99. Shetty, A. B. ...	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
100. Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
101. Siva Raj, N. ...	NOMINATED.
102. Siva Rao, P. ...	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
103. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, K. S.	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
104. Soundarapandian, W. P. A. ...	NOMINATED.
105. Srinivasa Ayyangar, T. C. ...	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.
106. Srinivasa Rao, Nagar ...	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
107. Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R. ...	NOMINATED.
Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., the hon. Mr. H. G.	EX OFFICIO (took charge on 19th March 1930).
108. Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P. (Zamindar of Kumaramangalam) (Minister).	South Central Landholders.
109. Subrahmanya Moopanar, S. ...	NOMINATED.
110. Subrahmanya Pillai, Chavadi K.	Tinnevely cum Palamcottah, N.-M. Urban.
111. Suryanarayana Ayyar, K. V. ...	Malabar, N.-M. Rural.
112. Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib Syed.	Tanjore, Muhammadan Rural.
113. Thomas, Daniel ...	Ramnad cum Tinnevely, Indian Christian.
114. Tulasiram, L. K. ...	Madura City, N.-M. Urban.
115. Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K. ...	Malabar, Muhammadan.
116. Usman Sahib Bahadur, Kt., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.	EX OFFICIO.
117. Vanavudaiya Goundar, S. V. ...	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
118. Venkatapati Raju, P. C. ...	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.
119. Venkatarama Ayyar, K. R. ...	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
120. Venkataramayya Nayudu, B.A., M.L., Rao Sahib Badeti.	West Godavari, N.-M. Rural.
121. Venkatarangam Nayudu, C. ...	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
122. Venkiah, S. ...	NOMINATED.
123. Watson, I.C.S., H. A. ...	NOMINATED.
124. Wood, C. E. ...	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
125. Zamindar of Mirzapuram (Mirzapuram Raja Garu alias Venkataramayya Appa Rao Bahadur Garu).	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
126. Zamindar of Seithur (Vadamalai Tiruvannatha Sevuga Pandiya Tevar Avargal).	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
127. Zamindar of Singampatti (T. N. Sivasubramaniya Tevar Thirthapathi).	Southern Landholders.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
128. <i>Vacant</i>	East Godavari, N.-M. Rural.
129. <i>Vacant</i>	Do.
130. <i>Vacant</i>	Coconada, N.-M. Urban.
131. <i>Vacant</i>	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
132. <i>Vacant</i>	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.

SPECIAL MEMBERS.

133. Cunningham, C. B.	NOMINATED for the Bill to suppress Brothels and Immoral Traffic and for the Bill further to amend the Madras City Police Act, 1888.
134. Sankaran Unni, E.	NOMINATED for the consideration of the Malabar Tenancy Bill.
135. Achutan, A.	Do.
136. Rutherford, C.I.E., I.C.S., T. G.	NOMINATED for the consideration of the Bills to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act and the Madras Local Boards Act.
137. Govindan Nayar, C.	NOMINATED for the consideration of the Bills to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act and the Bill to amend the Madras Town-Planning Act and the Bill to further amend the Andhra University Act.
138. Dann, R.	NOMINATED to consider the Bill to amend the Madras Town-Planning Act.
139. Ramalinga Reddi, C.	NOMINATED to consider the Bill to further amend the Andhra University Act.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF
MADRAS.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

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

VOLUME LII

Tuesday, the 18th 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.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.
Seturatham Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Abdul Razaq Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
Apparu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.
Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar, Mr. M.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.
Bhoosayya, 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.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.
Foulkes, Mr. B.
Gangadhar Siva, Mr. M. V.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Rao Sahib P. J.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
Gray, C.B.E., I.C.S., Mr. J.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.
Hilton Brown, I.C.S., Mr.
James, Mr. F. E.
John, Mr. V. Ch.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.
Leach, I.C.S., Mr. A. G.
Leech, Mr. A. J.
Luker, Mr. A. T.
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.

Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Muniswami Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur B.
Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara alias Kumaran Raman.
Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.)
Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Nanjappa 'Bahadur', Subadar-Major S. A.
Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Raja of Kallikota.
Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
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.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Soundara Pandian, Mr. W. P. A.
Srinivasa Rao, Mr. Nagar.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Subrahmanya Mooppanar, Mr. B.
Suryanarayana Ayyar, Mr. K. V.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib Syed.
Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Venkataramayya Nayudu, Rao Sahib Badeti.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Wood, Mr. C. H.
Zamindar of Seithur.
Zamindar of Singampatti.

[18th March 1930]

I
NEW MEMBERS.

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

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI.
Mr. K. V. SURYANARAYANA AYYAR.
Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB.
Mr. A. T. LUKER.

II
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Factories

Alleged grievances of women workers in Harvey Mills, Tuticorin.

* 1546 Q.—Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints that the women workers of the Harvey Mills in Tuticorin are not allowed to go out during the working hours to nurse their babies; and

(b) if the answer to (a) be in the affirmative whether he will be pleased to take immediate steps to remedy those unsatisfactory state of affairs?

A.—(a) No.
(b) Does not arise.

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—“Sir, in answer to my question the Government say ‘No’. Will the Government be pleased to call for the correct information?”

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“Will the Government be pleased to make the necessary enquiries?”

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“Will the Government be pleased to compel the authorities of the Harvey Mills to have baby homes to take care of the children while the mothers are at work?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“After getting the information I shall consider what should be done.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“May I know whether the Government have not received a report from the Factory Inspector as regards this matter?”

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

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“Will they call for it please?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I shall consider the suggestion.”

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Government Press

Use of Basel Mission types for Kanarese publications.

* 1547 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) from which place the Government Press gets the Kanarese types used for their publications such as the *South Kanara District Gazette* and Kanarese translations of Bills and Acts; and

(b) whether the Government propose to replace these old types by the more elegant types of the Basel Mission pattern?

A.—(a) They were cast at the Government Press, Madras.
(b) No.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“Will the Government consider the question of replacing the present types by the more elegant types of the Basel Mission pattern?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“It is not a matter for Government. If the Superintendent thinks so, he can apply to Government.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“May I enquire if the Government finds that the types produced by the press are superior to the types of the Basel Mission patterns?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“That is asking for opinion.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“Is it a fact that Government are not taking steps to improve the types?”

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

Civil Justice

Number of pending appeals in the High Court.

* 1548 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of first appeals three or more years old pending disposal at present in the High Court;

(b) the number of second appeals of similar duration awaiting disposal;

(c) whether the hon. the Judges of the High Court have made any suggestions for clearing the arrears preventing undue delay in the disposal of their work in future; and

(d) what steps the Government propose to take in the matter?

A.—(a) 498.
(b) 1,014 which includes 569 cases of twelve batches.
(c) Yes.
(d) The matter is under consideration.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“May I know if any suggestion was made by the Judges of the High Court regarding the clearing of the arrears?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“The suggestion of the High Court is that the City Civil Court should be invested with insolvency jurisdiction up to Rs. 2,500 and also that the pecuniary

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jurisdiction of the City Civil Court should be enhanced to Rs. 5,000, so that relief may be given to the High Court Judges and High Court Judges may devote more time to the disposal of the ordinary appeals."

Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR :—"In addition to this have the High Court suggested that there should be an increase in the number of Judges?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"The High Court has not made any such suggestion."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"Have the Government suggested it?"

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

Electricity

Installation of a paper and pulp plant at Papanasam.

*1549 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : With reference to question No. 380, dated 13th August 1929, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether any decision has been arrived at about the installation of a paper and pulp plant to utilize the reed in Papanasam and, if not, why not?

A.—No decision has yet been arrived at. The question is still under consideration.

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"With reference to the latter part of the answer, may I know how long the matter has been under consideration?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"As a matter of fact the Government have no idea whatsoever of instituting such a plant; the offer has come from a private party and negotiations are going on between the private party and the Government."

Forests

Forest policy of the Government.

*1550 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to question No. 804 answered on 8th October 1929, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state what orders have been passed on the report of the Chief Conservator of Forests on the questionnaire regarding the forest policy of Government?

A.—No orders have yet been passed.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"In view of the fact that the answer was sent by the Government on 25th February 1930, may I know whether since then Government have arrived at some conclusion and passed orders on this subject?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"The Government have considered the question and arrived at a conclusion on certain points and on certain other points they have not arrived at any conclusion."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I know when the Government will pass orders on all the points?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Immediately after the sitting of this Council is over at the earliest possible time."

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know from the hon. the Law Member when approximately the report was received by the Government?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Some months ago."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know if the Government can pass final orders within a measurable distance of time, say a month?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I suppose so."

Reservation of forests in North and South Mangalore divisions.

*1551 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the total extent of the reserved forests in the North Mangalore and South Mangalore divisions;

(b) the income, expenditure and surplus profit, if any, in both these divisions during each of the last five years; and

(c) the reasons for which the Government propose to reserve further lands in South Kanara?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to Annual Form No. 25 appended to the Administration Report of the Forest Department for the year 1928-29 which contains information regarding the area of the reserved forests and to Annual Form No. 42 appended to the Annual Administration Reports of the department for the respective years (Form No. 43 for 1924-25 and Form No. 43 for 1925-26 and 1926-27) which gives the income and expenditure in the divisions. The reports have been placed at the disposal of the press.

(c) It is presumed that the hon. Member refers to the lands proposed to be reserved in the Kasaragod taluk (vide answer given to question No. 1251 of Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur on 24th January 1930). The areas are proposed to be reserved under the Forest Act with a view to conserving the tree growth in the locality under the control of the Forest department.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"In regard to the lands proposed to be reserved in Kasaragod taluk, may I know whether Government have come to any decision in the matter?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"The Government have not decided that question at all."

Reduction of classified species in South Kanara forests.

*1552 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Chief Conservator has recommended that the number of classified species in the reserved forests in South Kanara should be reduced so as to give more facilities to people to remove green leaves for manure; and

(b) whether the Government have passed any orders in this matter?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes. The matter is under consideration.

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Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know what the Chief Conservator has recommended in regard to the reduction in classified species ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" He says that more facilities should be given to the ryots to take green manure leaves from these forests. "

Necessity for forest resettlement in South Kanara.

* 1553 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether all the plans prepared for reserves notified under section 16 of the Forest Act are in the possession of the Government and certified copies of such plans can be obtained by the owners of adjacent lands ;

(b) whether these plans have at any time been examined and found to be a correct description of the lands notified under section 16 ;

(c) whether these plans have been compared with the Government of India Survey maps and found to correspond exactly ; and

(d) whether the necessity for a forest resettlement in South Kanara had ever been examined by the Government and, if so, what conclusion was arrived at in the matter ?

A.—(a) No. The Forest settlement maps of reserved forests are kept in the custody of Collectors. Certified copies of these are not available.

(b) Yes, at the time of the Forest settlement.

(c) No information is available.

(d) No. There is no provision for Forest resettlement anywhere.

Jails

Sanitorium Jail for consumptive prisoners in Bellary.

* 1554 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the new sanitorium jail for consumptive prisoners has been completed and is in use in Bellary ; and

(b) if so, from what date ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) From the 23rd November 1929.

Admission of Mr. Annapurnayya into the special division.

* 1555 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : With reference to the answers to the supplementary questions to question No. 383, dated 13th August 1929, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Mr. Annapurnayya asked to be placed in the special division and was so placed then or afterwards and, if not, why not ; and

(b) whether when a Magistrate refuses to place a man of position and status in the special division the Government take any action or leave the matter entirely to the discretion of the Magistrate ?

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A.—(a) Annapurniah did not ask the magistrate that he should be placed in the special division. He was not placed in the special division.

(b) Magistrates are not required to report to Government any case in which they refuse to place a prisoner in the special division. If any such case comes to the notice of Government they will consider it.

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Are the Government aware, Sir, that prisoners of the type of Mr. Annapurniah are not in the habit of asking favours from the magistrates ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Under the rules that were in force till now, in the first place, they must ask the magistrates and secondly it is only those who are sentenced to a term of simple imprisonment that can be given this privilege. Mr. Annapurniah was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment and he did not also ask for this privilege. "

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Does the hon. the Law Member think that Mr. Annapurniah's conviction as a rigorous imprisonment prisoner makes any difference in the status of life that he led before he was convicted ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" That is a matter more for my friend to know than myself. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know from the hon. the Law Member whether the Government has now the intention of asking the magistrates to report to them such cases as they consider to be political so that Government may consider whether rigorous imprisonment or simple imprisonment . . . "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is requested to confine his supplementary question to the question tabled, which is only regarding Mr. Annapurniah. "

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Was it not stated on a previous occasion that the placing of these prisoners under special division will depend on their status of life before conviction ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" On the status of life before conviction and also on the nature of the imprisonment. "

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know the new rules which direct the classification of prisoners ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The new rules are rather long and elaborate. They say that the presiding judge should first come to a decision and that conclusion should be forwarded to the Local Government who have the option of reviewing it. "

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I take it that the hon. the Law Member is taking up the question of classification presently ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It is not possible now to consider this case of Mr. Annapurniah because it was disposed of several months ago. "

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Has the Government examined the case carefully ? "

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"He was convicted of a serious offence."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Does the nature of the imprisonment weigh in the case of the European prisoners according to the new rules?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"There is no distinction at all in the new rules between European and Indian prisoners in any respect."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Were any attempts made to know the status of Mr. Annapurniah before his conviction?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"There was no attempt made because there was no necessity to do so."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"May I take it, Sir, that people who are sentenced to rigorous imprisonment can never be placed under special division?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"That is certainly not what I said."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I enquire whether these rules have been published?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"They have been published?"

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know whether the fact that the Government holds that Mr. Annapurniah's opinions were verging on advocacy of violence is sufficient to deny him the special division? In view of the status of the prisoner, should he not be classed under the special division?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"It is wrong to think that the classification is made with reference to the status. It is with reference to both the status and the nature of the offence."

Auction for the supply of wool to Bellary Central Jail.

* 1556 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the information said to have been called for in answer to question No. 1432, dated 31st January 1930, about the auction for the supply of wool to Bellary Central Jail has been received and, if so, what the answer to the question is?

A.—Yes; the final answer^a to question No. 1432 is appended.

Marine

Administration of Port and Marine funds.

* 1557 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) under what statutory authority the several Port and Marine funds covered by G.O. No. 604, Finance (Marine), dated 18th November 1929, are collected and administered;

(b) what fund they constitute (local fund or otherwise);

(c) by whom the expenditure is sanctioned and under what authority and

(d) by whom their accounts are audited?

^a Printed as Appendix I on pages 89—90 infra.

[18th March 1930]

A.—(a) Of the funds mentioned in G.O. No. 604, Finance (Marine), dated 18th November 1929, the Madras Coast Lights Fund is not now in existence. The authority for the collection and administration of the other funds is as follows :—

(1) The Minor Ports Fund, the The Indian Ports Act, Cochin Port Fund and 1908 (XV. of 1908). the Pilotage Funds at Cochin, Mangalore and Pamban and Kilakarai.

(2) The 'Landing and Ship- The Madras Outports ping Funds. Landing and Shipping Fees Act, 1885 (I of 1885).

(3) Lightkeepers' Recreation Executive orders of and Benefit Fund. Government.

(b) Excluded Local Funds.

(c) The funds are administered by Government. Expenditure is sanctioned by Government and by subordinate authorities to the extent to which powers are delegated to them.

(d) Works expenditure incurred by the Cochin Harbour division is audited by the Accountant-General. All other accounts are audited by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I enquire, Sir, whether there is a proposal before the Government to bring in a Bill to merge all these funds into one under one administration?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"There is a proposal to bring forward a new legislation. I am not at present in a position to state what the contents of the Bill are."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Is it not a fact that this Bill is proposed by the Government itself?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"If the hon. Member means whether the local Government have the power to bring forward such a legislation, the answer is, yes."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Then why is there so much delay?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"It has been sent to the Presidency Port Officer and he is naturally consulting his subordinates."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I enquire why these are excluded and not included?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Because they are under 'excluded' and not under 'included'."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"With regard to (c) may I know why the administration reports are not placed on the table?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"So far as I am aware I think they have been placed on the Editors' table. I am not certain; I want notice."

[18th March 1930]

Irrigation*Irrigation of lands under the Chembrampakkam and Red Hills tanks.*

* 1558 Q.—Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to (1) the Chembrampakkam tank (2) the Red Hills tank in the Chingleput district—

(a) the annual rainfall in the catchment area of the tank for the last 20 faslis;

(b) the registered wet ayacut during those faslis and the actual extent of wet cultivation during those faslis;

(c) the highest level of water in the tanks during those faslis;

(d) the number of faslis during which assessment on second crop was levied;

(e) whether it is a fact that the supply to the tanks was not proportionate to the registered rainfall due to the want of proper repairs to the supply channels; and

(f) if answer to clause (e) be in the affirmative the steps which the Government propose to take in the next revenue year for keeping the supply channels in proper repair?

A.—(a) to (e) Information has been called for.

(f) In May 1928 the Government approved an estimate for improvements to the head-sluice at Tamarapak anicut and to the upper supply channel from the anicut to the Sholavaram tank. The work has been completed at a cost of about Rs. 61,171. In September 1929 the Government approved another estimate amounting to Rs. 21,900 for widening the upper supply channel below Kattangal and for improvements to the surplus weirs and flush escape of the Kattangal and Boosikal, Madras Water-supply and Irrigation system and the work is in progress. Another estimate amounting to Rs. 71,430 for certain works for ensuring the safety of the Red Hills tank and minimizing leakage is under consideration.

No proposals are under consideration in connexion with the Chembrampakkam tank.

Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know when the information called for is likely to be received?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I cannot say. It was called for only a short time ago."

Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR:—"Are the Government in a position to say what are the net results of the improvements?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I cannot give any definite information."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know if the provision of Rs. 71,430 includes the provision for increasing the F.T.L. of tanks?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I cannot answer the question straight off."

[18th March 1930]

Execution of irrigation projects in Kollegal taluk.

* 1559 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government propose to put into execution in the near future any of the irrigation projects that have been investigated in order to ensure a better water-supply for irrigation in the Kollegal taluk?

A.—The following projects for irrigation of Kollegal taluk are under consideration:—

Uduthorahalla scheme.—Preliminary gaugings for three years were found necessary. The gaugings were commenced in April 1927.

Thattahalla scheme and Palayam tank scheme.—Estimates for the schemes are under scrutiny by the local officers.

The question of taking up these schemes for execution will be considered when the estimates are submitted to Government.

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"What has become of the estimates of the other projects in the Kollegal taluk?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"So far as the regulator for the Honnahalla project is concerned, the proposal to provide a regulator had to be given up."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"Am I to understand that these are the only two projects before the Government?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"A petition has been received with reference to the Honnahalla project, and that has been referred to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation for his remarks. There is also another project for the improvement of the Hampapuram tank and it is proposed to treat that as a famine work."

Replacement of the embankment at Raykutta.

* 1560 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to the answer given to my question No. 656 on 30th September 1929, regarding the replacement of the embankment at Raykutta will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the report called for on the above subject has been received;

(b) if so, what it is; and

(c) what action Government have taken thereon?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) It is reported that the local boards declined to repair the embankment and that no damage was caused by the floods of July 1929 to the paddy fields surrounding it.

(c) The Government have called for an estimate of the cost of repairing the embankment.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"With reference to the answer to clause (c), may I enquire when the Government called for an estimate?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I am sorry I cannot give the information without notice."

[18th March 1930]

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire whether Government have in view the undertaking of the repairs to the embankment ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" They have called for an estimate. The question will be considered on receipt of the estimate."

Land Revenue

Action taken on the report of the Economic Enquiry Committee.

* 1561 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have passed any orders on the report of the Economic Enquiry Committee; and

(b) whether the report of the Committee and the orders passed on it will be placed on the table of the House ?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The question is under consideration.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know whether Government may be expected to pass orders on the report of the Committee before the present budget session of the Council is over ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I don't think so, Sir."

Minor irrigation

Expenditure on minor irrigation works in Chingleput district.

* 1562 Q.—Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of minor irrigation works in the Chingleput district and the amounts spent by the Government during the last five faslis to keep them in good repair;

(b) the steps which have been taken by the Revenue authorities to enforce the customary kudimaramat; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the want of repairs to many of these irrigation works has rendered it precarious for even the first crop to be raised and properly harvested in the registered wet ayacut under these irrigation sources ?

A.—(a) A statement * giving the particulars is attached.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to Appendix II-A to paragraph 5 of Board's Standing Order 86, introduced by correction slip No. 171, dated 9th January 1928. The Government presume that the instructions are being followed in the district.

(c) The Government are not aware that the facts are as suggested.

Printed as Appendix II on page 90 infra.

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Provincial Gazetteers

Publication of B volumes of District Gazetteers.

* 1563 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many B volumes of the statistical portion of the gazetteers have so far been issued since 1926 and how many are still to be issued;

(b) how long it will still take for the issue of the remaining B volumes; and

(c) whether the entire temporary staff is still required for the above purpose ?

A.—(a) & (b) Statistical tables for all the 23 districts have been printed. B volumes for nine districts have been issued. Supplementary chapters of additions and alterations to A volumes for six more districts are ready and will be issued shortly. The work relating to the remaining eight districts is expected to be completed in about a year and a half.

(c) A reduced staff consisting of a personal assistant, two clerks and two peons has been retained. No further reduction is practicable at present.

Publication of A volumes of District Gazetteers.

* 1564 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether any A volume gazetteer has been issued so far, i.e., since the creation of the temporary staff in 1926 ?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member the reason why the Gazetteer has not been issued ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" Mr. J. J. Cotton was in charge of this work from July 1926 to June 1927, and he collected a considerable amount of material for the A volume of the Nellore district. The work has been now transferred to other officers. Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, who has been in charge of the work since December 1928, concentrated on the completion of the B volume; the A volume will be issued in course of time."

Public Service

Exemption to unpassed clerks in the High Court.

* 1565 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : With reference to answer to clause (b) of question No. 76, dated the 7th August 1929, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the orders passed by the Government on the list of unpassed permanent clerks and examiners recommended by the High Court for exemption ?

A.—The High Court was informed that, on account of the immediate and ultimate financial liability involved, it was not possible to grant wholesale exemption to all unpassed clerks, nor to confine the concession to the Judicial Department.

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Exemption to unpassed clerks in the High Court.

* 1565-A Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the High Court recommended that a certain number of unpassed clerks, examiners and others may be exempted from the operation of article 1 of the Public Service Notification so as to enable them to draw increments in the time-scale;

(b) if so, what were the grounds for such recommendation;

(c) what orders have been passed thereon; and

(d, if the orders are for negating the recommendation, what grounds led Government to do so?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Long service and satisfactory work similar to that of passed men.

(c) & (d) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 1565.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I enquire whether Government in passing orders considered the fact that even peons in the establishment are given the increments, while the unpassed clerks have been denied the increments although they are permanent?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I do not think we can take that into consideration."

Education*Appointment of the Headmaster, Government Muhammadan Training School, Bellary, as Warden of the Hostel.*

* 1566 Q.—Khan Sahib K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a Reading room and a Public Library have been opened by the Headmaster of the Government Muhammadan Training School, Bellary, and that the expenses of the said institutions are borne by the pupils of the Government Muhammadan Training School;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Headmaster has been appointed as the Warden of the Hostel attached to the Government Muhammadan Training School, Bellary; and

(c) if the answer be in the affirmative, what are the special reasons for his being the Warden in contravention of the Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction that Headmasters should not be Wardens of Hostels?

A.—(a) A reading room is maintained at the school. Its expenses are borne by the headmaster and the students.

(b) & (c) Ordinarily headmasters of training schools are *ex-officio* Wardens of the hostels attached to those schools, an assistant in the school being appointed as Deputy Warden and granted an allowance of Rs. 15 a month. In the case of the Government Training School for

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Muhammadans, Bellary, the headmaster has been permitted in accordance with the Hostel Rules to undertake the duties of the Deputy Warden also as no suitable assistant was reported to be available for the work.

Grants for the construction of buildings for the Madras Christian College at Tambaram.

* 1567 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what is the total grant that is proposed to be paid ultimately to the United Free Church Mission for the removal of the Madras Christian College to the Tambaram area;

(b) on what basis this sum is arrived at;

(c) whether it is a fact that over sixteen lakhs of rupees are to be paid to the mission and if so, whether the Government have satisfied themselves under the rules for grants-in-aid that a like sum has been subscribed by the mission authorities towards the building of the new college; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the sum of sixteen lakhs that the mission has promised to subscribe includes the sale-proceeds of the present Christian College buildings, towards the construction and equipments of which the Government have from time to time given the usual grants?

A.—(a) to (c) It is proposed to make a grant of one-half of the total actual cost of the scheme for the construction of new buildings for the Madras Christian College at Tambaram subject to a maximum of Rs. 16.38 lakhs.

(d) The Government have no information. Building grants given to the College for its present buildings will be recovered in accordance with the provisions of the Grant-in-aid Code.

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"With reference to the answer to clause (d), may I know whether Government will call for the information?"

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

Action taken on the Education Committee's report.

* 1568 Q.—Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are taking any action on the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee appointed by the Simon Commission to advise on the progress of education in India after the Reforms;

(b) whether the Government have taken any, and if so, what steps

(i) to reduce wastage;

(ii) to reduce the number of single-teacher schools;

(iii) to speed up expansion of mass education;

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- (c) what steps the Government have taken or propose to take
- (1) to introduce compulsory education
 - (a) for boys;
 - (b) for girls;
 - (2) to fix a satisfactory period for compulsory education;
 - (3) to change the syllabus so as to meet the requirements
 - (a) in urban areas; and
 - (b) in rural areas?

A.—(a) No.

- (b) (i) It has been recognized that wastage can be effectively prevented only by the introduction of compulsory education. With a view to compel all children to complete their elementary education before leaving school, it is proposed in the draft Elementary Education Bill, now under consideration, to define 'school-age' as follows:—

“‘Schcol-age’ shall be the period of life of a child from six completed years and until the child receives elementary education up to and including standard 5 or until the child completes sixteen years, whichever event happens sooner.”

- (ii) The Government have been sanctioning special subsidies to local bodies for the employment of additional teachers in schools opened with the aid of Provincial funds since 1924–25. In respect of other schools under the management of local bodies, these bodies may employ additional teachers wherever necessary and meet the cost from their elementary education funds. They have also been permitted to utilize the proceeds of the education tax and the equivalent Government contribution for the purpose.

As regards elementary schools under private management, it is open to the managements concerned to employ additional teachers in the single-teacher schools and apply to District Educational Councils for grants for the additional teachers. The Director has submitted proposals for establishing central schools which are designed to minimise the evils associated with single-teacher schools. The proposals are now under consideration.

- (iii) In pursuance of a policy that each village with a population of 500 and above should have a school, the Government have since 1924–25 been sanctioning special subsidies to local bodies and grants to village panchayats and aided managements for the opening of schools in school-less centres with a population of 500 and above. It has, however, been recognized that the mere multiplication of schools has not improved matters much, and it has been decided that further expansion should stop and consolidation of the existing schools should be taken up. As mentioned in the answer above, the Director has submitted a report on the subject of the consolidation of existing schools and it is now under consideration.

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- (c) (1) & (2) Under the Elementary Education Act of 1920, the initiative for the introduction of compulsory education must come from the local bodies concerned. Local bodies do not freely come forward with proposals for the introduction of compulsion. So far, compulsory education has been introduced only in 25 out of 81 municipalities and in a few panchayat and union areas and in a few amsams in the Malabar district largely inhabited by Mappillas. With a view to provide for a more rapid introduction of compulsion, it is proposed in the draft Elementary Education Bill under consideration to empower the Local Government to compel District Committees to submit schemes for the introduction of compulsory education in their areas.

An experimental scheme of rural compulsory education has also been introduced in the Saidapet taluk. If the results of the experiment prove successful, it may be possible to consider the question of introduction of compulsory education in rural areas on a large scale.

- (3) The Conference of officials and non-officials which was summoned by the Director of Public Instruction in 1926 to consider certain general questions regarding the reorganization of secondary education has recommended that there should be a common course of instruction for all pupils whether in rural or in urban areas up to and including the fifth standard. The Government have accepted this recommendation and have requested the Director of Public Instruction to take steps for the introduction of a common course of study for the two classes of institutions—standards 1 to 5 of elementary schools and classes 1 to 5 of secondary schools.

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—“Has not the Government yet realized that leaving the question of compulsion to local bodies has not worked satisfactorily? If so, will they undertake to introduce compulsion themselves?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“That is the reason why in the new Elementary Education Bill a provision to compel the local bodies to undertake compulsory education has been provided.”

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—“I am saying, Sir, that Government should realize that it is late in the day and to expect the local bodies to voluntarily take action will not serve any useful purpose?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I am not prepared to unravel this conundrum. The Government have no power to compel the local bodies to undertake compulsion.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I know whether the Elementary Education Bill will see the light of day before the hon. Minister for Education retires as Minister?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“There is no time for the introduction of any more measures of legislation in this Council.”

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Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" May I ask, in connexion with the new Elementary Education Bill, whether improvements with regard to effective supervision over education will also be considered ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The question of supervision will have to be considered when the new Bill has become law. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether Government have received any report on the action to be taken on the Education Committee's report, and if so, whether any action will be taken ? "

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

Local Boards

Enquiry into the proceedings of the Chingleput District Board for the election of the President.

* 1569 Q.—Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to lay on the table the report submitted by the Inspector of Municipalities and Local Boards on the enquiry about the proceedings of the meeting of the District Board of Chingleput for the election of the President ?

A.—No.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know the reason why the report of the Inspector of Municipalities and Local Boards is not placed on the table of this House ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As this is a confidential report to Government. "

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" As various reports in the papers have appeared about this election, will the hon. Minister be pleased to make a statement in view of the public nature of the incident ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" There is no question of the election being referred to the Inspector of Municipalities for enquiry. "

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" The report may be confidential, Sir. But may I know what the Inspector's conclusions are on the points referred to him ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The conclusions cannot be separated from the report. "

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" May I know whether any orders have been passed by Government ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The Government have not yet passed any orders. "

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Is the hon. Minister aware that one of the motions in the district board was that the House should be adjourned for the election of a president to the 31st of that month, and that Government delayed the date that has been fixed for the meeting of the district board ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am aware of that, Sir. "

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Action taken on the minute of dissent to the passing of the budget by the Saidapet Taluk Board.

* 1570 Q.—Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether certain members of the Taluk Board, Saidapet, submitted to the Government a copy of the minute of dissent to the passing of the budget for the current year by the taluk board ;

(b) whether in the minute of dissent referred to in clause (a), they objected to the passing of the budget for two reasons, viz., the President's refusal to obey the order of the President of the District Board about the transfer of a clerk and the want of adequate provision in the budget for wells and village communications ;

(c) whether the Government asked the Inspector of Municipalities and Local Boards to hold an enquiry on the allegations contained in the minute of dissent ;

(d) whether it is the usual practice of the Government to cause enquiries to be made in respect of matters like the one referred to above ;

(e) whether the hon. Minister asked the Inspector to personally hold the enquiry and not depute his assistant to do so ;

(f) whether the Inspector has submitted his report on the enquiry and whether the Government will place the same on the Council table ;

(g) what action the Government propose to take on the report of the Inspector ; and

(h) whether the President of the Chingleput District Board made any representations to the Government in this matter ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) Government are entitled to use their discretion in the matter.

(e) The Inspector was asked to hold the enquiry in person.

(f) Yes. The Government see no need to place the Inspector's report on the Council table.

(g) They propose to take no action on the report.

(h) None.

Repairs to the Kodai-Kuruvanath road in Madura district.

* 1571 Q.—Mr. F. E. JAMES : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) when the repairs to the Kodai-Kuruvanath road are expected to be completed ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the condition of the road which necessitates these extensive repairs is due to the neglect of the Madura District Board in the past ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the administration of this road is proposed to be handed over again to the Madura District Board when it is completed ?

A.—(a) The road consists of two sections—roads Nos. 36 and 38. Repairs to the former are expected to be completed by the end of February 1930 and those to the latter by January 1931.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

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Mr. F. E. JAMES :—" With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I ask the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the opinion of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, that the condition of the road is due to the neglect of the district board ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As a matter of fact, the funds of district board are so limited that Government have come to their rescue now. "

Mr. F. E. JAMES :—" I am asking whether he is not aware that the chief technical officer of the Government was of opinion that it was due to the neglect of the district board in the past ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I have stated that the Government provide the funds, and that is why the answer to clause (b) is ' No '. "

Mr. F. E. JAMES :—" My question, Mr. President, is with reference to the answer to clause (b) of question No. 1571, viz., whether the hon. Minister is aware that the opinion of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, is that the blame for the bad condition of this particular road lies with the district board. "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It is not a question of the neglect of the district board. But it is a question of want of funds. "

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know, Sir, whether it is the policy of the Government to take over for repairs all the roads that are bad in the Presidency ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It depends on the lines of communication that are bad. "

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON :—" Then do they hand them back to the local boards ? "

Mr. F. E. JAMES :—" I should like to know, in view of the present opinion of the Chief Engineer, whether the hon. Minister will look into this matter with a view to a revision of the policy ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Revision of which policy ? "

Mr. F. E. JAMES :—" The policy which has been laid down by the hon. Minister, namely, to hand over this road to the district board which has been largely responsible for its bad condition. "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I have not admitted that the district board is responsible for the bad condition. I believe the district board will maintain it better with more funds. "

Mr. F. E. JAMES :—" I should like once more to ask the hon. Minister whether he will take notice of the opinion of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, that the blame for the bad condition of this road lies with the district board. "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I have not granted that at all. "

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know from the hon. Minister whether this road is used more by buses or by private cars ? "

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

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Conversion of the Kotagiri Ghaut Road into a trunk road.

* 1572 Q.—Mr. F. E. JAMES : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received representations from public bodies in the district and from the Nilgiris District Board with reference to the widening and the conversion of the Kotagiri Ghaut Road (from Mettupalayam to Coonoor via Kotagiri) into a trunk road; and

(b) if so, whether anything has been done in the matter ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) It is considered unnecessary to classify the road as a trunk road. Towards the estimated cost of Rs. 60,700 required to bring the road into a condition to carry on occasions the trunk road traffic the Government gave a grant of Rs. 34,200 in 1928 and the road was repaired accordingly.

Mr. F. E. JAMES :—" With reference to the answer to clause (b), will the hon. Minister be pleased to state the reason why Government considers it unnecessary to classify this road as a trunk road ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The question of classification of trunk roads is under consideration. The question will be considered in connexion with the report of the Road Development Committee. At present, we are not going to classify any road. "

Mr. F. E. JAMES :—" Then the matter is not finally closed ? "

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

Religious and charitable endowments

Amendment of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act.

* 1573 Q.—Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the result of the conference summoned to discuss the amendment of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act held on or about the 11th January 1927 ;

(b) whether any comprehensive Bill for the amendment of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act of 1926 was drafted by or for the Government ;

(c) why the Government did not introduce the said Bill or any Bill on the subjects covered by the answer to question No. 97-A answered on 27th January 1927 and whether that draft Bill will be laid on the table of the House or made available to Members ; and

(d) whether Bill No. 16 of 1929 introduced by Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu Garu and recently passed by the House was drafted by or for the Government, or by or for the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Board ?

A.—(a) & (c) The hon. Member is evidently referring to the conference held on the 11th and the 12th July 1927. The proceedings of the conference together with certain suggestions thereon were communicated to the Hindu Religious Endowments Board who were asked to suggest suitable amendments

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to the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926. The Board sent their proposals in the form of a Bill. This Bill is still under examination by Government and will be introduced as soon as it is ready.

(d) No.

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"May I know when the Bill drafted by the Hindu Religious Endowments Board was sent to the Government?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Sometime at the end of 1927."

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"Under whose consideration has that been since?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"In the Law, Drafting Department."

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"May I know whether the Bill ever left that Department?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I do not know what the hon. Member means by that."

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"Has it been under consideration continually ever since it had been sent to that department?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"That is what is meant by the answer."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know whether the hon. Minister means that this delay for such a long time was merely due to the Drafting Department?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"No, Sir, there have been other considerations. For instance, no decision has been come to on the question of provincialization of the Board and such other matters."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know in some details what the considerations are which led to so long a delay as two years?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Notice."

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"May I know, Sir, whether the hon. Chief Minister has had his mind personally directed to the questions under consideration?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I do not know what is meant by 'personally directing one's mind'. I have been directing my mind, Sir."

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"May I know how long the Chief Minister proposes to take to make up his mind on the whole question?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"It is left to me, Sir."

Nominations to the North Arcot Temple Committee.

* 1574 Q.—Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government before nominating members to the North Arcot Temple Committee satisfied themselves that the persons to be nominated were duly qualified for nomination under the provisions of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act and, if not, why not;

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(b) how many of the members nominated were eligible to vote at elections to the Temple Committee;

(c) whether one of the members nominated, who is a member of this Council, was not eligible to vote at such elections; and

(d) if answer to (c) be in the affirmative, what were the special reasons which induced the Government to nominate the said member who is a permanent resident of Madras?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 2007, dated the 27th March 1929, regarding the practice adopted in regard to appointments to first committees. The reason given in that reply applied with the same force in the case of the committee recently reconstituted inasmuch as the electoral roll was not ready at the time the appointments were made.

(b), (c) & (d) Government have no information.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"With reference to the answer to clause (c), I should like to know whether Government have not called for information on the point that one of the members nominated is a member of this Council. I should also like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar was the one nominated?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Yes, that is so."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Then, why is it said that Government have no information?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The question is, 'whether one of the members nominated, who is a member of this Council, was not eligible to vote at such elections'. The answer given is to the latter part of the question."

Alleged charges against one of the members of the North Arcot Temple Committee.

* 1575 Q.—Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have nominated to the North Arcot Temple Committee the president of the said committee for the previous year;

(b) whether the Government consulted the Religious Endowments Board and the District Collector before the said nomination and, if not, why not;

(c) whether the Government is aware that charges against the said nominee are still pending investigation by the Religious Endowments Board; and

(d) if the answer to (c) is in the affirmative, what were the special reasons which induced the Government to make the said nomination?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No; Government did not consider that any reference was necessary.

(c) & (d) No.

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Excise*Extent of consumption of liquors in the Presidency.*

* 1576 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what has been the result of Government anti-drink propaganda in regard to reduction of drink of liquors (Indian and foreign), beer (Indian and foreign) and toddy; and

(b) what report has been received by Government as to its probable future effect on the consumption of those liquors and on the excise revenue in 1930-31?

A.—(a) It is too early to assess the results of the propaganda.

(b) The Commissioner of Excise reported in November 1929 that he anticipated a fall in the consumption of alcoholic liquors and a consequent reduction of excise revenue during 1930-31 as a result of the propaganda.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I enquire whether the tendency as regards the anti-drink propaganda is to increase the consumption of European liquor?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I am not aware."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I enquire whether the tactics of these anti-drink propagandists is lately to form themselves into batches for picketing?"

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

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I am asking whether the work of these anti-drink propaganda-committees does not take the form of picketing, which the Government discouraged in the case of Congress propagandists?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I do not believe there is any distinction made between these two classes of propaganda. If the hon. Member gives any concrete case, the Government will enquire."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I know if the recent circular issued by the Commissioner for Excise was due to his anticipation of a fall in the consumption of alcoholic liquors?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Will the hon. Member kindly say what the circular is."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"The circular asking the revenue officials not to interfere with those who carry on anti-drink propaganda, but to consider picketing as not part of their duties?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I am aware of the circular asking the revenue officials not to consider propagandists as acting against the interests of the Government. I am unable to follow the second part of the hon. Member's question."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Sir, in the circular reference is made to picketing not forming part of the anti-drink campaign."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Yes, picketing is not part of the anti-drink propaganda."

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Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I know whether the Excise Commissioner anticipates a fall in the consumption of alcoholic liquors?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"He anticipates a fall and we welcome the fall."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I am asking whether the circular was issued in anticipation of the fall in the consumption of alcoholic liquors?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"As I have said, a fall is anticipated, but the exact extent of it is not definitely known."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"So, are we to understand that because the Excise Commissioner anticipated a fall, he issued that circular?"

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

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know if the probable extent of fall has been estimated?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member was not present when that figure was given to the House."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"May I know what the Government proposes to do in case there is practically no sale of shops as a result of the anti-drink propaganda?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Where there is no sale the shops will be closed."

Medical*Opening of village dispensaries in South Arcot district.*

* 1577 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) how many new village dispensaries have been opened in the district of South Arcot since 1924-25; and

(b) whether a statement of the new dispensaries talukwar with the dates of their openings will be laid on the table of the House?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement^a is laid on the table.

Public Health*Grants to temperance societies for propaganda work.*

* 1578 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have advertised or approached any of the existing temperance societies with the offer of a grant to aid them in their agitation for temperance or teetotalism;

(b) if not, why not; and

(c) whether Government propose to encourage the starting of temperance societies for temperance propaganda?

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A.—(a), (b) & (c) No. The scheme sanctioned by Government for carrying on propaganda against the use of alcoholic liquors and intoxicating drugs was placed on the Editors' table. It empowers the Central Propaganda Board to sanction grants to non-official temperance associations, and it is left to these bodies, whether existing or new, to apply for grants to the Central Propaganda Board.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"With reference to clause (c) of the question whether Government propose to encourage the starting of temperance societies for temperance propaganda, the answer is 'No'. May I enquire the reasons for this policy of the Government?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Because, as stated in the latter part of the answer, the Government think that it is for the societies concerned to address the Government for the help they want."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"My question is why they do not want to encourage societies for temperance propaganda?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I am afraid the hon. Member is misreading the question and answer."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I am referring to clause (c), Sir?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The communiqué sanctioning the scheme says that the formation of temperance societies should be encouraged."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Then why, in answer to (c) they say 'No'. It means that they do not want to encourage temperance societies."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The answer to clauses (a), (b) and (c) of the question is consolidated; in its second sentence it clearly recognizes the need for temperance societies being encouraged."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I ask whether the hon. Minister has received any representation from the district committees to the effect that the scheme spoken of in this answer is inelastic and that the local committees should have the option to appropriate funds from one head to another?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The district committees have been permitted to appropriate amounts from one head to another with the previous sanction of the Government."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I ask whether the local committees have been permitted to change the emoluments given to the workers as local conditions require?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Yes. The maximum has been fixed and they are expected to pay only as much as is necessary."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Have the Government conveyed any instructions to the Central Propaganda Committee not to spend any portion of the grant for peaceful picketing?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I do not know what the hon. Member means by peaceful picketing."

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Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"May I know if the hon. Minister knows what picketing is?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That is not a supplementary question." (Laughter.)

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Peaceful picketing means carrying on propaganda . . . ?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will have to take another opportunity to define the meaning of the words 'peaceful picketing' (renewed laughter)."

Expenditure incurred on anti-drink propaganda.

* 1579 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to place before the Council a statement showing the expenditure so far incurred on account of anti-drink propaganda in the several districts under the following headings :—

- (a) travelling allowance of members of the committees;
- (b) the establishment with travelling allowance;
- (c) literature published;
- (d) contingencies and miscellaneous; and
- (e) any other important item?

A.—(a), (b), (d) & (e) A statement^a showing the expenditure incurred by District Propaganda Committees to 31st January 1930 is laid on the table.

(c) A sum of Rs. 16,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Publicity Committee for the preparation and distribution of leaflets and posters to the committees during 1929-30. Information is not available regarding the actual expenditure incurred.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"With reference to clauses (a), (b) and (c) of the question, may I know what the different items of expenditure are?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"A comprehensive statement has been furnished."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"May I ask whether there is a proposal to purchase 27 motor lorries for propaganda work?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"There is such a proposal."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Are the British firms to profit by this?" (Laughter.)

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether the unspent balance will now lapse or will be restored?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"It will lapse."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know whether he is aware that no leaflet or pamphlet or poster has reached any of the district committees?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I understand that in the last month some pamphlets have been distributed."

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Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know whether the purchase of these lorries was made on the recommendation of any person or on the recommendation of the Minister himself ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" There is a Central Propaganda Board and there is a committee called the Publicity Committee consisting of nine members. They are making all arrangements for the purchase of lorries, materials required and so on. "

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" What is their experience about the purchase of motor cars ? Do they know whether the lorries are serviceable ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I believe the gentlemen composing the committee have as much experience of the buying of lorries as the hon. Member and myself. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I enquire how many pamphlets have been published and supplied to the committees ? "

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

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I know what the purpose intended to be served by these lorries is ? (Dr. Mallayya : Election work). "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I thought the hon. Member has been long enough in the Council to know that they are for cinema shows. "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" By whom are the cinema shows to be conducted ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" By the pracharakas and others interested. "

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I ask whether cinema machines are to be purchased ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Yes. "

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" How many ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" One for each lorry. "

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" I have been long enough in the Council to realize that the Council is itself a show. "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member must take another opportunity to say that. I am sure that at the time of discussing the demands for grants he will get an opportunity to give expression to his views. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I ask whether any magic lanterns have been supplied to these committees ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Yes. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" How many and in what districts ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" One for each district. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I want to know whether the hon. Minister is sure that these have been supplied to all the districts ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" That is my information. "

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Agriculture

Decrease in the area of sugarcane and orange cultivation in East and West Godavari.

* 1580 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the area under cultivation of sugarcane and Batavia oranges in East and West Godavari is rapidly decreasing ; and

(b) if so, whether they have ascertained the causes for the same and what they are ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The causes are, in the case of sugarcane, a fall in the price of jaggery, an increase in the cost of production and unsuitable conditions of soil ; for successful orange cultivation the soil conditions in the Godavari delta are generally unsuitable.

* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" May I know whether the Government have conducted adequate and successful experiments for decreasing the cost of production and to find out suitable methods of improving the soil for the growth of these varieties ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The Government have conducted some experiments and the result is that the cost of production is higher here than it should be and consequently the cultivator is less able to compete with the foreign product. Further, the soil conditions have been spoiled by the continual application of excess water in the deltaic areas. "

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" May I know whether the Government would be willing to offer special encouragement and facilities to people who have special methods of cultivation and have already undertaken in certain cases special methods of cultivation both in connexion with decreasing the cost of production and increasing the acre out-put and finding out the proper soil for their growth ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Of course Government will be very glad to welcome such attempts. "

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know whether the Government will carry on any experiment to supply better varieties of cane ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" In some of the farms it is done. "

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I ask whether they are carrying on any experiments to breed better varieties of cane ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Yes, in the sugarcane farms. "

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Are there experiments carried on for Madras Presidency or for other parts of India ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" For the whole of India. "

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Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Are the Government carrying on any work to reduce the cost of production of jaggery from cane ? "

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

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know the exact nature of the discovery they have made with regard to the cultivation of sugarcane and orange in the wet lands ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" They have found out that deltaic areas useful for wet paddy cultivation are not fit for sugarcane cultivation."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Have the Government any details to show that the conditions there have changed ? This is a very vague answer. Some details seem to be necessary."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The Director of Agriculture reported that the conditions of the soil were not in any way suitable to the growth of orange and sugarcane."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" But orange has been successfully cultivated there for very many years ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" That is so, but now the soil has decayed."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" In answer to a supplementary question the hon. Minister said that some experiments were being carried on to reduce the cost of production. May I know what they are ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I cannot say off hand."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the hon. Minister has read the opinion of All-India experts on the question of extensive organization for the purpose of sale of sugar and jaggery in view of the declining condition of this industry and whether he is aware that they hold that the prospects for the industry are good if this organization could be achieved ? "

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" It is stated in the answer that the soil conditions in the Godavari delta are generally unsuitable for sugarcane. Is it not a fact that the Government have successfully conducted experiments in the Samalkot farm ? "

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

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Then what does the answer about unsuitability mean ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" That is with regard to whole of the East and the West Godavari districts."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Samalkot farm is in the East Godavari district ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Yes, in one portion of the district it may have been successful. The answer is for the whole district generally."

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Revision of the curriculum of the Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

* 1581 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state when and how the Government propose to revise the curriculum of the Agricultural College at Coimbatore, so that greater attention is paid to agricultural economies and estate management and facilities are offered for a post-graduate course ?

A.—The question will be discussed by the Board of Studies in Agriculture in July next. The result of the discussion is awaited.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know who the members of the Board of Studies are ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I want notice, Sir."

Suggestions by honorary visitors to the Agricultural College at Coimbatore.

* 1582 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of visits the honorary visitors to the Agricultural College at Coimbatore have so far paid to the institution ; and

(b) whether they have made any suggestions regarding the college and its work, and whether the Government have taken any action in accordance with them ?

A.—(a) Ten.

(b) Yes. No action was taken with reference to the suggestions as none was considered necessary.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I ask whether the number of visits mentioned as ten is with reference to any particular year ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" As the question did not mention any particular period, figures for the last three years have been given."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know the nature of the suggestions that have been made by the honorary visitors ? "

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Will he place those suggestions on the table of the House ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Yes, if it is considered necessary."

Fisheries

Alleged memorial from Sub-Inspectors of the Fisheries Department.

* 1583 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government received a memorial from some Sub-Inspectors of the Fisheries Department last year praying that their starting pay which is Rs. 35 may be raised to Rs. 60 as in the case of Salt, Customs and Excise departments, to rise by annual increments of Rs. 5 up to Rs. 120 and be given certain other privileges ; and

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

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“With reference to (b), may I ask when the Government will pass orders on the memorial?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“I cannot say. There are a number of other questions to be considered in connexion with the subject.”

Working of the refrigeration plant at Malpe.

* 1584 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether Mr. Soma of Malpe has set up a refrigeration plant at Malpe on the advice of the Director of Fisheries;

(b) whether the factory is now working;

(c) whether the owner has been successfully working the factory; and

(d) if the answer to (c) is in the negative, whether the Government have enquired into the causes of its unsatisfactory working?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) & (d) In regard to freezing fish, the factory is working well but the industry is handicapped by the want of railway communication to Malpe. Further, the weight of packages includes also the weight of the insulating material (nearly as much as the weight of fish sent) and consequently the half rates allowed by the railways for carriage of fresh fish do not benefit the factory.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—“With regard to the answer given to clauses (c) and (d) of this question, may I know whether the Government have considered how the difficulty mentioned therein may be got over and the factory may be worked successfully in view of the fact that it is a new industry?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“After making enquiries the Government found that the factory is working well.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“May I know whether it is possible to work this concern with any measure of success in view of the fact that the cost of freight is more than the material itself?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“That the cost of freight for the insulating material for the packages is more than the cost of the material itself is a real difficulty.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“May I know whether it is not possible to have the railway rates reduced still further for carrying the insulating material?”

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The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“It may be possible to have the rates for carrying fish reduced still further. But it is very difficult for me to say whether it would be possible to get the rates for carrying insulating material still further reduced. Anyhow I will look into the matter.”

Veterinary

Betterment of the pay and prospects of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons.

* 1585 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to the answer given to my question No. 974 on 17th October 1929, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state what steps have been taken to better the pay and prospects of veterinary assistant surgeons and the subordinate staff in the Veterinary department and to increase the number of such officers to meet the increasing demand for the treatment of cattle especially during epidemics?

A.—The whole question is under consideration in connexion with the budget for 1930-31.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“May I enquire what form, in connexion with the budget for 1930-31, the improvement of the pay and prospects of the veterinary assistant surgeons took shape? I do not see how their prospects have been improved?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“The number of selection posts has been increased. With regard to their pay it has not been increased. If you compare the pay given in other departments you will find that the percentage of pay given to these people is not lower than it is in other departments, considering the qualifications and the course of training.”

Mr. KOTI REDDI :—“May I know if there is a proposal to increase the number of veterinary assistant surgeons' posts?”

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“Yes. We are also going to appoint five touring officers and this year we will have twelve more hands.”

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—“May I know whether the Government consider that that number is sufficient to meet the requirements?”

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“As I have already answered this question once or twice, it may not be sufficient. But the difficulty is that we have to get trained people for these posts.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“May I know the number of graduates turned out from the Veterinary College each year?”

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“Government are taking steps to have more trained men and with this end in view they have doubled the number of stipendiary students in the college.”

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the Government have got in reserve some assistant surgeons to meet emergencies whenever they arise ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" We have not got trained men for regular work in the department and how can it be expected that we can have some reserve ? "

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Are trained men only engaged in the department ? "

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

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Is it not desirable that we should have more veterinary assistant surgeons in reserve so that whenever epidemics break out these men may be of benefit to the rural population ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" We are going to have more touring assistants so that these men may act as reserve men whenever contingencies arise. "

Betterment of the pay and prospects of veterinary surgeons.

* 1585-A Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the question of bettering the pay and prospects of the veterinary surgeons has been decided at the time of the consideration of the budget for 1930-31 as stated by the hon. the Minister to question No. 410 answered on 24th September 1929 in reply to a supplementary question?

A.—Yes.

III

ACTS ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

The hon. the PRESIDENT announced that the undermentioned Acts received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the dates mentioned against each :—

- | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|---------------------|
| (1) The Madras Town-Planning (Amendment) Act, 1930 | ... | ... | 19th February 1930. |
| (2) The Madras Gaming Act | ... | ... | 23rd February 1930. |
| (3) An Act for the suppression of brothels and immoral traffic | ... | ... | 24th February 1930. |
| (4) An Act to amend the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926 | ... | ... | 26th February 1930. |
| (5) The Madras State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Act, 1930 | ... | ... | 6th March 1930. |

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

IV

MOTIONS ON THE BUDGET FOR 1930-31.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Under sub-rule (2) of rule 29 of the Madras Legislative Council Rules, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to fix four hours as the maximum for the discussion of the motions on each of the following demands, viz., Demand I. Land Revenue, Demand XX. Education—Transferred and Demand XXXI. Civil Works—Transferred, and two hours as the maximum for the discussion of motions affecting each of the other demands.

" Hon. Members will kindly remember that under rule 29 (3) it will be my duty at 5 p.m. on the 29th March to put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connexion with the Demands for Grants."

DEMAND I—LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

* 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 sum not exceeding Rs. 2,66,35,400 under Demand I—Land Revenue Department."

* Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA NAYUDU :—" Sir, I rise to move
that the allotment of Rs. 22,29,900 for Survey and Settlement be reduced by Rs. 100.

" My object in bringing this motion is to remind the Government that the report of the Economic Enquiry Committee should be considered and an opportunity given to the Legislative Council to discuss it before final orders are passed thereon. The hon. the Finance Member in his budget statement stated that the report was received late and there was no opportunity for the Government to consider it and that the rates were suspended for the current fasli. The Committee was appointed on the motion of the Government. They have spent much labour and time and a good deal of money thereon and they have sent up a carefully considered report. The Finance Member in his budget statement has already indicated his views against the acceptance of the report and I take it that it is the view of the Government that the report should be rejected. If that is so, it is highly necessary that the report presented by the Committee should be placed before the Council and discussed and its opinion expressed before the Government take any action upon it. I have urged during the time of the general discussion of the budget about the inequity of raising the rates and the way in which enhanced revenues were being brought to the Government. Well, Sir, as the time of the present Council is about to expire, there is no opportunity for it to express its opinion. Therefore it is necessary that the matter should be placed before the next Legislative Council and discussed therein and its opinion expressed before the Government finally pass their orders on the report.

" I do not think it is necessary for me to repeat the arguments which have been advanced in this Council from time to time that the taxes should not be raised without a definite policy and programme. In view of that fact

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and in view of the fact that the opinion that the hon. the Finance Member expressed was against the report, it is but right that the Legislative Council should be given an opportunity to discuss the report before Government pass their final orders thereon."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I associate myself with the remarks of the previous speaker in the request he has preferred to this House and I do so for this reason ; that if the report is discussed in all its aspects dispassionately, I think it will give convincing arguments against the revision of settlements that have been made since the introduction of the Reforms. I am fully of the opinion that the settlements that have been carried out so far cannot bear any scrutiny at all"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid the hon. Member is going into the general question. I think it is better to take up that question at the time when we discuss item No. 5. Here the request is that Government should not pass orders until this Council is given an opportunity to discuss the report of the Economic Enquiry Committee."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I will take up your advice, Sir. I second the motion."

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" Mr. President, Sir, I should like to correct one misapprehension which has been in the mind of the hon. the Mover of this motion and that is that the Government have already made up their minds upon this report. That is not the case. We have not yet fully taken it into consideration. It is quite true that the hon. the Finance Member in his opening speech made certain comments for the consideration of this House as to the effect on the finances of this Province if we did not enhance the rates of the land revenue, and especially if this measure were accompanied by a steady reduction of the excise revenue. That does not mean that the Government have carefully considered the report of the Economic Enquiry Committee and arrived at conclusions upon the money matters which are referred to in the report. There are a great many details in that report which require very careful examination and consideration and the Government intend to give them that examination and consideration which is due to them. When we undertake that consideration we will bear in mind the suggestion that has been made to-day that the Legislative Council should be given an opportunity of expressing its opinion before final orders are issued on the report."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" It is highly gratifying that the hon. the Revenue Member as the representative of the Government has dissociated himself with the remarks made by the hon. the Finance Member and I hope this dissociation will continue and that due regard will be paid to the opinion of the Economic Enquiry Committee."

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I did not say that I dissociated myself from the remarks made by the hon. the Finance Member. But what I dissociated myself from was the interpretation put by the Mover upon the speech of the hon. the Finance Member."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" The Economic Enquiry Committee having been appointed by this Council, the House ought to be given an opportunity to consider that report and express its opinion. Surely I do not think that at any time the Government has passed orders upon a report

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which was submitted by a committee which was appointed by this Council before it was given an opportunity to express its opinion. I hope the hon. the Revenue Member will not hesitate to delay the passing of Government Orders upon the report before the Legislative Council is given an opportunity to discuss the report."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" I was disappointed to listen to the speech of the hon. the Finance Member. While moving for the appointment of a Committee, the hon. Revenue Member indicated that there would be an opportunity for the Council to discuss the report submitted by that Committee. Now a Committee was appointed on a motion made by the hon. the Revenue Member and it sat for one full year and considered all the aspects and conditions of the ryots. They toured throughout the districts and after spending Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 40,000 they have submitted their report. It is an elected committee of this House that has submitted its report and it is therefore highly desirable that the House should know what the Committee has done in this matter. The Government should, in the usual course, place this report before this House for the purpose of eliciting its opinion before the Government make up their mind and pass final orders. It is rather surprising that the Government did not consider it necessary to place the report before the Council. Even copies of the report have not yet been circulated to the hon. Members of this House. If we had the report in our hands, we would be in a position to decide whether this Council should review the report or not. No doubt it is a disappointing fact that the Committee was not prompt in submitting its report to this House. It took many adjournments and at last it has submitted the report. For that reason perhaps the Government are not in a position to place the report before the House promptly. Nevertheless it seems to me, Sir, that this motion raises the point that this House should have an opportunity of discussing the recommendations made by the Committee which was appointed by this House. Again from a constitutional point of view, an elected committee of this House should submit its report through Government to this House and therefore this House has got a right to examine the report and its merits. To say that it is left to the sweet will and pleasure of the Government to consider whether it is necessary or desirable to place the report before the House is to treat the House with scant courtesy. I would therefore submit to the House that it should insist on its right that this report which was submitted by an elected committee of this House and for which this House voted the necessary expenditure, should be placed before the House for its consideration. If the Government think that it is not necessary or desirable to place the report before this House, then this House knows its duty ; it will have to retaliate and say, when the Government come forward either now or later with demands for grants, that if the Government have no confidence in this House, it would have little confidence in the Government."

12 noon.

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, the reason why I intervene in this debate is to make the matter quite clear, because certain questions were raised to-day and they were answered. From the statement made by the hon. the Revenue Member it appears that the Government are still hesitating to place the report before the House. From the correspondence that passed between the Government and the Committee, I understood that it was the clear intention of the Government to place the report on the table of the House. I think, Sir, there is correspondence to

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that effect though it is not with me now; it was handed over to the authorities concerned. The Secretary informed me that it was proposed to print the report and place it on the table of the House. I wonder if the Government have since changed its mind; I hope it has not."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, I also support the motion before the House. The hon. the Finance Member himself stated that the report of this Committee, which was a creation of this Council itself, raises very important and far-reaching issues and that it affects the future administration of land revenue policy altogether. Such being the case, one should have thought that the Government would be very anxious to take the Council into their confidence and ascertain the views of the people who will be affected by this report as well as by the administration of land revenue policy generally by the Government. The hon. the Finance Member was very keen that the Council should take the responsibility in such matters. It is disappointing that the Government do not want that this Council should discuss the matter in which they want to be autocratic. The administration of land revenue policy is a matter which affects the people vitally and there have been a lot of complaints in the matter. Seeing the force of the complaints and the feeling in the country, the hon. the Revenue Member himself chose to ask this Council for an enquiry to be conducted by a committee appointed by this Council. Now that the report has been submitted, he wants to treat it as a secret document on which he wants to pass orders himself. That is not fair at all. The Council having appointed the Committee, it is for the Council to consider the report of the committee and express its opinion thereon. It is only then that the responsibility will be on the Council and not on the Government. If the hon. the Revenue Member and the Finance Member are really serious about the professions they make as to the responsibility of this House in financial matters and the responsibility they ought to assume for the future administration of the country, it is their duty to place the matter before the Council, take the opinion of the Council and act accordingly. It is only then they will be justified in throwing the responsibility in the matter on the Council. So, I hope the hon. the Revenue Member will think over the matter and come to the proper conclusion, viz., that he should leave the responsibility of deciding the matter to this Council. Even if he is not prepared to go to that length on account of the letter of the constitution under which we are working, he ought to be fair enough to the Council to allow it to express its opinion on the report. So I do hope that the hon. the Revenue Member will influence the Cabinet to change their views if they have already been formed. If they have not been formed already, I hope he will impress on them the necessity for placing the matter before the Council and getting its views on the matter."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, I am at a loss to guess the reasons why the Government have withheld the report from the Council and the public. I am afraid that this report contains a severe indictment against the policy of the Government as in the case of the report submitted to the Bombay Government on the Bardoli Settlement. I read that report recently. It was published for the information of the public. It seems to me that this report which was drafted by a committee appointed by this Council, should be placed before the House and we have got a definite right for knowing what the contents of the report are. If it is not published, by the Government I think we should ourselves publish the report. I think the Members of this Committee

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have got private copies of the report. I would challenge the Government whether they can prevent us from publishing the report. The other point is whether this House should not be given an opportunity to discuss the merits of the report. The whole question of the revenue settlement is before the public now. In South Kanara the Government is going on with a very hasty settlement and the policy of the Government followed in South Kanara. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am not able to understand how the settlement operations in South Kanara are relevant to the issue before the House."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"We have to consider how the settlement operations are conducted in the rest of the Presidency and the principles followed."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is not at all in order in referring to them."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I have already referred to those points. It is but right that this Council should discuss the report and express its views on the matter."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Mr. President, Sir, I did not expect such a reasonable gentleman as the present Revenue Member to set up this last defence on behalf of the bureaucracy. The land revenue system of this country is not based upon any law; it is the executive that carries on the administration of land revenue. It is for that reason that this Council took into its own hands the task of reviewing the work done by the executive in regard to the settlement operations in Godavari and Kistna districts; it was for that reason that this Council appointed a committee to go into the question and to give its own findings in the matter as against the findings of the executive. The committee has done its work and it has taken one full year. The Council has had the advantage of the advice of the Members who were on that committee. The hon. the Revenue Member who is the head of the department concerned now tries to shut us out from having the advantage of the very appointment of that committee altogether. He wants to exercise once again his executive functions as against the legislative and deliberative functions of this body and he wants to do things in his own way over the head of this Council. It is very late in the day that the hon. the Revenue Member should consider his position so secure. From the point of view of responsible government that has been held out to this country, it is disappointing that a Member of the status of my hon. Friend on the Treasury Benches should come forward and tell us that, though a committee was appointed to enquire into the rights and wrongs of the executive in a matter where legislation does not exist, he should still exercise his power as the executive head and deprive us of the opportunity of discussing the report. It is his bounden duty, if he has any sympathy with the Indian aspirations, to see that this report comes before the House, and is discussed by us and to carry out the decisions of this House upon that particular report. That is the only way of bridging the gulf that now exists between the bureaucratic temper of the Government and the desire to frame a constitution of responsibility for this country. Instead of taking a liberal view, it is not at

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all to the interests of either this country or to the credit of his own native land which still holds the reins of this country that the hon. the Revenue Member should have chosen to exercise his bureaucratic temper in a matter like this. I hope that the hon. the Revenue Member will realize the position and understand that India is not going to allow such an exercise of bureaucratic temper and that India is out to assert its own rights. This House is a representative body and the hon. Member must therefore yield to the wishes of this House. If he is not prepared to yield, this House will have to tell him very plainly that it differs from him in the matter of the land revenue policy. This is a test question and I am glad that some parties here who have been hitherto accustomed to help the Government are ready to pass a vote of censure in this matter against the hon. the Revenue Member, though we have no power to oust him from his place by a censure motion. I hope the hon. the Revenue Member will treat this House properly and consider the position of the representatives of the people. The country is ready for accepting its own responsibility and I hope that this Council will not be denied the privilege of exercising its functions and of recording its opinion on the report of the committee which it appointed so that the Government may execute the orders of the Council in this matter."

12-16
P.M.

* Mr. F. E. JAMES :—" Mr. President, Sir, I felt that the appointment of the committee at the time it was appointed, was a great mistake, for which a former Revenue Member was responsible, because it was bound to raise very important issues in connexion with the whole question of land revenue settlement in this country, issues which are bound to be dealt with by the Simon Commission in connexion with both Provincial and Central Governments. Having raised these issues and the present Government not being in a position to resolve them on any permanent basis, the only result will be dissatisfaction. If the Government accepts the report of the committee, then from every other district in the province it opens the way for other committees to be appointed. If the Government does not accept the report of the committee, then additional dissatisfaction is bound to result.

"Now, as far as this particular committee is concerned, it having been appointed, it having issued a report, this House should remind itself that, although elected by this House, it was given instructions in its terms of reference to report to the Government. The committee had no mandate given by this House to report back to this House. It was a committee elected by this House with instructions to present its report on a particular issue to the Government and therefore Members have no right to say that because this committee was elected by this House therefore the committee should report back to this House.

"On the other hand, it is quite clear that any committee elected by this House should send in its report direct to Government on instructions given by this House. It is also quite clear that Members of this House have a perfect right to expect that the report of the committee should at least be placed on the table of the House. That is a legitimate request—and I understand that Government have no objection whatsoever to that report being placed on the table of the House. If the report is placed on the table in due course—and after all, you must expect the Government to take some time in considering this important matter—there is nothing to prevent Members of this House from calling for a date for the discussion of the

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report, and I am quite prepared to join them in that request. I am merely saying this, that Members are not constitutionally justified in demanding that the committee should report direct to the Members of this Council, when the committee has instructions to report to the Government.

"In the next place, I should like to say this, that for those of us who may not have the intimate knowledge of the particular problems dealt with by the Committee, I hope it will be possible for the Government, when placing this report on the table—and I hope they will accede to our request for a discussion on it—to lay alongside the report of the committee the observations of the Board of Revenue in regard to the recommendations of the committee, because, otherwise, it would be impossible for those Members of this House who are not intimately acquainted with the problems raised in it to give a fair and just decision on the merits of the report.

"The question of land revenue settlement is one of the most fundamental questions which have to be dealt with. It is no use simply saying that the settlement rates are too high and they must come down. We have to give reasons for that, remembering that any general report which is based upon general conclusions even in regard to particular matters, will have a very far reaching effect. I do not want to suggest that the distinguished members of this Council who were elected to this committee are not competent to do this. They have prepared, I am sure, a good report and their report must receive weighty consideration at the hands of this House.

"On the other hand, I do urge very strongly that when the report is considered by this House—and I hope it will be—the Government will be prepared to place before the House the observations of its own department in regard to this matter. One of the departments of Government which has done most remarkable work in regard to revenue settlement is the Revenue Department and their opinion should certainly be of value on this question."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Sir, on a point of personal explanation, when I stated it was the constitutional right of every Member of this House to expect that the report of the creatures of this House should be placed before the House, I knew it cannot be placed directly before this House. It should have to be placed through the Government. When the report is submitted to the Government, it is the duty of the Government to place that report before this House."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"Sir, it is the elementary right of every Member of the House to expect that the report a committee appointed by this House should come before the Members of this Council and that this Council should give its opinion on that report. I have no doubt that my hon. Friend is aware of the Parliamentary practice and there is no country where the report made by a committee elected by a House is not placed before the House for its opinion. I would challenge Mr. James to find out any report prepared by a committee appointed by any legislature in this country which has not been reported to the Council.

"Sir, with regard to this report itself, it is necessary that the Government should take a very clear view of the importance of the question involved in this matter. I am sure Government is aware of the discontent and the volume of feeling that is existing in the districts. If the Government was not aware of it, the Government would not have appointed the Committee.

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The hon. the Revenue Member, who was then in charge of the office, thought that there was no other alternative but to accept the opinion of the Council for the appointment of a committee to go into this very important matter. When the committee was appointed and the committee had taken all the trouble to go into the question—even at the expense of public funds—then we are told it is not necessary for the Council to express its opinion. I do not understand that logic. The Government need not take any action or come to any decision before the Council gives its opinion on that matter. It will strengthen the hands of the Government if the Government places the matter before the House which consists of the representatives of the people from all the districts and takes their opinion in regard to the matter. And if, in the light of the opinion expressed by this House, Government comes to any decision and acts accordingly, the action of the Government will be strengthened.

"I am sure the Government is aware of what happened at Bardoli. The Government of Bombay was wise enough to deal with the matter satisfactorily. I am sure the Government of Madras also will take a leaf from that Government and act accordingly. If they do not do it, I must warn the Government that the consequences are bound to be very serious. If the Government is really aware of what is happening in the districts, it will not act in the manner it is doing, but the Government will have to take the representatives of the people of this province into its confidence and act in consultation with the representatives of those particular districts and of the Council as a whole."

* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"Sir, I am a little bit surprised to hear the very fantastic remarks of Mr. James when he said that the former Revenue Member had committed the initial mistake of forming this committee to report upon the economic conditions of the three districts. I beg to differ from the hon. Member Mr. James, because I felt and I always feel that the former Revenue Member has done the greatest good to the country and to the landowning classes, especially when he was faced with the question, once for all to enquire into the matter and come to a decision for the future guidance of the Government. Everybody knows that this question has been before the public and before the Government for a very long time past and nobody had the boldness to face the question or to come to any decision. Of course, it was left to Sir Norman Marjoribanks to face it and to institute an enquiry by appointing a committee elected by this Council. Sir, the economic condition of the landlord has been deteriorating year after year. The matter has been pressed before this House several times and the Government took no notice of it for a very long time past. Mr. James must have understood the very pressing demands of the landowning community in the country before he offered the remark that a mistake has been committed by the Government in having allowed all these things. My hon. Friend Sir Patro has remarked during the course of his speech that the committee has taken an unduly long time to prepare the report. On a former occasion my hon. Friend, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, the Chairman of the Committee, has explained to the House in detail the conditions under which the committee had to work and the several causes that have contributed to the delay in sending the report. For a lengthy report of that kind and for all the voluminous information that had to be collected, six months' time is not a long period. The committee has done its best in securing all the possible information to put up the case of the landowning community, not with any

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partial attitude, but with the conviction that they were there to make an impartial enquiry and to state facts as they are. Having done so and as the report is now before the Government—and as has been indicated by the hon. the Revenue Member it will be before the House after Government come to certain conclusions—it is gratifying to note that during the current fasli they have not levied the extra cess and by the time the next fasli comes in and the collections are resorted to, there will be ample time and opportunity for the Government to place the report before this House, though not before the existing House, at least before the House which may be constituted after the next general elections. The assurance given by the hon. the Revenue Member both by his speech and by gesture also is really gratifying and I hope without any further discussion on the subject, over which there is an unanimous opinion, the question will be put to vote and carried."

* Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am not surprised to see the attitude taken by Mr. James in connexion with this matter. He probably belongs to that school of foreigners who have claimed till now the monopoly of laying down the policy in this country. What we are now struggling against is to see that that policy is put an end to; and what we want now is to see that we ourselves lay down the policy with reference to our land revenue and other matters. And if anybody deserves our thanks to-day in this cause it is the former Revenue Member, who with statesmanlike acumen just let us into his confidence and said that we should have a committee which would enquire into the economic conditions of the three districts. He had, by this action, if I may so put it, made a provision for provincial autonomy coming to this Presidency, and his action practically means 'you will have your own men to look into this matter, though of course, the Government will be the ultimate authority'. Now in appointing this committee what we aimed at is to see that our own men, not departmental men who are guided by departmental routine, but men who know the real conditions of the country and who are not at all swayed by considerations which have been instilled into them by years of service as in the case of Government officials, do look into these matters. It is such a committee that this House has appointed, and that committee has submitted its report to the Government. Now what is the reason for the Government delaying the publication of the report without any rhyme or reason? The only legitimate course for the Government to take is to publish the report and make it available for the country to read it. If as a matter of fact Government take the report into consideration and weigh it carefully and come to the conclusion directly contrary to the findings of the committee, let them by all means do so; but what we ask is that before they do so let them place the report on the table of the House and take the verdict of the House on it.

"Mr. James said that the opinion of the Board of Revenue should be asked for in this connexion. Certainly, let the Board of Revenue have its say on this matter. We want the opinion of the experts and the opinions of all persons who have anything to do with revenue matters, to be placed before this House and then the verdict of the House should be taken before the Government finally pass their orders on the report of the committee. This is all that we ask for."

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am really surprised to see Mr. James speaking in that strain on this matter. Sir, we always associated Mr. James with all liberal views and especially in

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matters national, and I least expected that, seated as he is on this side of the House, he would support the Government by saying that the committee was wrong from its initial stage, it was wrongly constituted and that the Government did a mistake in appointing that committee. He told us that he was one of those who held that the very constitution of the committee was wrong."

* Mr. F. E. JAMES :—"Mr. President, Sir, I should like to explain myself. I never said that the committee was wrongly constituted. I did not say anything against the personnel of the committee. I said that the appointment of the committee was wrong."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"All the more bad."

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"I am thankful to the hon. Member for the correction. Sir, this House has always urged that it should have a voice in the matter of re-settlement in the country. It failed in its effort to have a re-settlement law passed. Again when the question of re-settlement in the Kistna and the Godavari districts came up, it urged the appointment of a committee to go into the question as to how far the revision of rates was justified. The then Revenue Member thought, and in my opinion thought properly, that the House should be given an opportunity, by instituting an economic inquiry to consider in the light of the evidence they gather how far the proposals of the settlement officer are justified. That committee has been constituted. And as hon. Members are aware, if there was any act of the then Revenue Member which received the universal approval of this House, it was this act. And in doing so he has given consideration to the views of the House and allowed the House to have its own committee. And it is now too late to consider the advisability of that step. At any rate, it will really be anticipating the decision of the Government to say that the appointment of the committee was a mistake. For, if the Government are of that opinion, we know what the order of the Government will be on the findings of the committee, and I may submit that such a course would only increase the disaffection that exists in the House. We do hope that whatever the apprehensions of Mr. James may be, it will not be the opinion of the present Revenue Member.

"But quite apart from this, what we really ask in the amendment is 'you have a committee appointed by this House; you give this House a chance to know what the report of that committee is.' I am sure the hon. the Revenue Member will not be opposed to this. But we may go a step further and ask him to place the report before the House in time so that the opinion of the House may be available to him before he as a Member of Government either approves or disapproves the revision of the settlement rates. So the question is not merely whether we are not entitled to a copy of the report simply because the terms of the report say that the report should be submitted to the Government.

"Mr. James towards the end of his speech came to the point and said that what he wanted was that the report of the committee should be placed on the table of the House, as also the views of the Board of Revenue. I was wondering whether he would not go further and add the words 'and also final orders of the Government that may be passed.' Anyhow what he had in mind is evident that Government should not pass, or rather, may not pass orders before the House is given an opportunity to debate on the report.

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"The hon. the Revenue Member in replying to the motion said that the request of the House, namely, that an opportunity be given to this House or to the next Council to discuss the report, would be very carefully considered. I thought practically it was one way of saying that he would give us a chance. But in view of the statement of Mr. James, I hope the hon. Revenue Member will be able to tell us definitely that before orders of Government are passed this Council will have a chance to debate on the findings of the committee. And finally I wish to say this, that if we have to vote on this I hope Mr. James will vote with us on this matter."

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am afraid my speech has led to a misapprehension among some Members of the House. I did not refer to the subject of placing the report of the committee on the table of the House, as I did not notice any remark in the speeches of Mr. Venkatramayya Nayudu and Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar as to the question whether the report would be placed on the table of the House. It is the intention of the Government and it has always been the intention of the Government that the report should be placed on the table of the House. ('Hear, hear.') Some hon. Members have requested that the report of the Board of Revenue and Government officers consulted with reference to the report should be placed on the table at the same time. We will consider the suggestion and I hope we may be able to do so but I cannot say more now; it is not usual to make a more definite promise in matters of this nature before the reports are reviewed. As regards affording an opportunity to the House to discuss the report before orders are passed, it seems to me to be premature now to raise the question. When the report is laid on the table of the House the question may then come up for consideration whether a day should be set apart for that purpose. At present it would be premature to say anything definite on that point."

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"May I know whether Government will pass orders before the report is placed on the table of the House?"

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

* Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA NAYUDU :—"In view of the assurance given by the hon. the Revenue Member I do not think it necessary to press the motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw?"

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"No."

The motion was put to vote and declared lost. Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao demanded a poll and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. | 10. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| 2. Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar. | 11. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar. |
| 3. Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | 12. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon. |
| 4. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder. | 13. " R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 5. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. | 14. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 6. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 15. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur. |
| 7. " C. Natesa Mudaliyar. | 16. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 8. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 17. Rao Sahib B. Venkataramayya Nayudu. |
| 9. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. | |

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Ayes—cont.

18. Mr. K. V. Suryanarayana Ayyar.
19. " C. Gopala Menon.
20. " T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar.
21. " Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
22. " B. Ramachandra Reddi.
23. " P. Bhooshayya.

24. Mr. K. Koti Reddi.
25. " J. A. Saldanha.
26. " K. Uppi Sahib.
27. " Abdul Hameed Khan.
28. " M. Balasubramanya Mudaliyar.
29. " G. Harisarvottama Rao.

Noes.

1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur.
2. " Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar.
3. " Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.
4. " Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
5. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
6. " Dr. P. Subbarayan.
7. Mr. Hilton Brown.
8. " H. A. Watson.
9. " A. G. Leach.
10. " J. Gray.
11. " S. V. Ramamurti.
12. " C. B. Cotterell.
13. " V. Ch. John.
14. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
15. Khan Sahib Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.
16. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
17. Mr. R. Foulkes.

18. Khan Bahadur Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib Bahadur.
19. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
20. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
21. Subadar Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.
22. Mr. N. Siva Raj.
23. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
24. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
25. Mr. W. P. A. Soundarapandian.
26. " S. N. Dorai Raja.
27. Raja of Kallikotta.
28. Mr. S. Arpadaswami Udayar.
29. " K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
30. " G. R. Premayya.
31. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
32. Mr. F. E. James.
33. " A. J. Leech.
34. " A. T. Luker.
35. " S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.

Neutral.

1. Mr. J. Bheemayya.
2. " A. B. Shetty.

3. Mr. N. Sreenivasa Rao.

Ayes 29. Noes 35. Neutral 3.

The motion was negatived.

15 * The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The House will now discuss Mr. Nagan Gowda's motion which is more general."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move that the allotment of Rs. 27,67,200 for Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100.

"My object in moving this cut in the Land Revenue allotment is to discuss the Land Revenue policy of the Government. Time and again, this question has been discussed on the floor of this House and every time the Government have been denying the claims made by this House to base the whole question of the Land Revenue policy on the wishes of this Council. On a previous occasion this Government stated that they were not opposed to base the rates of assessment on land on the decision of the Legislative Council but stated that it was the Government of India that was in their way. Sir, it is well known that taxation without representation cannot last very long, especially in these democratic days. In Madras the land is taxed much more than it is in any other province in this country. When we look at the incidence of taxation, we find that for every acre of cultivated land Madras pays Rs. 2-8-11, whereas in Bombay they pay Rs. 1-5-7, United Provinces Rs. 1-12-8 and in Oudh Rs. 1-15-3, and in other provinces like the Punjab it is only Rs. 1-8-0. In the Central Provinces and Bihar and Orissa also the rate of taxation is much less than in Madras. If you look at the taxation per head, there also you notice that in Madras we pay a much larger amount per head than they do in any other province in this country. In Madras it is 27/100 of a rupee

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[Mr. R. Nagan Gowda]

per head, whereas in Bombay it is $\frac{8}{100}$, in the United Provinces $\frac{12}{100}$, in Bihar and Orissa $\frac{15}{100}$, and in Bengal $\frac{18}{100}$. It is quite well known in this House that land revenue forms only a little less than half of the revenue of this Presidency, for out of Rs. 17 crores, seven crores is obtained from the ryots who are poor. It is proverbial in this country to say that the man who is an agriculturist is the poorest man. Sir, it was only this morning that a question was asked regarding the Godavari district and the condition of the sugarcane growers there. The Government stated without any hesitation that the sugarcane growers were in a very bad condition and that they had incurred considerable loss. Sir, I only want to point out that the condition of sugarcane growers in other parts of the Presidency is almost the same if not worse. If the condition is so bad in a district which is so rich, just imagine—it does not need much imagination—how it would be in places like Bellary and other districts of the Ceded districts. Sugarcane growing areas are supposed to be rich. When that is the condition of the ryots in the sugarcane growing areas just imagine what the condition of the growers of dry crops like cholam, tenai, ragi, etc., would be. It is needless for me, Sir, to point out here that the ryots are the poorest in this country which itself is a poor country. Now, this being the case, that we should have the greatest portion of the land revenue of this Presidency laid upon the shoulders of these poor ryots is cruelty itself. I know the Government will point out the fact that the ancient kings and Nawabs of this country derived a great deal of their revenue from land and that they are just continuing what has been the immemorial tradition in India. That argument does not hold now for the simple reason that conditions have changed. The conditions are now such that they do not warrant any heavy taxation of land at all. The condition of people in every other profession is much better than the condition of the agriculturist. Yet, Sir, a man who gets about Rs. 100 from any wet land is taxed to the extent of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15. That is a very heavy rate of taxation. I do not know of any other profession which is taxed to the same extent as that of the agriculturist. I would like to know whether the Government would come forward with a proposal to tax a man who earns Rs. 100 at the rate of 15 per cent as income-tax. The Government is not willing to do that, but still the man who owns an acre of wet land getting an annual rental of Rs. 100 is taxed without any hesitation from ten to fifteen rupees. Sir, I am reminded by my hon. friend Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar that people do not generally get Rs. 100 from an acre of wet land. That is true. But even if he should get Rs. 100 from the land, I submit that Rs. 15 is very high taxation. That being the case, I think we are not asking for anything too much when we state that we ought to be given the power of settling the assessment on land. This House which represents the agricultural interests better than the Revenue Settlement Officer, the Collector or an Indian Civil Service officer and understands the difficulties of the ryots, is better fitted than any other body of people to say what ought to be the rate of assessment on land. Therefore, Sir, I move that this question of defining the land revenue policy and the power of fixing the rates of assessment on land be given to this House. For that I propose a cut of Rs. 100."

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—"Although we have been discussing for a number of years the policy of the Government with regard to land revenue, it appears to me that we should go to the very root of the question and not be tinkering with this matter. Now it seems to be taken for granted by the rulers that the ryot is not the owner of the land. It is

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often pointed out as if the rulers of the country, Hindu and Muhammadan, were the absolute rulers of the land and that therefore the British Government have stepped into their place and are entitled to claim the entire land as if it was their own. It is very often surprising to find that there are references here and there to certain policies laid down by the Government showing that their policy of revision from time to time or increasing the assessment is due to the fact that they are the owners of the soil. Now some of these difficulties are due to the fact that the Englishman who comes to India with Western ideas thinks that the same ideas would be held in this country. If Englishmen will only think deep and look into the state of affairs, they will have to revise their ideas as to what the ownership of the land here is. The king was never the owner of the soil. The ownership of the soil was always with the ryot. Therefore if they will refer to any recent statements of policy of the British Government and also the judgements of the late Sir S. Subrahmanya Ayyar they will find that they have to recapitulate the idea that occupancy gives to the occupier the ownership of the land and that it is not the Government which is the owner of the soil. The ryotwari system introduced by Sir Thomas Munro is the root cause of all the evils in South India. So far as we are concerned, the ryotwari system has the effect of splitting up holdings and making each individual the owner of the land, whereas formerly the unit was always the village. That radical change has to come over the system of land revenue in this country if the condition of the ryot as the owner of the land is to be bettered. Once you introduce the ryotwari system the natural consequence is that you are put to the same difficulties which the cultivating tenants in Ireland or the French peasant proprietors in France are suffering. Holdings are becoming smaller and smaller every generation, cultivation becomes impossible and the result is that every generation finds itself poorer. Therefore, Sir, my submission is that the present land revenue policy of the Government should disappear quickly and the policy to be adopted hereafter should be that those persons who are in the village are the real owners of the land. Once you come to that stage you will find that everything is better. This will also bring about changes in the ideas of the people; it will bring about changes as to the harmony of the village and it will also bring into the forefront some of those great changes which we are now expecting to take place. It may be necessary now to point out that even our Indian friends on the Treasury Benches have to be reminded over and over again that the system of land revenue has to be changed radically. There is no use of our going up to Government now and then with the request for a change of their policy if the Government would not recognize that in the happiness of the ryot lies the prosperity of the village community. The policy of the Government and the lot of the ryot are closely bound up. The Government should see that the condition of the ryot is ameliorated. It is not only by the reduction of a few rupees or annas in the assessment rates but by improvements in other directions that his happiness can be assured. The Indian ryot is considered to be the poorest man in the country and in addition to that, he has to pay very heavy taxes without his deriving any proportionate advantages from them. His income is low and it changes with seasonal conditions. He relies on old and antiquated implements of agriculture, and facilities in the matter of getting within his reach improved agricultural implements are not up to the mark. I would very strongly urge upon the Government the need for the revision of the land revenue policy of the Government so that the social outlook of the villager may be broadened and the happiness of the village community which forms a large portion of the population may be assured."

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* Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, as regards the question of legislation on land revenue and settlement, it is absolutely and immediately necessary in this Province. I desire only to mention that a long list of recommendations of various committees has always stated that legislation is necessary and, in spite of such recommendations, we are drifting on. As early as 1909, the Royal Commission on Decentralization reported that the general principle of assessment should be embodied in legislation instead of being left to the executive orders. But that principle was not accepted by the Government of the day. In 1919 the Joint Parliamentary Committee also accepted this principle and advised the Government accordingly. But, so far as legislation is concerned, the Madras Government have been very chary and the excuse has been given that the Central Government had advised the Madras Government not to undertake legislation on the lines suggested by the Legislative Council. Many Bills on this matter introduced by the non-official members of this Council have been shelved. The Government do not seriously contemplate the tackling of this question, and every year we see there has been a wrangle as between the Treasury Benches and the Opposition on the resettlement policy of the Government with regard to some one or other of the districts. We just now saw a kind of that spectacle this morning and I am sure it is no uncommon occurrence, for, every year there is sure to be resettlement of some district or other. So far as the Government are concerned, they need not feel that the Legislative Council will be quite irresponsible. It was only this morning that the hon. the Revenue Member induced the Legislative Council to take it easy as regards the resettlement of the West Godavari district. He said that so far as the Government were concerned they would consider the report. The Government Order will be placed on the table. Whether the Legislative Council will have an opportunity to discuss it or not is left to the sweet will of the Treasury Benches. If there is to be a statute, it will be incumbent on the hon. the Revenue Member to bring this matter before the Legislative Council and the Legislative Council will be able to give its decision on the matter. I may also remind the hon. the Revenue Member, that some years ago when resettlement operations were in progress in the districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly, there was an attempt on the part of some of the Members representing Tanjore to get the settlement rates revised in favour of the ryots of Tanjore; but this was not accepted by the Legislative Council. So, after all the Legislative Council is not such an irresponsible body as Government think. They have also their full responsibility in the matter, and I am sure that when the land revenue policy is defined and embodied in an Act every time the vote of the House is taken as regards the fixing of rates, the question will certainly be considered in all its aspects. The present policy of the Government is that the Legislative Council may go on talking over about the rates but they have no power to vote and the Government is to be the final arbiter in the matter."

"There is the fallacy that the State is the owner of the land. I wonder how this idea originated. The landholders who are not zamindars or inamdars are considered to be no better than cultivating tenants and it is with the utmost difficulty that the owners of non-zamindari lands can get themselves called as ryotwari landholders. The Government always have all the power in their hands and every time the land revenue policy is under discussion the Government say that their executive officers have considered the question and that the Legislative Council need not worry itself about it. It is an accepted principle that there can be no taxation without representation. We come here as representatives of various interests—there are the zamindars, there are the ordinary

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ryotwari landholders and there are other people who are here to represent other landed interests. It is our duty and it is our privilege to state to the Government the view that we take on behalf of the interests that we represent. The present state of things is that we are allowed to speak a few words and then go home thinking that we have done our duty. This is not enough; we should have the power to vote on the rates. The Government need not be afraid of the vote of the Legislative Council. I want the Government to consider how the vote took place this morning."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will not be justified in reflecting on the vote of the House."

* Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"It is only for the purpose of mentioning that it is not always that all the non-official members vote against the Government. It was possible for the zamindar to think that so far as the settlement policy was concerned, it need not worry him. Certain other people with intimate interests in land were not prepared to vote against the Government. I repeat that the hon. the Revenue Member and the other Members of Government need not be afraid that the Legislative Council will always vote against the Government when any question of taxation came up."

"One of the fallacies of the land revenue policy is, as I have said, that the Government are the owner of all land. As I said already, that theory is entirely wrong but still this theory is always advanced by them whenever, during a resettlement, there is a representation by the people that the proposed rates were heavy. The Government say that they are entitled to 50 per cent of the revenue; I wonder where they got this idea from. Is it because under the Hindu kings one-sixth was considered as due to the king?"

"The last two revenue Bills which came before this Council but were not given effect to have at least done this good, that the Government, which in the case of districts like Tanjore and Trichinopoly wanted to revise the rates by as high as 25 per cent, were content to take only 18½ per cent because of the promise that the clause fixing the maximum rate at 18½ per cent will have a retrospective effect. The Bill could not be passed even with that inducement. The Government then wanted to go back on their promise and wanted to raise the rates to 25 per cent in the Tanjore district. I was a member of the deputation of Tanjore landholders that waited on the Government and I know it was with the greatest difficulty that the Government could be induced to reduce the tax to 18½ per cent in the Tanjore district."

"I say this only as an instance of the attitude of Government in executive matters. We are told that there are settlement officers, that they know their duty, and that we need not worry ourselves. How are we to test the correctness of the statements made by the settlement officers. The necessity for embodying the principles in the form of an Act has always been admitted on all hands so far as this province is concerned. Of course this matter has been discussed threadbare; I think this question comes up for the eighth time before this Council. Whether the cut motion is passed or not the old thing goes on and we are always confronted with the position that the executive orders prevail over the wishes of the Legislative Council. I request the House to take up this question seriously and see that a Land Revenue Bill is passed and placed on the Statute book."

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* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I think the land revenue policy of the Government stands in need of revision for three reasons. I am not going to repeat the arguments of Mr. Nagan Gowda who quoted figures to show that our taxation is very high. I am not going to speak on the need for legislation advocated at great length by Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar. My contention is that economic factors are not constant, but changing with the change of conditions and circumstances. The economic laws and principles are on the whole uniform, permanent and reliable. But the circumstances and the economic factors through which they operate or to which they are applied change certainly from year to year with the result that we cannot depend upon the permanent working of these even for a short period. Government are anxious to take advantage of the rising prices to claim their own share of the income in the interests of the larger public. But the mistake of the policy is they ignore or gloss over other economic factors which considerably detract from the value of this increase. My Friend, Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, referred to Tanjore and Trichinopoly. It was a few years ago that the resettlement of Tanjore and Trichinopoly took place. We find that the price of paddy has gone very low. It now approximates to the pre-settlement prices, nay, it falls even below that. As regards the other factors, there is the cost of labour. Apart from emigration of labour to towns and to places outside India, one feels that there is an appreciable diminution of labour on account of change of employment or disinclination to manual labour. Government are also responsible for the scarcity of labour. Soon after the resettlement rates had begun to operate, they started the Mettur works and the South Indian Railway began to give effect to its programme of construction on a scale hitherto unprecedented, with the result that labour has been diverted from the fields to these works which are considered to be more remunerative. Again, there is one more economic factor. They do not see that livestock and other things have become expensive to the ryots. Thus, the cost of cattle ever since the introduction of the resettlement rates is rising and is still tending to rise, on account of lack of facilities for pasture and the unchecked outbreak of rinderpest and the consequent mortality of cattle. Then we hear of the geological survey. What about the deterioration of the soil which is proved and which is independent of the geological survey? There is the difficulty of securing green manure or other organic manure. Even when they are available in certain rural areas, there is the prohibitive cost of transportation of these manures over tracts and roads untraversed by decent cart tracks and so on and so forth. Next, the irrigation problems that have been confronting the agriculturists, especially in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts, have not yet been carefully grappled with and solved. I shall now refer only to two of these. There is the system of *morai* or alternately diverting water into the Cauvery and Vennar for a whole week. Within one or two weeks after ploughing the water fails and the ploughed soil gets dried up and parched. Hon. Members know that if there is no water immediately after transplantation the result is that the yield is very considerably affected both in quality and quantity. This problem was referred to by General Mullins and . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think the hon. Member will do well to refer to it on the irrigation question."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"My contention is to show how these things affect the problem in question."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The *morai* system is more relevant under the Irrigation demand."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Although these problems have been before the public for a long time, still Government have been slow in solving these problems. They have been confining their attention to the methods of raising land revenue. I do not say that Government should lose their share of the revenue, nor that the Government should not have a fair share of the income. After all, the revenue is collected in the larger interests of the public. But my contention is that their policy should be revised so that it may not work to the hardship of the ryots because the ryots' share is arrived at on the basis of the calculations of the settlement parties. My contention is that this land revenue policy of the Government should be elastic. They should not omit any one of the factors enumerated above. In fixing the resettlement rates they should leave a fair margin for all those changes, fluctuations and vicissitudes to which I have just now referred. Therefore, without raising the other points as regards the ownership and the interests of the ryots, I wish to make this humble suggestion that Government would be acting in the best interests of the people, of the ryots and of the poorer classes among them especially, by revising their land revenue policy and by seeing that this policy is not rigid and arbitrary but very elastic and erring, if necessary, on the side of liberality."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Mr. President, Sir, without repeating the arguments urged by my hon. Friends who spoke before me, I wish to refer to a very important authority which has been overlooked in our arguments, and that is the report of the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee. I am afraid the hon. the Revenue Member has entirely overlooked or neglected the recommendations of this Enquiry Committee presided over by an eminent and distinguished ex-member of Government—Sir Charles Todhunter. He summarises the proposals thus :

'Meanwhile, it seems to the Committee that it may be possible to arrive at a result that would be almost equally satisfactory with much less disturbance of existing conditions. Their proposals refer of course only to the temporary settlements, since the permanent settlement is outside their terms of reference. The essentials to be sought for in any new scheme of temporary settlement seem to be, first, that it should be definite as regards both the basis and the pitch of assessment; second, that it should be as cheap and simple as possible; third, that it should, so far as possible, ease or steady the burden on the smallest cultivator; and fourth, that it should, in common with the rest of the system of taxation, have some element of progression in the case of the larger owners.'

"I shall not tire the patience of the House by any arguments connected with legislation which has been urged by this Council and repeated over and over again. I will now read the portion relating to the rate of assessment :

'As regards the rate, or, as the Joint Select Committee describe it, the pitch of the assessment, the Committee find it almost impossible to make any recommendation in view of the absence of any definite information as to what percentage is taken of the annual value under present conditions. What they would contemplate is that there should be an expert enquiry in each province with a view to ascertaining what is the most general rate at present exacted. The local legislature would then be in a position to fix a common rate for the province. These rates would initially no doubt tend to conform to the existing pitch of the assessment. In future it would be open to the legislatures to increase or decrease the general rate in accordance with the share they thought it fair should be contributed by the land revenue to the expenses of the State.'

"Here it is rather interesting to read that Sir Charles Todhunter, who opposed legislation on the subject, should subscribe to the principle that it should be left to the legislature not only to fix the general rate but that it should be

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open to the Council to increase or decrease the rate according to the needs of the demand and the capacity of the tenants to bear the incidence of taxation. Sir, it is rather strange that Government should defy the wishes of this Council year after year and have shown their pertinacity in connexion with the vote of the House this morning. It is to be hoped that Government will reconsider their position at least during the couple of years when the Council will exist under the present constitution."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will resume his speech after lunch. The House will now adjourn for lunch and meet again at 2-30 p.m."

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

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Mr. President, Sir, proceeding with my remarks in connexion with the suggestions made by the Taxation Enquiry Committee, I think the hon. the Revenue Member will be pleased to explain whether this report has been pigeon-holed, or, if it has not been pigeon-holed, whether Government are taking any action in connexion with the introduction of a Land Revenue Settlement Bill. I shall not dwell any further upon the very inequitable system of land revenue assessment which works so hard upon the people of the whole Presidency. But I shall select my own district, the condition of which I know better than the rest of the Presidency. South Kanara, Sir, is the poorest of the districts so far as soil and agriculture are concerned. It is a very hilly district, two-thirds being covered by hills and the remaining one-third consisting of large and beautiful rivers and cultivable area. It is a very charming district so far as its grand views are concerned. But, so far as agriculture and horticulture are concerned, it is perhaps the poorest district of the Presidency, if not of India. For this we have got the authority of Sir Thomas Munro, who in reporting on the condition of this district, wrote a century ago thus :

'The soil is perhaps the poorest in India. The eternal rains have long ago washed away the rich parts, if ever it had any, and left nothing but sand and gravel. One crop under a tank in Mysore or Carnatic yields more than three here.'

"A settlement official, the hon. Mr. Winterbotham, writing on the same subject, in 1862, says :

'It is well that attention should be continually called to the many circumstances which in South Kanara plead for a lenient assessment. All the cultivable land, both wet and garden, has been reclaimed by long years of patient toiling and moiling. *There is in truth nothing to tax, except the ryots' improvements.* The brooks and streams in the valleys are trained along the sides of the levelled fields by stone revetments, the building of which must have cost immense labour. The springs at the heads of the valleys are cleared out and enlarged by hewing cisterns in the laterite. To clear the land of stones and to keep out the small black cattle of the district which are as agile as goats, solid stone walls, four or five feet high, are built round the occupied lands. In the interior all occupied land is enclosed either by high stone walls or mud walls topped with thorns, with dikes or by thick-set thorn hedges. Most of the hill sides are terraced, the sides of the terraces being often five or six feet deep. Except when the lands adjoin a road or river there is no way of getting the produce to market except on the heads of coolies.'

"This view has been confirmed by several Collectors and Settlement Commissioners. Yet, the incidence of taxation in our district is higher than in most other districts, higher than in Malabar, or in Tanjore, in proportion to the value of the land and its produce. By some jugglery of figures, by fixing the value of the land excessively high, the price of produce as higher and the cost of labour as cheaper, and by all sorts of other trickery

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of figures, the incidence of taxation is made proportionately higher in our district than in any other district. Still, Sir, the settlement operations are going on quietly and secretly, and we hear that the assessment will be raised by the maximum that is provided for under the present rules, i.e., 3 annas in the rupee on the average. Sir, this will be very disastrous to our district. After careful enquiries, I have found that our district cannot bear any more additional assessment. If at all it could be raised, it cannot be by more than half an anna but never three annas in the rupee. I am sure this statement will be borne out by my hon. Friends from South Kanara. Before Government arrive at any final decision as regards raising the assessment, we hope a committee will be appointed. Even if Government Settlement officers propose any substantial increase by more than half an anna in the rupee, we shall be able to satisfy that committee and make them enquire into the real condition of things in South Kanara as compared with the state of things elsewhere, and we hope to prove that even the settlement made thirty years ago was very inequitable and unfair to our district and that our district cannot bear any more increase of assessment. Sir, it may be pointed out that the rents are very high in our district and that the assessment which is paid bears rather a small percentage of say 15 per cent or so. True, the rents are high in South Kanara and the landlords pay only 10 or 15 per cent to the Government. But a careful enquiry into the prices of things will show that no land in South Kanara pays more than 3 per cent on an average. We have to pay heavy prices for land, though the rents are high. As was already pointed out, Government have spent nothing on irrigation or on levelling or terracing or providing revetments to sides of streams. But the people from ancient times have spent much labour and capital on those improvements with the result that one who purchases lands now has to pay a very high price in spite of the fact that the income from the land is very small and the rents are pretty high. This fact has been admitted by several Settlement officers, and even by my hon. Friend, Sir Thomas Moir, who recommended a rate which might have been tolerable, but the Board of Revenue and the Government between themselves raised the rate considerably, without taking into consideration all those facts I have mentioned, with the result that we were saddled with a very heavy assessment at the last resettlements.

"Another thing the Government and their Settlement officers will have to bear in mind is the number of troubles that our cultivators in South Kanara have to face. The lands are devastated by inroads of all sorts of wild animals from the forests which are constantly growing around. Large numbers of population are decimated by malaria. Especially those living on the side of the ghats are subject to a very terrible epidemic of malaria, which undermines their constitution, makes them unfit for any kind of labour and finally carries away large numbers of people. Those that survive the havoc of malaria have not left in them the labouring capacity for carrying on agriculture. For these reasons, our district is in a very sad plight. We hope Government will give instructions to their officers to bear these facts in their minds, and also give effect to the suggestions made in the Taxation Enquiry Committee report, and see that the people in South Kanara are dealt with fairly and not so unfairly as they had been thirty years ago."

2-45 p.m. * Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, I wish to add only one word to what my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha has said. To be fair to all parties, I must admit that of all the taxes, land revenue is the only tax which falls upon the landed proprietors. All the other taxes fall

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on the poor. So it is only fair that the landowners should not grudge to pay their share of taxation so that the poor people may not unduly suffer. But the question is, what is the share due to the Government? The Government's share has been said to be one-third of the produce. Now, even assuming that this one-third is a fair proportion, there is much to complain about the method by which this one-third share is arrived at. In arriving at their one-third share, the Government have taken into calculation wrong data and wrong figures and the result is that they actually collect more than half the produce. The question now before the House is the land revenue policy of the Government. The policy is defective, but neither the present Government nor the present nor the former Revenue Member, is responsible for it. From what I know of my own district I can say that the settlement rates are very high. They have compared the settlement rates of Godavari with those of South Kanara even though the former is admittedly more fertile and fixed the rate for the wet lands at Rs. 8-12-0 per acre. By a wrong calculation they have arrived at and fixed this figure. If a correct calculation is made, the rate would be only Rs. 4-8-0. In this way, every year the Government are collecting from South Kanara more than 12 lakhs of rupees. During the last 25 years or so, they have collected nearly 4 crores of rupees in excess. All this is collected mostly from small landowners having one or two acres of land. Most of the landed proprietors in South Kanara are small holders. To remedy this state of affairs there is no hope unless the Government change their land revenue policy and introduce a Bill for the purpose. Therefore, Sir, I submit that the Government should soon take up the question of revising the present system, and introduce a Land Revenue Bill as soon as possible."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"Sir, the need for a detailed examination of the land revenue policy has been urged again and again in this Council. It has been shown that the methods, the statistics and the conclusions of the settlement officers cannot stand the scrutiny of independent committees like the Bardoli Enquiry Committee and the Godavari Economic Enquiry Committee. I understand that the Godavari Economic Enquiry Committee report has revealed certain flaws in the present methods of assessment. I wish to know what action the Government have taken to see that similar mistakes are not repeated in the case of other districts where resettlement operations are now going on. The Bombay Government were obliged to announce as the result of the Bardoli Enquiry Committee's report that they would consider the whole policy of land revenue and keep in abeyance all pending schemes of resettlement until this policy was settled. Sir, it is incumbent on the Government to suspend all resettlement operations till a fresh land revenue legislation based on a thorough consideration of the whole question is passed. Otherwise in every district where resettlement work has commenced already they ought to constitute committees to enquire into the economic condition of the ryots and find out how far the methods and the statistics of settlement officers are accurate and reliable.

"Now, the justification for an increase in land revenue assessment is based on the ground that there has been a rise in the price of food grains. I submit that this argument cannot now be urged with the same force in view of the fact that there has been a steady fall in the prices during the last half a dozen years or so. Nor does any rise in prices benefit the large class of small landholders who have little or no surplus of food grains to sell. Even in the case of those who have something

[Mr. A. B. Shetty]

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to sell the increased cost of cultivation and the increased cost of living owing to the rise in the price of all necessities of life take away what little benefit they would otherwise get by any rise in prices. Sir, the primary objection to the present policy is that the assessment is made with reference to the capacity of the land and not with reference to the circumstances of those who possess or cultivate the land. The main consideration in revising the rates of assessment should be whether there has been a change in the general price of the agricultural produce of the lands in question. No distinction is made between the small and the large landholders. The economic condition of the ryots and the question whether they have any surplus to sell, are not taken into account at all. Even in fixing the assessment on the productivity of the land, certain districts have not been treated fairly owing to the vagaries of the settlement officers. The example of South Kanara was quoted by my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha. In South Kanara at the time of the last settlement, there was an excessive increase in assessment rates which went up to the extent of 67 per cent in some cases. This means an enhancement $2\frac{2}{3}$ times higher than the increase even in the case of so rich a district as Tanjore. Especially in the case of dry lands the rates imposed in South Kanara are not at all just or fair, because dry lands in our district do not produce any crop as they do in districts like Madura and Coimbatore. They are mere waste lands which give nothing more than fuel and manure leaves. Again in the matter of garden rates, compared with even the neighbouring district of Malabar, where the conditions are more or less the same, we have been unfairly treated. In Malabar, the rates for garden lands vary from Re. 1 to Rs. 7 whereas in South Kanara, they vary from Rs. 2 to 8 and four kinds of trees, viz., mango, palmyra, pepper-vine and tamarind, have been included in the list of garden trees, while in Malabar they are excluded. In South Kanara, as my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha quoted from the report of the Settlement Commissioner, the hon. Mr. Winterbotham, there is nothing really to tax except the ryot himself. The Government paid no heed to this fact and imposed a charge on wet lands for the second crop also, though the second crop is raised with the help of water obtained from natural sources by the ryots and not from any water supplied by the Government at any cost to themselves. Now, in the next resettlement also, I understand that the Government propose to do the same injustice over again in regard to our district. After the last settlement, several single crop lands have been converted into double crop lands and dry lands have been converted into wet and garden lands by the ryots at their own expense. There are no irrigation works at all in South Kanara. The hon. the Revenue Member speaking at budget time two years ago said that there were very few cases of reclassification in other districts and that even where there have been changes in classification it has always been in cases where additional irrigation facilities have been provided. But in our district Government have provided no irrigation works of any sort. They have not spent a single pie for providing water to ryots and so there is no justification at all for reclassification of lands in South Kanara. If dry lands converted into wet or garden land by the ryot's own labour and expense are reclassified and wet or garden assessment is levied on them, it will result in increasing the assessment over such lands by 100 per cent or more, while the increase on the best wet lands will not exceed $18\frac{2}{3}$ per cent at the most. This will mean taxing the ryots' improvements with a vengeance in violation of the principle laid down by the Government that ryots' improvements should not be charged

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at the time of resettlement. It is therefore necessary, that a detailed examination of the whole land revenue policy must be made by Government. They must consider whether the present method of assessment is correct; whether it satisfies the accepted canons of taxation; whether they could in any way give relief to the small class of landholders and help them to improve their economic position and whether they cannot tax agricultural income above a certain level so as to exempt the poorer classes of landholders from the burden of excessive land revenue taxation. All these questions must be considered. The prosperity of the State is intimately bound up with the prosperity of the cultivating classes who form the vast bulk of our population and who contribute the largest share of the revenues to the coffers of the State. The incidence of land revenue affects to a great extent the prosperity of the cultivating classes. Assessment must therefore be equitable in character and moderate in incidence so that the cultivating classes may eke out a fair livelihood and also have a margin left to enable them to withstand the vicissitudes of the season and any other exceptional calamity."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Mr. President, Sir, I do not want to be lost in the wilderness of the discussion on the land revenue policy. For one reason or other, year after year for the past one generation, we have been asking the Government to base its land revenue policy upon some intelligible and popular basis and we have so far not met with success and if I rise up to-day and take part in this profitless discussion, it is because of the speeches made by my hon. Friends Messrs. Schamnad and Shetty. They remind me of the dual personality of Jekyll and Hyde. It was only a few hours ago that we had the unedifying spectacle of these two gentlemen contributing to the success of the Government vote as against the popular motion in connexion with the question of placing the report of the Economic Enquiry Committee on the table of the Legislative Council before the Government passed orders on the settlement operations of the Kistna and East and West Godavari districts. They speak now of the difficulties of the ryots of South Kanara in the absence of a Land Revenue Bill and yet they contributed to the autocracy of the Government as against the popular demand."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"The same difference between a Congress and an Independent member."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Now, Sir, Mr. Shetty pleaded very vehemently for South Kanara. I was inclined to say that South Kanara deserved no better as long as it returned members like Messrs. Schamnad and Shetty; but I do not say so on account of the redeeming presence of my esteemed friend Mr. Saldanha who unceasingly fights for South Kanara ryots. (Laughter.)

"So long as we keep this kind of attitude I am not going to fight with the Government for not changing their land revenue policy. I certainly think that the hon. Mr. Campbell will be quite justified in saying 'well, I have the charter from the Legislative Council and therefore Government might go on in its own way and especially in view of the fact that the two gentlemen from South Kanara have voted with the Government I am not prepared to do anything for South Kanara ryots'. So long as this kind of policy is continued by our representatives in this Council the Government will be justified in following their reactionary policy. Mr. Schamnad said that even those harmless words which he uttered would perhaps injure the present hon. the Revenue

[Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti] [18th March 1930]

Member and by way of caution he (Mr. Schamnad) said apologetically that neither the present hon. the Revenue Member nor his predecessor was responsible for the present land revenue policy of the Government, but that it was the system of Government that was responsible for it, as if the system is quite separate from the persons who put into effect such a system. Certainly there is no relationship between ourselves and the hon. the Revenue Member except that he is a Member of the Government and we are representatives of the people, and if we speak anything against the Government it is because we are representatives of the people and if he opposes it, it is because he is a Member of the Government. I dare say if my hon. Friend Mr. Campbell were Member of the Government in England he would certainly speak on behalf of the constituency which returned him to the Parliament. If to-day we are not able to do anything to carry out our objects, it is because of the votes of two Members like Mr. Schamnad and Mr. Shetty."

* Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR:—"While endorsing every syllable of my hon. Friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, I may point out that the two Members from South Kanara are only two spokes of the Ministerial party wheel and that the Ministerialist party as a whole voted with the Reserved Half. I can quite understand if the Ministerialist party voted in one way and these two Members voted in the way in which they did. But that is not the case. I have also given notice of cut motions under this Demand. Assuming that the Transferred Half has proceeded on the basis that the Reserved Half has got any policy in the matter of land revenue settlement, I seriously ask whether they have any policy at all of their own. So far as I can see the only policy they seem to have pursued is the dog in the manger policy. The only argument that they advance is 'the Hindu rulers have been following this system, the Muhammadan rulers have been following this system and we are simply carrying on'. That has been the answer given from the Treasury Bench year after year, not for decades but for generations. The hon. the Finance Member in his budget speech this year said 'You are talking of stagnation of the land revenues of this Province when you are talking of the stoppage of excise revenue. Well, I will give you a clean slate and when you are shaping any new legislation you will have to find out ways and means for meeting the deficit arising from the loss of excise revenue'. Time after time and year after year budget discussions have been going on on the question of the land revenue policy. What is the Ministerial policy with regard to this? The Ministerial party is simply voting with the Government. It has not the courage to vote with us nor even to sit neutral. On the other hand, the whole block presents the unedifying spectacle, as my hon. Friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti said, of voting with the Government. If we are going to have this kind of spectacle there is no use of this kind of discussion going on. We are having four hours, and perhaps we have exhausted already three hours for an important demand like Land Revenue amounting to 2½ crores. Therefore I humbly suggest that the Ministerialist party do hereafter, if not on the land revenue cut, at least on this cut, make up their minds and vote with us, just at least in view of the general elections to do something to get the vote of the electorate."

* Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB:—"Sir, the resettlement is a sword of Damocles hanging on us. The Government have been, in dealing with the land revenue policy, playing as it were. In my district of Malabar resettlement is going on,

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Resettlement has been done in Wynaad taluk. It is a God-forsaken part and consisting of mostly waste land and it is forest and it is highly malarial. The population is very thin consisting of a few European planters and others. It is very difficult to get coolies. Three years ago re-settlement was over there. Till then the people there were paying land revenue only for cultivated lands, and not for waste or forest lands. After the settlement they had to pay for the whole area whether cultivated or waste or forest at the flat rate of half an anna per acre; so much so many people had to sell their lands for arrears of tax. There are people who own 3,000 and 4,000 acres but their income is Rs. 100 to Rs. 200. To force such people to pay Rs. 300 and Rs. 400 is really cruel. Then the charges for re-survey are enormous. Many people had to sell away their lands for arrears of this enormous re-survey charges. I know my hon. Friend Mr. K. P. Raman Menon has got to pay something like Rs. 800 for resurvey charges. But I know that the revenue that he gets will not even be half of this amount. In this way this re-settlement is being done impoverishing the people. So if the Government have any sympathy for hard-working poor agriculturists they must absolutely stop re-settlement until a proper economic enquiry for the whole province is made."

* Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA NAYUDU:—"I rise to support the motion. Personal opinions apart, several instances were quoted in respect of districts where the assessment was very heavy. I mean it is the policy adopted by the Government that is responsible for the increased rates that are prevalent in various districts. The rates collected show that there has been a general increase in taxation and there has been no sort of security for the ryot and consequently greatest dissatisfaction prevails. There is no knowing to what limit these rates may be pushed up in the absence of a definite programme or legislation. Analysing the matter, the whole position comes to this: unless the limit to which the taxes will be raised is defined you will be putting the greatest hardship on the poor ryots by enhancing the rates often. The mover of the motion has collected figures to show that in this Presidency the tax is very high. As has been pointed out on the floor of this House times without number in the absence of any programme or legislation, there is absolutely no justification for the Government to increase the tax. Mr. Schamnad Sahib said that the increase would only affect the rich. It is not so. The majority of the population are small land owners and the increase really affects them and not the rich. Another argument that has been advanced from the other side is that this is a central subject and the power vests in the Central Government to frame any legislation. I am afraid it is too late in the day for the Government to bring forward that argument. They themselves in former years have started legislation but for some reason or other they have not pushed it to a conclusion. In these circumstances I submit it is not now open to the Government to say that this is a matter which rests with the Central Government and therefore we are not going to legislate. In the face of the dissatisfaction that is existing among the people, the Government should have a definite policy and should expedite legislation; otherwise hardships to the ryots would be incalculable."

* Mr. N. SREENIVASA RAO:—"I must thank my hon. Friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti for administering the sugar-coated pill to my hon. Friends Messrs. Shetty and Schamnad. I must say that my district is very poor and the rate of enhancement made in the resettlement is very high, higher than it was in 1903 when the first settlement was introduced. When

[Mr. N. Sreenivasa Rao] [18th March 1930]

3-15
p.m.

the first settlement was introduced in 1903, we presented a huge petition to the Governor, but nothing came out of it. Again resettlement is going on now. The Government do not know the poor condition of the people in South Kanara. The price of paddy and rice is calculated for the twelve months in the year. These poor ryots sell their paddy and rice generally during the months of December to May when the price is very low. By selling paddy and rice at that time, the poor ryots suffer very much. Only the bigger merchants and landholders make some profit by selling them during the monsoon season. So, the calculation of prices during the whole year will be a real hardship to the ryots. Secondly, the Government are not spending a single pie on irrigation projects. Dry land is converted into cultivable land at great expense of the poor ryot's money. Moreover, our district is not very rich in its alluvial soil as compared with the district of Malabar or other districts. So, any excess in the land tax will be a real hardship to the poor ryots of my district."

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Mr. President, Sir, discussion has spread over a wide area, some hon. Members dealing with particular subjects and others speaking more generally. Perhaps I may take first the more particular subject of the settlement in South Kanara district to which the two hon. Members from that district referred. My hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha informed the House that he understood that the Government have already issued orders enhancing the rates by three annas in the rupee on the average. The Government have not arrived at any conclusion; they have not collected the necessary data on which to form a conclusion. Re-settlement is due in the years 1932-33 to 1935-36. What the Government have done so far is to send settlement parties to make the preliminary enquiries and collect the necessary data on which the scheme report may be prepared. We do not expect the scheme report to be ready for some time yet—for a year or so. On receipt of the report Government will as usual invite public criticisms; they will thereafter make up their mind as to what should be done. Enquiries will be made in the South Kanara district as in other districts. The matters to which the hon. Members referred may be brought to the notice of those officers who are making detailed enquiries on the spot.

"One suggestion made was that there should be a change in the system of the administration of the land revenue policy. It was suggested, I think, by my hon. Friend Mr. Shetty that instead of having the present system of levying a tax on the land, we ought to have some system of taxation which would take into account the capacity of the landowner to pay the tax and that we should have a tax on income from agriculture so that some form of relief could be afforded to the poor landowner. That will involve a very considerable enquiry every year into the income of every landowner throughout the Presidency. I may also point out that a tax on that income would be income tax which would accrue to the Central Government and not to the Local Government. I am told by an hon. Member opposite that it need not go to the Central Government. But the levy of the tax would certainly involve very elaborate enquiries and a very large establishment would have to be employed every year and I am doubtful whether the result would be satisfactory. At present the land tax is fixed for a period of 30 years. During that time the landowner has certainty as to the amount he has to pay on his land. At the time of re-settlement very careful enquiries are made as to the economic condition of the people.

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[Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell]

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, pointed out that a rise in prices is accompanied usually by a rise in the cost of labour and other expenses which have to be borne by the cultivators. He asked that allowance should be made on this account. The present instructions to our Settlement Officers as to points for consideration include these; there should be a substantial change in prices to justify the revision of rates of assessment on land already settled; the rates should not be raised to the full measure of a rise in prices because the allowance to be made for increased cost of living and of labour stock and implements as well as for promoting a higher standard of comfort should be liberal. I think these instructions have, in very great measure, met the points made by my hon. Friend, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar.

"General expression was given to the views which have been previously expressed in this House, that the Government ought not to depend entirely upon executive rules for the control of settlement operations. It has however been pointed out several times in this House and Members are well aware of the fact that this Government have made very genuine efforts to pass a Land Revenue Settlement Bill since the Reforms were brought into being. Mr. Venkataramayya Nayudu stated that this Government should not throw the responsibility upon the Central Government. I do not of course wish to say that the responsibility lies in any particular direction. The fact is that it has not been found possible to draft any legislative measure which would meet with the acceptance of all the three principal parties concerned, viz., this House, the Local Government and the Government of India. In 1926 a draft Bill was brought forward which contained a taxation clause and it was believed that that Bill would have some chance of success in passing through this House. But that was not allowed as it was a new principle which has not hitherto been accepted. It is too late now to attempt again to introduce any Land Revenue Settlement Bill in the present Legislative Council. What will be the constitution of the new Council or the result of the next general election it is impossible to say now. Whether the question should be re-opened and whether a Land Revenue Settlement Bill should be introduced are points which cannot be considered till the new House has been elected and constituted. At the same time I would like to assure the Members of this House that the Government have been very careful in their land revenue policy, to give due consideration to the remarks which have been made on various occasions by Members on all sides of the House. I am sure that everything which the Government can do is done to see that re-settlements do not inflict undue hardship on any particular individuals and that land-revenue taxation is fairly distributed among the different districts of the Presidency."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, the hon. the Revenue Member enumerated the several instructions which the Government have issued for the guidance of settlement officers. I am afraid that those instructions, except perhaps in one or two cases, have been honoured more in their breach than in their observance. He referred to the fact that hereafter assessments should be increased more or less only on one ground, viz., substantial increase in the general prices; he said also that due allowance is made for increase in the cost of cultivation, wages paid to workmen, cost of bulls, cost of seeds and manure and several other things which are necessary for cultivation purposes. He added further that the Government take the precaution of allowing a certain margin for higher standard of living on the part of the cultivators concerned. But what about the degeneration of the soil? I can

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substantiate my statement at least with regard to some districts, that the outturn has gradually been less and less instead of being more and more. Then he referred to the substantial increase in prices. What is done is this; the Settlement Officer strikes the average for the 30 years that intervened between the last settlement and the re-settlement and compares it with the prices that were prevailing at the time of the last settlement. If this average is in excess of the old prices by cent per cent or 200 per cent, the officer thinks that the Government have a right to have a corresponding rise in the assessment. I know that abnormal years in which prices are very high are to be left out of account. As the hon. the Revenue Member is aware, there are a number of districts where the outturn during the last ten years has been less than one-fourth; but the prices have been very high. Can the fact that prices have been high, be a reason for increasing the rate of assessment? Can the hon. Member say that the ryots have profited by the increase in prices? Obviously they have not. The reason is they have no surplus to sell; they have been getting less and less every year out of their fields and they are left with nothing to sell and can never make any money out of their land by selling the produce at high prices. Yet the hon. the Revenue Member refers to the increase in prices and seems to be satisfied that there is a very good reason for increasing the assessment. Even if prices are low, there are certain circumstances which will not justify an inference of prosperity of the ryot. For example I take my district in the present year. The ryots are finding it difficult to pay their assessment. Sowcars and rich merchants are not prepared to lend money to these people and the result is they are obliged to sell not their surplus but their foodstuffs which are not enough to last them for even a few months, at the phenomenally low price of 15 seers a rupee, a thing which was never heard of during the last several years. Does that mean prosperity? Because they have been flooding the markets with grain, does that mean that the ryots are prosperous? This year as I have already remarked they have not been able to get enough to last them for a few months but the Government are intent upon getting their land revenue and the ryots are obliged to sell their grain. So, increase or decrease in prices is not a safe guide for the Government to base their principle of land assessment.

3-30 p.m. "Sir, one hon. Member stated that the Hindu government or the Muhammadan government left no margin whatsoever to the people and that they took as assessment everything that was left to the ryot after meeting his expenses. I know what is referred to. It is said of a certain Moghul Ruler that his rule was that, after leaving enough to the ryot concerned to last him till the next harvest for his food and seed and other expenses, if there was anything still left over, the State had a right for the whole of it. I would rather live under those conditions where the State left enough for the ryot to last him all the year round till the next harvest, than be under the so-called benign system of Government where the land revenue system works a great hardship and there is not even enough left to the ryot to last him for six months. This is not a mere assertion by me. It can be proved by official records. Sir, I think that it is time that this land revenue policy is revised. I know we are crying in the wilderness. It is said that when a man goes to a tree laden with good mango fruits, those fruits will not fall down by mere mumbling of prayers, but one has to take up stones of suitable size and aim them well and try to get down the fruits. I do not say that we should follow that example with regard to the Members

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on the Treasury benches, but what I say is that unless pressure is brought to bear on them, we are not likely to get anything of the kind we are now demanding. We must have a very strong Ministry and they must be prepared to put considerable pressure on the Government. We must also have a strong non-official opposition which will not take advantage of any situation that may arise by the Ministry doing things in the national interest. In those circumstances only it would be possible for us to get something, but those conditions are wanting. So we are where we are."

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am not troubled with the discussion whether the ryotwari land belongs to the Government or the ryot. The problem so far as I am concerned resolves itself into whether the ryot is in a position to pay the assessment that is levied from him and whether there are other sources which can meet the demand of the Government in a better way. Judging from that point of view, I find that, at any rate from the parts of the country that I come from, the ryot is finding it very difficult to meet the Government demand on the land. I would like to request the hon. the Revenue Member to make a private inquiry from the local branches of the Imperial Bank of India as to the amount of gold that has been pledged with them in the Ceded districts by the ryots—and not by the commercial classes—from whom this assessment is demanded during the last twelve months. That inquiry will give him a very reliable indication as to how far the ryots in those parts are able to bear the land assessment. The Government should not dodge us any more with regard to the land revenue policy that they have to adopt. Time and again we have been requesting the Government that we should be given an opportunity for settling it and that the Legislative Council ought to be the only body that ought ultimately to settle the form of taxation that has to be levied in this country. Once more I request the Government not to lose any more time in order to bring the land revenue policy, particularly with regard to assessment, under a statute. I do not think that we as a body are so irresponsible as the Government seems to think. Time has come—I suppose it is coming sooner than later—when we shall be called upon to meet the growing expenditure and to find out the means by which such revenue could be raised. But, at the same time, we as representatives of the ryotwari classes have to see how far the landed interests are in a position to meet the growing expenditure and with regard to that I have to say that, on the whole, the land is made to pay more than what it can. I know there is difference between land and land. I know there are districts or at least places in the various districts where the people may be able to meet the demand without much difficulty; but on the whole, the majority of the ryots in this Presidency cannot meet any more increase in the Government assessment that is being demanded of them. A number of considerations ought to be taken into account in order to lay down the principles that have to guide the Government in regard to their land revenue policy.

"Sir, the Government has treated the small landholder and the big landholder on the same footing. It is really a great hardship to put the rich man who is able to pay the assessment and the man who cannot afford to pay the same on the same footing and be made to pay so much per acre indiscriminately. At the same time, I also believe that even if the ryot has to be made to pay a bit more than what he is at present paying, the Government ought not to shut their eyes to a lot of other considerations, such as improvements which the Government can effect in order to see that the ryot is made more prosperous.

[Mr. K. Koti Reddi]

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Many of the ryots are ground down by the higher rate of interest they have to pay to the sowcar and if the Government would devise means by which the ryots get more money at a fairly low rate of interest or at least at the rate at which the Government raise money in the market, that will considerably relieve the distress of the ryots. That is a consideration which the Government ought to take into account in connexion with this matter.

"Another point which I want to bring to the notice of Government is that in many districts the time of the collection of kists is not suitable and is pressing very hard on the ryot. November, December, January and February are months, it seems to me, in which the ryots in many parts are not in a position to raise money easily. Moreover, the prices of their commodities, ordinarily during these months, are very low and unless the time for collecting the Government kist is changed to, say, April, May and June, there is not much chance of the ryot getting a fair price for his commodity. As I have already stated they have to go to the bank to raise loans to pay the Government kist. Is it a consideration to which the Government can shut their eyes? With these words, I support the motion."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 27,67,200 for Land Revenue by Rs. 100?'"

The motion was declared lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

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| 1. Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar. | 16. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajula Nayudu. |
| 2. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowdar. | 17. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 3. " A. B. Shetty. | 18. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. |
| 4. Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur. | 19. Rao Sahib B. Venkataramayya Nayudu. |
| 5. Mr. N. Srinivasa Rao. | 20. Mr. K. V. Suryanarayana Ayyar. |
| 6. " S. Arpudaswami Udayar. | 21. " C. Gopala Menon. |
| 7. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. | 22. " T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar. |
| 8. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 23. " Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. |
| 9. " C. Natesa Mudaliyar. | 24. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 10. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 25. " P. Bhooshayya. |
| 11. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. | 26. " K. Koti Reddi. |
| 12. Mr. T. K. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar. | 27. " J. A. Saldanha. |
| 13. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar. | 28. " K. Uppi Sahib. |
| 14. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon. | 29. " Abdul Hameed Khan. |
| 15. " R. Nagan Gowda. | 30. " M. Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar. |
| | 31. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. |
| | 32. Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao. |

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 14. Mr. R. Foulkes. |
| 2. " Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar. | 15. Rao Sahib P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. |
| 3. " Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. | 16. The Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. |
| 4. Mr. Hilton Brown. | 17. The Zamindar of Singampatti. |
| 5. " H. A. Watson. | 18. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| 6. " A. G. Leach. | 19. Mr. K. Krishnan. |
| 7. " J. Gray. | 20. " M. V. Gangadhar Siva. |
| 8. " S. V. Ramamurti. | 21. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| 9. " C. B. Cottrell. | 22. Mr. S. Subrahmanya Moopanar. |
| 10. " V. Ch. John. | 23. " S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 11. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. | 24. The Raja of Kallikotta. |
| 12. " V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | 25. Mr. C. E. Wood. |
| 13. Mr. J. Bheemayya. | 26. " F. E. James. |
| | 27. " A. J. Leach. |
| | 28. " A. T. Luker. |

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Neutral.

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| 1. The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. | 5. Khan Sahib Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 2. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 6. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| 3. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 7. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam. |
| 4. Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | |

Ayes 32. Noes 28. Neutral 7.

The motion was adopted.

* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to 3-45 p.m.
move

*to reduce the allotment of Rs. 55,500 for Charges of Administration—
Taluk Establishments by Rs. 100*

to urge the necessity for appointing more men from the depressed classes.

"Sir, it has been constantly pointed out in this Council by way of interpellations and by speeches on several occasions that the depressed classes do not enjoy proper representation in the taluk establishments. Sir, it is already known that the disabilities of the depressed classes are more in the rural areas than in the towns. Those areas are administered by taluk boards and district boards and their revenue side are looked after by the village officers. Sir, from the karnam, the vetti and the village munsif to the tahsildar and the deputy tahsildar—these are the people who are in constant touch with matters connected with the depressed classes. And it so happens that always we are stranded. Our representations are not generally heard by these officers, whether it is a matter of land acquisition or land assignment or anything connected with land. For want of our people in these branches of administration we are not getting that sort of justice we expect. Even if we want to see the tahsildar unless we have peons belonging to our own community our seeing these officers at times becomes a matter of impossibility. Sir, the depressed classes constitute one sixth of the population of the Presidency. But from a comparison of the various statements that may be kept in Government departments as regards the distribution of offices you will find that we are in a very negligible percentage. Unless we get some sort of representation in these services I do not think that our claims will be heard, and our real necessities in the village administration be adequately met. Under these circumstances I make an appeal to the Government at least now to make some rules whereby a suitable percentage of representation may be given to the depressed classes in the various rungs of the administrative ladder, both taluk and district administrative services."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"I second it."

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Mr. President, Sir, the Mover of this resolution has drawn attention to the paucity of members of depressed classes among the ranks of tahsildars and other officers of the Revenue department. Now, I am sure this House is well aware that Government have issued orders time and again with a view to the rectification of any undue predominance of one particular class in the Government service. And these orders are having some effect, though necessarily the effect must be gradual, but in the next few years, their effect will be more fully felt. I find, Sir, the number of permanent officers belonging to this class on a pay between Rs. 35 and Rs. 100 in the Revenue department was only 3 in 1924, and the

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number has risen to 12 by 1929; the number of permanent officers on less than Rs. 35 a month has risen in the same period from 38 to 87. The temporary officers on a pay of Rs. 35 and upwards in 1929 number 163, whereas it was only 18 in 1924.

"The question of applying the communal rotation rule to recruitment is considered whenever statutory rules are framed for any particular service. We have not yet drawn up rules relating to all the subordinate services. They are still under consideration; but in many cases the communal rotation rule has been included in the rule affecting subordinate services. I feel sure that the measures which we are taking will gradually remedy the defects pointed out by the Mover, provided that a suitable number of depressed classes come forward for employment in Government service."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 44,000 for Central Survey Office—Pay of officers by Rs. 100

to urge the desirability of not collecting kist for survey numbers or portions of survey numbers of lands washed away by the Vennar until such erosions are checked and the normal extent of the survey numbers restored.

"Sir, I have been giving notice of motions with this object for the last seven or eight years and till now nothing has been done by planting *nanals* to check erosion or to prevent the paddy seedlings being washed away by the river. It is very tragic that people having one acre of land or one and a half acres or, as is sometimes the case, only half an acre, are victimized; twenty-five cents or even half an acre or even three-fourths of their holdings now form part of a widened bed of the river. I have seen this all along the bank of the Vennar from Kachamangalam to Budalur. No action has been taken by the authorities concerned to check these erosions, but unfortunately kist is being collected from the ryots even for these portions of their holdings washed away by the river. Consequently year after year the ryots have to pay kist for lands which no longer exist. To this loss of income has to be added the further loss on account of payment of kist. So I consider it is high time Government do take steps to check erosion and refrain from collecting kist on areas washed away by the river. It is with that object I move my motion."

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"Mr. President, Sir, I understand that the lands to which the hon. Mover referred are situated within the flood banks of the river. Am I wrong?"

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Not flood banks. Flood banks have been swept away long ago."

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"The hon. Member will be good enough to give some more information and I shall make inquiries."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Sir, I second this motion for this reason; that so far as river conservancy is concerned."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Let us not get into the general question of river conservancy. We should confine ourselves to lands washed away by erosion by the Vennar."

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Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"The hon. the Revenue Member said that he thought that these lands are situated within the flood banks of the Vennar, and that was the reason why it was not possible to see that those lands are not saved from erosion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member ought to have tabled a motion to discuss the general policy of river conservancy."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur :—"Sir, I beg to move

to reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,86,400 for i. Central Survey Office by Rs. 100.

for criticising irregularities and inaccuracies of survey and settlement.

"Besides the burden of taxation which falls upon the landholders heavily there are innumerable other difficulties such as the irregularities and inaccuracies of survey which the poor landholder has to put up with. Sir, the survey parties very often leave out patta lands or wakf lands as Government wastes or porambokes and in some cases they include in the patta of a person lands belonging to others. I know of instances in which private lands or patta lands were excluded from the pattas and in their places Government wastes were included. The adjoining landholders finding this apply for them. When the owner of the land learns that his land has been applied for on darkhast, it having been shown as Government waste, he has to go to the revenue officer, and put in a claim petition; and then come the karnam and the other revenue officers. The landowner has to satisfy these. He has to dance attendance upon the deputy tahsildars and the tahsildars. He has to prove that he is the owner of the land. How is he to prove it? Where is the evidence? He has to search the old records, get the survey maps and plans. And after all, all this difficulty and expense for what? For proving that your own land is your own land."

"Another difficulty is that in many cases joint pattas are issued for several survey fields belonging to different persons. There are several cases in which some of the owners of lands in the joint pattas do not pay the tax and one of them is forced to pay tax for all the joint owners, because he happens to be near the revenue inspector's house or happens to be a man of means. Sometimes, a man who has no interest at all in the land is included in the patta and that man is asked to pay the whole amount for all the joint holders. These things could not be rectified unless, when rough pattas inviting objections are issued, their copies are given to all the joint pattadars and not only to one of the joint holders. Sometimes, he happens to be the man who has no interest at all in the land and the others are quite ignorant. A certain time is fixed in the rough patta for objection. By that time, the man who has no interest does not put in any objection or, if he puts in any objection, it is only for his land. Others are quite unaware of this, having received no notice for raising objection and when they come to know about this and make representations they are told by the survey officer that it is too late, that their objection is time-barred and that they should file a suit or put in a petition to the tahsildar. Such are the difficulties that this Survey and Settlement Department has put on the heads of these poor landholders. It is a pity, Sir, that the Government do not consider the recommendations of men like some

[Mr. Mahmud Schamnad]

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of us on this side who are responsible men and are here to bring to the notice of Government real difficulties and not irresponsible men like my friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti (Laughter) who are here only to obstruct. Though some of them come here on Congress ticket yet when the Congress asks them to resign only some of them resign and even they come back again under some other colour. Some of them have not even the courtesy to obey the Congress mandate. It is no wonder that Government pay no heed to them as they are here only to obstruct; but it is indeed a pity that the Government do not yield to our requests and condescend to consider the recommendations made by us (Laughter). I hope that the recommendations made by us this time at least will be considered and necessary orders passed."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Mr. President, Sir, my hon. Friend representing South Kanara has brought to the notice of this Council, a number of irregularities. I think, to a great extent, it is a repetition of the story of last year and does not take cognizance of the fact that many of these irregularities have been corrected and we owe a debt of gratitude for the interference of Government represented by Sir Norman Marjoribanks. I think this is a proper occasion to express on behalf of the people of South Kanara our heartfelt thanks to Sir Norman Marjoribanks and Mr. Firth, the Director of Surveys, who took steps to check the irregularities. My hon. Friend Mr. Schamnad said that the Congress members were irresponsible. It was myself and Mr. Karant that referred to the survey numbers in particular villages and particular places and brought these things officially to the notice of the late Revenue Member. It is to the credit of Sir Norman Marjoribanks that he promptly interfered and ordered the necessary corrections to be made. Now what are the results of the interference of Government? Firstly, katapanis which were on the sides of streams and treated as poramboke were on our representations declared to belong to the patta land. That meant relief to the owners of katapanis to the extent of several lakhs of rupees. I might take credit that this was due to the Congress agitation. Secondly, there were a large number of kumki lands attached to survey numbers included in the patta land and were made liable to assessment from the date of the last settlement."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" On a point of order, Sir. The motion is for criticising irregularities and inaccuracies of survey and settlement and not to treat this House to what hon. Members have done."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I have pointed out some of the irregularities and I want to point out some others which are to be corrected. I want to give credit for Government for what they have done and to point out what still remains to be done. I am sorry I tire the patience of my hon. Friend. The survey officers on our side are generally officers from the East Coast. The East Coast officers approach the question on the West Coast from the East Coast point of view. The Government have done nothing for the improvement of land and for irrigation and other purposes on which we spend money. I am glad to say that on our representation and persistent agitation on this side of the House resurvey has been stopped. We are free from that. It is a costly work and very irksome to the people. I shall not weary the patience of the House but will only request the hon. the Revenue Member to go into the question of tenancies being included in the patta. I hope the hon. the Revenue Member will look into this point."

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* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" Mr. President, Sir, I think that my hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, has answered the speech of the Mover of this motion. The only point to which I need refer is his statement that joint pattas are sometimes issued to persons who are not joint owners. The reason for that is that sometimes the officers cannot find any marks to show which portion of a field belongs to which owner and the consequence is that for the time being at least they are compelled to group the various owners together as joint owners. A staff of surveyors was deputed to separate such clubbed holdings wherever possible. The Collector was asked to make it widely known that if the ryots wish to avoid the clubbing of holdings, they should put up ridges or other distinguishing marks before the supplemental survey is done. Any other irregularities should be brought to the notice of the local authorities, so that they may be corrected."

Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur rose.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member has no right of reply. The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,86,400 for i. Central Survey Office by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I wish to know from Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar how his motion which asks the Government to permit tenants of inam villages to have their holdings merely surveyed will be in order. The matter requires legislation."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" The policy of the Government has been to offer relief to cultivating tenants. Recently, Sir, a number of people cultivating lands of a particular inam village wanted their occupancy to be surveyed but the Board of Revenue wanted Rs. 4 per acre telling them at the same time that they should ask for a record of registry of their rights as well. Now, Rs. 4 per acre is rather too much, when survey alone can be had at two annas per acre or something like that. I think it must be the policy of the Government to give a certain security, at least as to the extent in his occupation. With that view I tabled this motion so that the Government may do whatever they think necessary to give effect to that avowed policy of Government, viz., some security as to the extent in the possession of the cultivating tenants."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Section 164 of the Estates Land Act runs thus :

'The local Government may make an order directing that survey be made and a record of rights be prepared by a revenue officer in respect of an estate or portion of an estate in the following cases, namely :—'

"Here, if you replace 'and' by 'or' then Government can order only survey or it can order only record of rights. Therefore it requires amendment of the Estates Land Act."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" It seems to me to be a simple matter. I hope the Government will see their way to give the relief needed."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" For the present, I shall rule it to be out of order."

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4-15
p.m.

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 89,500 for v. Board of Revenue—Settlement by Rs. 100.

" This is to elicit information as to the Board's Standing Orders for granting darkhast lands within town areas and the delay in disposing of applications.

" Mr. President, Sir, in the case of darkhast of lands, generally, the Government take unduly long time in giving a reply either refusing or granting the land in question. This causes a great deal of inconvenience to people who apply for the lands. In towns in the very midst of thickly populated localities, there are tracts of land which are left unused and wild shrubs and prickly-pear are allowed to grow on them. These lands generally afford shelter for pests and poisonous insects and reptiles and are a constant danger to the public and yet, when people apply for these lands they are made to wait for a year even for a reply. I know of instances of this in my own district. This long delay greatly inconveniences the applicants who own lands and houses. Moreover for getting sanction for these lands, the owner generally applies to the municipal council as without their sanction the Revenue department do not take up the question of assignment of lands on darkhast. So I would like to know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether the Government will be at least pleased to make definite rules whereby these applications can be disposed of without undue delay giving preference to those people who already own lands near by."

The motion was duly seconded.

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" Mr. President, Sir, the hon. the Mover of this motion refers to the lands situated within municipal areas. In the case of any such application it is referred to the municipal council concerned and it is possible that in many cases delay is caused by the time which is occupied in obtaining replies from the municipal councils. I am not sure as to whether it is possible to frame any rules whereby these applications can be disposed of without reference to the municipal council concerned. But the question of the possibility of framing rules whereby certain tracts of lands can be assigned under some general resolutions of the municipal council or something of the kind will certainly be examined. But I cannot make any definite promise in the affair."

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

* Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,29,900 for Survey and Settlement by Rs. 100.

" This is to discuss the payment of pensions to the members of the temporary staff who have put in a number of years' service and to request the Government not to send them for medical examination in case of their confirmation if they had put in more than fifteen years' service."

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" Sir, in the Survey department 75 per cent of the staff are temporary and they have put in services of 15, 20, 25 and 30 years and there is even the case of a person having put in a service of 47 years. They are not paid well when they are serving so that they may be able to lay by something and when they are thrown out of their appointment, after a service of 25 or 30 years, they are thrown on the mercy of the public. They are destitute with their grown up families to support. Sir, I request that Government will view such cases with compassion and see that they are given either a pension or gratuity.

" Then as regards the medical examination of candidates on confirmation, I have to offer a few remarks on the extraordinary state of affairs that obtains in the Survey department. There are some people who have put in 15, 18 or 20 years of service—I know of the case of a man aged 54 years even—who are sent before a medical officer for being examined as to their fitness for being confirmed in Government service. I do not know whether a man 54 years old will be able to satisfy a medical officer in every way and if he is not pronounced fit, he will have to be thrown out of his appointment. Taking all these things into consideration I request that the hon. the Revenue Member to view this question with compassion and see that those men who have put in a service of more than 15 years are exempted from undergoing a medical examination.

" Then there is the case of the men survey parties. Their service is temporary and therefore they are asked to go home as soon as the party is disbanded and among the men so disbanded may be people with a number of years' service behind them and not able-bodied enough to seek other employments. How are they to eke out their livelihood? In the case of these disbanded men, it is but meet that Government should make some arrangements for providing the able-bodied men with some other appointment and others with some gratuity in proportion to the extent of service they may have put in."

* Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" I rise to second the motion. A motion on these lines was brought forward some time ago here but unfortunately it was not passed and even if passed, it could have done nothing towards bettering the conditions of these poor people. This is a matter concerning a large number of people who are serving the Government without any permanency of tenure. They have absolutely no chance of being confirmed as vacancies in Government departments are few and far between. If a person is on the permanent lists of the Government he may have a claim for pension when he retires at the age of 55 or 60. In the case of a large number of men who are serving in the Survey department, they have absolutely no chance of getting any pension and all other advantages which go along with permanent service. The Government have recently adopted the policy of sending some away and confirming the rest. That is not the proper remedy for there you are wronging a certain number of the servants and sending them home. It is an unsatisfactory solution of the problem of acute suffering undergone by the poor men and therefore I say that the service which they have rendered to the cause of the Government entitles them to the best and sympathetic attention of the Government."

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" Mr. President, Sir, we do not anticipate that we shall require more than three parties permanently in the

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Survey department. The permanent staff of the department is at present sufficient for three survey parties, and if at any time we require more than this number of parties, we employ temporary staff for the time being. That, Sir, is in the interests of economy. If we employ a larger permanent staff we should be running the risk of having a surplus staff—a staff over and above our actual requirements.

"We cannot give the temporary men any pensions. I am not sure whether they are entitled to any gratuity under the rules. I will examine the question. But the particular case to which the hon. Member referred of a person who had rendered 47 years' service may have to be considered by the Government as a special case if it is brought up.

"The other point raised is with regard to the medical examination in the case of men who had put in a considerable period of service. It is necessary under the Fundamental Rules that a person on his first permanent appointment in Government service should produce a certificate of medical fitness. And I do not think that it is possible to get over that difficulty.

* **MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR** :—"Mr. President, Sir, one point alone on which I want information. The hon. the Revenue Member said that their present staff is based on the assumption that they require three permanent survey parties. Whatever it is, I wish to know whether the pay of the permanent men and temporary men is the same or different. I should say that so far as the permanent staff is concerned it is obvious that they have distinct advantages over the temporary men—they have security of office, they can look forward to a pension on their putting the required service and so on. But so far as the temporary people are concerned they have no such prospects before them. I should think equity and fairness require that because of their being at a disadvantage, they should at least be given a higher salary than what the permanent men get."

MR. C. GOPALA MENON :—"This is a case which requires the sober consideration of the Government. There are very few permanent appointments in the Survey department. It is a common occurrence in that department that a man is only confirmed after a service of nearly fifteen or twenty years. He will have then to draw only the minimum pay of the post in which he is confirmed so that when he retires he would not be able to draw even half of what he would have got if he were on the permanent establishment. It is not understood why the salary drawn during the temporary period should not be made the starting salary and pension calculated accordingly. Then at the time of confirmation, a certificate of medical fitness is demanded from the candidate. As temporary period if followed by confirmation also counts for pension, I think it would be fair if a certificate stating that he is fit to serve the remaining period is demanded. In other words the medical examination need not be as strict as in the case of new entrants.

"Then, Sir, if a temporary man is thrown out of employment owing to retrenchment or old age is he not entitled to something in the shape of pension or gratuity? That is a thing which the Government ought to consider. There are two time-scales of pay for temporary and permanent men. This is unnecessary especially as temporary service is taken into account as pensionable service when one is confirmed."

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The motion was put and declared lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

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|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. M. V. Gangadhar Siva. | 10. Mr. C. Gopala Menon. |
| 2. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam. | 11. " T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar. |
| 3. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. | 12. " Swami Venkatachellam Chetti. |
| 4. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 13. " P. Bhooshayya. |
| 5. " C. Natesa Mudaliyar. | 14. " K. Koti Reddi. |
| 6. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. | 15. " J. A. Saldanha. |
| 7. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar. | 16. " K. Uppi Sahib. |
| 8. Khan Bahadur Abdul Razaek Sahib Bahadur. | 17. Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur. |
| 9. Mr. K. V. Suryanarayana Ayyar. | 18. Mr. M. Balasubramania Mudaliyar. |
| | 19. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. |

Noes.

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|---|---|
| 1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 15. Khan Sahib Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 2. " Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar. | 16. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 3. " Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. | 17. Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 4. " " M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. | 18. Mr. R. Foulkes. |
| 5. " " S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 19. Rao Sahib P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. |
| 6. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 20. Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schammad Sahib Bahadur. |
| 7. Diwan Bahadur Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar. | 21. Mr. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. |
| 8. Mr. H. A. Watson. | 22. The Zamindar of Singampatti. |
| 9. " A. G. Leach. | 23. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| 10. " J. Gray. | 24. Mr. N. Siva Raj. |
| 11. " S. V. Ramamurti. | 25. " S. Subramania Moopanar. |
| 12. " C. B. Cotterell. | 26. " S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 13. " V. Ch. John. | 27. Raja of Kallikota. |
| 14. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 28. Mr. F. E. James. |
| | 29. " A. J. Leech. |
| | 30. " A. T. Luker. |

Neutral.

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|---|---|
| 1. Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar. | 8. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 2. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder. | 9. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 3. " A. B. Shetty. | 10. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon. |
| 4. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. | 11. " R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 5. Mr. N. Srinivasa Rao. | 12. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 6. " S. Arpudawami Udayar. | |
| 7. " K. Ramachandra Padayachi. | |

Ayes 19. Noes 30. Neutral 12.

The motion was negatived.

* **MR. R. NAGAN GOWDA** :—"Mr. President, Sir, I move—

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 99,500 for Board of Revenue—Financial Commissioner and Establishments by Rs. 100.'

"My object, Sir, in doing this is to discuss the question of abolition of the Board of Revenue. It is a subject that has been discussed and decided upon more than once on the floor of this House and yet the Government has not been able to adopt the suggestion made by this House again and again to abolish the Board of Revenue. Probably it is for the simple reason that this is an old institution that has been connected with the Government for over a century and a half. It was established in 1796. But that, Sir, is no reason why it should be kept continuing as an institution costing the Government a very large and heavy expenditure. As long ago as 1832 almost 100 years ago the question of either its abolition or considerable change in its constitution was taken up and since then time and again the subject has been discussed. Sir, the functions of

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the Board of Revenue have been quite varied. For some time it administered subjects such as agriculture, fisheries, co-operative societies, forests, etc. But, now, a great many of these departments have been separated with heads of their own and are no more connected with the Board of Revenue. Agriculture, co-operative societies and fisheries have got separate departments. Now what is left for the Board of Revenue is land revenue, land revenue settlement and excise. It also continues to administer the Court of Wards. Sir, not only have these various subjects that were controlled by the Board of Revenue been given separate departments for themselves but also the Government has had its secretariat and its members considerably increased. At present the Board of Revenue takes care of such work as the revision of revenue. It is also doing the work of supervision of the land revenue system of this Government. But, Sir, as long ago as 1914-15 the Decentralization Committee made its observations on this matter. Though it did not think then that the Board of Revenue could be abolished it expressed its opinion that the time would come when with the increase in the number of Members of the Executive Council the work of administration of land revenue could be taken over by the Government. Since then, Sir, the number of Members of the Executive Council have doubled and also there are three Ministers to help the Government to carry on its work. Now, therefore, Sir, where there were two members we have got seven. The Ministers have taken on themselves a large part of the work which was done then by the executive Government and therefore, Sir, it seems to me not unreasonable to expect that this work which is done by the Board of Revenue could as well be taken care of by the Government. The Revenue Member as the head of the Revenue Department could take care of the work now done by the Board of Revenue. Besides this, there is another point. Salt and Income-tax were also part of the work that was administered by the Board of Revenue. Now it has not got to administer them. Hence, Sir, I do not see any reason why Government should be burdened with this expenditure for the Board of Revenue. So, Sir, I move that it be abolished."

* Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON :—"I beg to second it. I agree with him in thinking that the Board of Revenue has outlived its existence. Some of its functions have been taken away by the creation of new departments and the Executive Council has expanded. The only obstacle I can find to its abolition is that it provides safe berths for officers. I have never found that once an office is created that office is abolished whatever the agitation there may be. The Board has been there and will be there until we have got perhaps the reins of Government in our own hands."

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"Mr. President, Sir, the Board of Revenue has a very important place in the scheme of administration in this Presidency. It carries out very important duties including the whole of the land revenue administration, settlement, survey and excise. If the Board were abolished some one would have to undertake the work now done by the Members of the Board. I take it that the proposal of the Mover is that the Members of Government themselves must undertake it. I cannot imagine that he would expect that the Excise Minister would be able to undertake the duties of the Excise Commissioner in addition to his own duties. The Commissioner has necessarily to tour about the Presidency making a large number of inspections. He has to work out the details of proposals to be

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submitted to the Government. He has to pass a large number of orders on matters which come from his subordinates. The Land Revenue and Settlement Commissioners have similar duties with reference to the ordinary duties of land revenue administration. Sir, if the Board of Revenue is abolished it would be found necessary, as it has been in other provinces, to replace them by divisional commissioners in order that proper control could be exercised over the land revenue officials throughout the Presidency. It will require a larger staff of Land Revenue Commissioners than we have Members of the Board at the present time. For example, in Bengal, they have in addition to one Member of the Board of Revenue, one Excise Commissioner and no less than five Divisional Commissioners, and in the United Provinces, they have two Members of the Board of Revenue and an Excise Commissioner and still they find it necessary to have nine Commissioners of divisions. Those instances furnish evidence that if the Board of Revenue were abolished it would throw a very much heavier burden by way of financial liability upon the Government. The Board of Revenue has done valuable work in the past, and I see no reason whatever why it should not continue to fill its very useful part in the administration in future."

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

"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 99,500 for Board of Revenue—Financial Commissioner and Establishment by Rs. 100."

The motion was declared lost.

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao demanded a poll, and the House divided thus :

Ayes.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowdar. | 11. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 2. " A. B. Shetty. | 12. " K. V. Suryanarayana Ayyar. |
| 3. " N. Srinivasa Rao. | 13. " Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. |
| 4. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. | 14. " P. Bhooshayya. |
| 5. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 15. " K. Koti Reddi. |
| 6. " C. Natesa Mudaliyar. | 16. " J. A. Saldanha. |
| 7. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. | 17. " K. Uppi Sahib. |
| 8. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar. | 18. " Abdul Hameed Khan. |
| 9. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon. | 19. " M. Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar. |
| 10. " R. Nagan Gowda. | 20. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. |

Noes.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 16. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 2. " Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar. | 17. Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 3. " Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. | 18. Mr. J. Bheemayya. |
| 4. " Mr. M. R. Seturathnam Ayyar. | 19. " J. A. Davis. |
| 5. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 20. " Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. |
| 6. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 21. The Zamindar of Singampatti. |
| 7. Mr. Hilton Brown. | 22. Mr. N. Siva Raj. |
| 8. " H. A. Watson. | 23. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva. |
| 9. " A. G. Leach. | 24. " S. Subrahmanya Moopnar. |
| 10. " J. Gray. | 25. " S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 11. " S. V. Ramamurti. | 26. Raja of Kallikota. |
| 12. " C. B. Cotterell. | 27. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |
| 13. " V. Ch. John. | 28. " K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| 14. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 29. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam. |
| 15. " Syed Tajudin Sahib. | 30. Mr. F. E. James. |
| | 31. " A. J. Leach. |
| | 32. " A. T. Luker. |

Ayes 20. Noes 32.

The motion was negatived.

[18th March 1930]

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

'The Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,66,35,400 minus Rs. 100 under Demand I—Land Revenue Department'."

The motion was adopted and the grant was made.

DEMAND II—EXCISE DEPARTMENT

* 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. 39,11,800 under Demand II—Excise Department'."

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

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,11,800 for Excise by Rs. 100.'

"Sir, I want to raise the question of the policy of the Minister in regard to prohibition. Sir, I believe this House has accepted more than twice that the Government should work up to the goal of total prohibition within a period of twenty years. Whether it is twenty years or more or less, I should like to know from the hon. Minister whether after his experience of one year he will require twenty years or more. I would like to know further as to whether there is really any idea of working up to total prohibition in a real, sincere and earnest sense or whether by the medium of the temperance propaganda he has started he would wait till all the people are converted to the view that drink is bad. So far as Excise income is concerned, in spite of the temperance propaganda of Government, it has been increasing. I have got the Administration Report of the Excise Department for 1928-29 which was submitted by the Commissioner for Excise on the 16th September 1929. I find there that, so far as the income is concerned, it has been growing in spite of the attempts at introducing partial prohibition in some taluks. We find it stated at page 8 of the Budget Memorandum :

'The excise revenue fell from 545.80 in 1920-21 to 497.37 in 1921-22 as a result of the non-co-operation movement. It recovered to some extent in 1923-24, declined in 1924-25, and recovered again in 1926-27 and reached the maximum hitherto recorded in 1928-29.'

"That is the year for which the Administration Report is published. What is more? While they budgeted for Rs. 553 lakhs in 1928-29, the income according to the revised estimate is Rs. 596 lakhs, i.e., a rise of 43 lakhs, so that in spite of the experiments in some taluks of this Presidency we find the tendency has been to get an increased income. And in 1929-30, i.e., in the current year again, the tendency has been to get more income than was budgeted for. Again for the coming year 1930-31, they have budgeted for a less income by about Rs. 25 lakhs, and I am sure that we will find when we come to the end of that year that the income will actually be much more. I therefore think that so far as the question of prohibition is concerned

[18th March 1930]

[Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu]

the hon. Minister or the Government itself do not feel any apprehensions in spite of the increasing revenue. Even so far as the policy of trying to close some shops in some places is concerned, there will be absolutely no chance of the income going down. If we take again the Administration Report, we find the following figures : as regards country spirits in 1921-22, the number of shops was 5,874 and the consumption was 1,644,417 proof gallons, while in 1928-29, the shops were reduced to 5,721 and the consumption was again about 16 lakhs gallons, so that during a period of eight years the quantity consumed has practically remained the same, though the number of shops were reduced by 153. And what is more. Since 1921-22, there has been a gradual reduction in consumption and it reached the lowest figure in 1925-26, i.e., 1,375,123 gallons, and from 1925-26 there has been a steady rise in the quantity consumed, till it reached again the figure I quoted for 1921-22. Therefore, there is no point in saying that you are trying to close a certain number of shops every year. It has been the experience all throughout, Sir, that while a few shops were closed a larger quantity of liquor was being sold in the remaining shops. So, this policy of reduction of shops has not been a success at all. The same result we find with regard to the consumption of toddy. We find in 1921-22, the number of shops was 10,386 and the number of trees marked was 2,101,968; in 1928-29, the number of shops came down to 10,283, that is by about 103 shops, and the number of trees marked remained almost the same, i.e., 2,080,445. Therefore, we have got this phenomenon that while certain shops are closed the consumption of liquor or toddy has remained practically the same, and what is further more, Sir, we find even from the Administration Report that in areas where certain shops selling country spirits have been closed the tendency has been for consuming foreign liquor in larger quantities. In paragraph 65 of the Administration Report, this is what the Commissioner of Excise says :—

'The experiment of closure of arrack shops in toddy drinking areas went through its fifth year during 1928-29. The closure of the arrack shops had no appreciable effect on toddy consumption. The consumption of foreign liquor in the F.L. 2 shops of the Shiyali, Tiruturai-pundi, Tiruvadanai and Tenkasi taluks underwent a further increase.'

"So that after five years' experience, the Commissioner for Excise is of opinion that this experiment of partial closure of shops instead of reducing the quantity consumed, has actually increased the quantity of gallons consumed whether as country spirits, foreign liquor or toddy, and that foreign liquor has tried to replace country spirits in some places. Considering it from the point of view of making people drink less, the experiment has absolutely failed.

"Coming now to the prohibition measures that have been taken among the hill tribes of the Nilgiris, this is what the Commissioner says :—

'The sales in the remaining four arrack shops amounted to 11,312 proof gallons in 1928-29 against 10,834 proof gallons in 1927-28.'

"So the effect in the reduction of one shop has resulted in more gallons being sold in the other shops."

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

[18th March 1930]

V

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.

- * (1) Pamphlet describing the Pykara Hydro-Electric Development.
- (2) G.O. No. 40, ^a Development, dated 8th January 1930, recording the Audit Report of the Fruit Preserving Institute, Coonoor (in liquidation) for nine months ending 30th September 1929.
- (3) G.O. No. 89, ^b Development, dated 15th January 1930, passing orders on the Audit Report on Cinchona for 1928-29.
- (4) G.O. No. 104, ^c Development, dated 17th January 1930, recording the Audit Report of the Government Industrial Institute (Ink Factory) for the year 1928-29.

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

* Placed on the table of the House on the 1st March 1930, and printed separately.
^a Printed as Appendix V at pages 92-97 infra. ^b Printed separately.
^c Printed as Appendix VI at pages 97-113 infra.

18th March 1930]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1556 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th March 1930, page 18 supra.]

Legislative Council question No. 1432.

Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether an auction for the supply of pure cut wool (grey) was held on 10th December 1928 by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Bellary, and if so, with what result;
- (b) the particulars of the samples for which bids were invited as to length and quality of staple, the margin for wastage, etc., and the lowest bid received at the auction;
- (c) whether the sale held on 10th December 1928 was set aside and all bids were rejected and if so, for what reasons;
- (d) whether fresh tenders were invited for 5th January 1929 and if so, for what kind of wool and of what length of staple, etc.;
- (e) the tender finally accepted by the Jail authorities with details as to the kind of wool, its staple length, etc., for which the tender was accepted;
- (f) whether the accepted contractor supplied in the end only wool of the same sort as was shown on 10th December 1928 and which was offered to be supplied at a lower rate and the same was accepted and, if so, the action taken on the omission to carry out the terms of agreement;
- (g) whether only wool of sheep sheared annually is required for the Central Jail, Bellary, and if so, the date from which, the above condition is being enforced and whether it is the practice anywhere in South India or elsewhere to shear wool only once in a year, and if so, in what places;
- (h) whether the wool offered by the contractor and accepted by the Jail authorities fulfils the condition in (g); and
- (i) the total quantity of wool already supplied by the contractor for the year of contract and the approximate quantity likely yet to be needed by the Jail authorities during the remainder of the year?

- A.—(a) Yes. The rates obtained were very low and the quality of wool offered bad. Contractor Jumboji Row offered to supply cut wool grey at Rs. 4-8-0 per maund and his bid, being the lowest, was accepted.
- (b) Bids were invited for cut wool grey, soft and of long staple, to be clean, not matted and free from thorns, the wastage not exceeding 15 per cent. The lowest bid received was from contractor Jumboji Row, viz., Rs. 4-8-0 per maund of 25 lb.
- (c) The auction sale held on the 10th December 1928 for cut wool grey only was set aside, as the samples tendered at the auction were found not to be suitable for the wool spinning machine.
- (d) Yes. Fresh sealed tenders were called for, for cut wool grey of long staple, not less than 4 inches long and fine quality, on the 5th January 1929.
- (e) The lowest tender, viz., Rs. 8 per maund, for cut wool grey, soft and fine quality and long staple, 4-inches long, offered by contractor Jumboji Row was accepted.
- (f) No. Only wool of good quality and of long staple was accepted. The terms of the agreement were fully carried out.

[18th March 1930]

- (g) Yes. This condition was insisted upon from the beginning of the contract for the year 1929 for the successful working of the spinning machine. No information is available as regards the latter part of the question.
- (h) Yes. The conditions referred to in (g) regarding the supply of cut wool grey were fulfilled by the contractor.
- (i) Lbs. 59,986 of cut wool grey were supplied by the contractor during the year 1929 (the contract period).

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1562 asked by Mr. M. Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th March 1930, page 22 supra.]

Statement referred to in the answer to clause (a) of Legislative Council question No. 1562.

Year.	Total number of minor irrigation works in the district.	Number of works repaired.	Amount spent.
			RS.
1924-25	1,725	199	73,068
1925-26	1,687	242	65,749
1926-27	1,710	293	96,830
1927-28	1,698	306	94,196
1928-29	1,698	296	79,132

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1577 asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th March 1930, page 35 supra.]

List of rural dispensaries opened in South Arcot district.

Name of taluk board.	Name of taluk.	Place at which the dispensary is situated.	Date of opening.
Cuddalore Taluk Board.	Cuddalore	1. Thuknampakkam 2. Kullanchavadi 3. Komaratohi	15th October 1926. 7th February 1925. 14th December 1925.
Chidambaram Taluk Board.	Chidambaram	4. Sethiathope 5. Nedunjeri 6. Puduohatram	10th January 1927. 22nd December 1926. 25th October 1929 (Siddha system).
Vriddhaachalam Taluk Board.	Vriddhaachalam	7. Sirupakkam 8. Pennadam 9. Kammapuram	11th April 1925. 7th March 1927. 15th September 1929 (Unani doctor).
Tirukkoyilur Taluk Board.	Tirukkoyilur	10. Tirunamanallore	1st May 1929.
Tindivanam Taluk Board.	Tindivanam	11. Erayur 12. Rettani 13. Avalurpet 14. Vikravandi	21st January 1928. 6th October 1928. 19th November 1928. 1st September 1928.

18th March 1930]

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1579 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th March 1930, page 37 supra.]

Statement showing the expenditure incurred by District Committees up to 31st January 1930.

Serial number and name of district propaganda committee	Travelling allowance of members of the committee.	Pay of establishment and travelling allowance of establishment including that of honorary characters.	Contingencies and miscellaneous, etc.	Propaganda such as bajanas, meetings, exhibitions, dramas and essay contests, etc.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1. Anantapur District Propaganda Committee	360 15 0	2,253 3 0	355 13 6	25 4 0
2. Arcot (North) District Propaganda Committee	388 9 6	1,198 8 3	400 0 6	220 9 0
3. Arcot (South) District Propaganda Committee	83 3 0	615 4 0	331 5 6	20 0 0
4. Bellary District Propaganda Committee	..	431 14 5	422 3 0	..
5. Chingleput District Propaganda Committee	171 6 0	792 0 0	479 6 9	..
6. Chittoor District Propaganda Committee	123 12 0	497 11 0	582 1 0	9 14 0
7. Coimbatore District Propaganda Committee	..	510 10 0	324 7 0	..
8. Cuddapah District Propaganda Committee	62 0 0	1,107 8 0	539 10 0	6 0 0
9. Ganjam District Propaganda Committee	65 4 0	1,775 4 0	464 1 6	53 14 0
10. Godavari (East) District Propaganda Committee	81 7 6	773 14 0	574 13 3	..
11. Godavari (West) District Propaganda Committee	269 7 9	1,444 15 9	600 3 0	119 10 6
12. Guntur District Propaganda Committee	..	596 2 0	694 13 0	..
13. Kanara (South) District Propaganda Committee	213 0 0	1,103 11 4	569 1 5	184 1 0
14. Kistna District Propaganda Committee	59 8 0	639 5 0	492 10 0	100 0 0
15. Kurnool District Propaganda Committee	89 12 0	430 0 0	51 15 6	4 4 0
16. Madras District Propaganda Committee	..	386 3 0	441 8 0	15 6 0
17. Madura District Propaganda Committee	54 6 0	981 15 0	447 1 9	..
18. Malabar District Propaganda Committee	162 11 6	1,395 9 10	632 4 3	29 13 0
19. Nellore District Propaganda Committee	57 4 0	1,362 1 0	329 0 0	..
20. Nilgiris District Propaganda Committee	199 12 0	2,479 7 0	523 13 6	42 0 0

[18th March 1930]

Statement showing the expenditure incurred by District Committees up to 31st January 1930—cont.

Serial number and name of district propaganda committee.	Travelling allowance of members of the committee.	Pay of establishment and travelling allowance of establishment including that of honorary characters.	Contingencies and miscellaneous, etc.	Propaganda such as bajanas, meetings, exhibitions, dramas and essay contests, etc.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
21. Ramnad District Propaganda Committee	206 6 0	984 2 7	570 11 4	14 10 0
22. Salem District Propaganda Committee	12 14 0	1,562 9 0	516 11 6	80 14 9
23. Tanjore (East) District Propaganda Committee	146 2 0	733 0 8	645 5 6	24 8 0
24. Tanjore (West) District Propaganda Committee	..	1,262 2 3	463 6 3	..
25. Tinnevely District Propaganda Committee	108 4 0	516 7 0	485 12 6	..
26. Trichinopoly District Propaganda Committee	125 12 6	847 8 7	561 13 6	64 11 0
27. Visagapatam District Propaganda Committee	88 14 0	637 2 0	197 0 0	20 0 0

APPENDIX V.

[Vide item V—Papers laid on the table, page 88 supra.]

G.O. No. 40, Development, dated 8th January 1930.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter from the Assistant Director of Commercial Audit, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated the 25th November 1929, No. 15/1167.

I have the honour to submit herewith my audit report and accounts of the Fruit Preserving Institute, Coonoor (in liquidation) for the nine months ending 30th September 1929.

A copy of the report and accounts has been forwarded to the Director of Industries with the request that he should forward his remarks thereon to you direct.

Copies of this report and accounts have also been forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Finance Department, the Accountant-General, Madras, and the Director of Commercial Audit, New Delhi.

18th March 1930]

ENCLOSURE

FRUIT PRESERVING INSTITUTE, COONOR
(IN LIQUIDATION).

Report on the Accounts of the Institute for the period ending 30th September 1929.

In accordance with the orders of Government conveyed in G.O. No. 48, Development, dated 12th January 1927, the accounts have been prepared to show the progress made and loss and expenses incurred in the disposal of the assets of the Institute. The following accounts are herewith submitted :—

(1) Receipts and payments account for the nine months ending 30th September 1929.

(2) Realization account for the nine months ending 30th September 1929.

(3) Capital account as at 30th September 1929.

2. Since the submission of my last report on the accounts of the Institute for the period ending 31st December 1928, the liquidation has practically been at a stand still. As before, the only expenses in connexion with the liquidation are the payment of municipal taxes.

3. Receipts and Payments account.—There are no special items calling for remarks.

4. Realization account.—The figures show that very little progress has been made in the disposal of the assets during the period from 1st January 1929 to 30th September 1929, and that except for the write-off of three paper baskets valued at 6 annas nothing has been done. The value of the assets on 1st January 1929 and 30th September 1929 is as follows :—

	On 1st January 1929.	On 30th September 1929.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Value of the assets	55,071 7 6	55,071 1 6

Government have stated in their Memorandum No. 2025-II/28-2, dated 11th February 1929, that until a final decision is arrived at with regard to the conduct of nutritional research at Coonoor by the Research Fund Association, the question of the disposal of the assets of the Fruit Preserving Institute will have to be deferred.

In their G.O. Mis. No. 875, dated 16th May 1929, Government have also stated that separate orders will be issued in due course in regard to the disposal of the factory buildings at Coonoor. As it is over three years since the Jam Factory went into liquidation, early orders of Government regarding disposal of these assets are desirable.

5. There has been no change in the position of articles on loan with Sir Frederick Nicholson, sanctioned in G.O. Mis. No. 8, dated 4th January 1927. The value of the assets is therefore carried forward as on loan with that officer.

[18th March 1930]

6. The loss brought out in the realization account is as below :—

30th September 1929.

RS. A. P.

Net loss due to value of assets written off 0 6 0

The total loss to date in disposing of the assets and expenses are as follows :—

	Up to 31st December 1928.		From 1st January 1929 to 30th Sep- tember 1929.		Total.	
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
Net loss	5,303	11 10	0	6 0	5,304	1 10
Expenses in connexion with the winding up.	2,844	11 6	229	4 0	3,073	15 6
Total	8,148	7 4	229	10 0	8,378	1 4

7. *Capital account.*—The adjustments made to capital are in respect of remittances to treasury and withdrawals from treasury. Per contra the value of the assets in hand is shown and the loss on realization and winding up to date.

MADRAS,
22nd November 1929.

M. CHETTER,
Assistant Director of Commercial Audit.

18th March 1930]

SUB-ENCLOSURES

(1)

Capital account as at 30th September 1929.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Capital—									
Opening balance on 1st January 1929	63,219	14	10						
Add withdrawals from treasury ..	206	7	0						
Do. do. ..	206	7	0						
Less remittances into treasury ..	63,632	12	10						
				183	10	0	63,449	2	10
Total ..							63,449	2	10
Loss on realization—									
As per last account ..				8,148	7	4			
During the period ..				0	6	0			
Winding-up expenses ..				229	4	0			
Balance of assets—									
Land ..									
Buildings ..									
Plant and machinery ..									
Office furniture ..									
Roads ..									
Garden ..									
Assets with Sir Frederick Nicholson ..				63,013	13	0			
				2,057	4	6	55,071	1	6
Total ..							63,449	2	10

(2)

Receipts and Payments account for the period from 1st January 1929 to 30th September 1929.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
22nd March 1929 ..	To Withdrawals from treasury ..	206	7	0		
23rd May 1929 ..	.. Rates and taxes for 1928-29	183	10	0		
	.. refunded by Coonoor municipality.					
28th September 1929 ..	.. Withdrawals from treasury ..	206	7	0		
	.. Remittances into treasury ..					
	.. Property tax for the half-year					
	.. ending 30th September 1929.					
Total ..				596	8	0

(3)
Realization account as at 30th September 1929.

Description of articles.	Value as per balance sheet as on 31st December 1928.	Book transfers or adjustments.	Cash realization.	Total realized.	Articles used up in the Institute.	Articles written off.	Loss on realization.	Profit on realization.	Balance on hand on 30th September 1929.	Assets with Sir Frederick Nicholson.	Total on 30th September 1929.
	RS. A. P.					RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Land	9,262 11 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	9,262 11 0	.. .. .	9,262 11 0
Buildings	39,933 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	39,933 0 0	.. .. .	39,933 0 0
Plant and machinery.	3,241 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	3,241 0 0	.. .. .	3,241 0 0
Office furniture	1,248 12 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	0 6 0	0 6 0	.. .. .	1,484 0 0	.. .. .	1,484 0 0
Road	309 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	17 12 0	.. .. .	1,248 6 0
Utensils	111 10 6	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	309 0 0	.. .. .	309 0 0
Laboratory	206 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	111 10 6	.. .. .	111 10 6
Tools	41 6 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	206 0 0	.. .. .	206 0 0
Garden	521 8 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	41 6 0	.. .. .	41 6 0
Sundry stores	21 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	521 8 0	.. .. .	521 8 0
Packing materials .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	21 0 0	.. .. .	21 0 0
Containers	175 8 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	175 8 0
Stationery stock .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
	55,071 7 6	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	0 6 0	0 6 0	.. .. .	53,013 13 0	2,057 4 6	55,071 1 6

Loss on realization = 6 annas.

Certificates of the existence and sound condition of the assets mentioned above have been received from the Director of Industries. The articles on loan with Sir Frederick Nicholson are as per list in Schedule 'D' accompanying my report of the 12th January 1928.

M. CHETTER,
Assistant Director of Commercial Audit.

[18th March 1930]

18th March 1930]

II

Letter from M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur A. APPADURAI PILLAI AVARGAL, M.A., Director of Industries, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated the 4th December 1929, No. 841-E/29.

[Fruit Preserving Institute, Coonoor—Audit report—Period ending 30th September 1929—Letter No. 15/1167, dated the 25th November 1929, from the Assistant Director of Commercial Audit, Madras, addressed to the Secretary to Government, Development Department.]

I have no remarks to offer on the audit report of the defunct Fruit Preserving Institute for the period ending the 30th September 1929.

Arrangements are in progress for the disposal of the assets in accordance with the instructions contained in G.O. Mis. No. 2036, Development, dated the 19th November 1929, and this will be completed before the close of the official year.

Order—No. 40, Development, dated 8th January 1930.

Recorded.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Development)

S. V. RAMAMURTI,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Industries
" Accountant-General (through Finance Department).
" Finance Department.
" Assistant Director of Commercial Audit.

Copy to the Director of Commercial Audit (with covering letter).
" Secretary, Legislative Council, for placing on table.
" Librarian, Legislative Council office.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide item V—Papers laid on the table, page 83 supra.]

G.O. No. 104, Development, dated 17th January 1930.

Read—the following papers :—

I

Letter from Mr. C. F. GEORGE, F.S.A.A., Assistant Director of Commercial Audit, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated the 25th September 1929, No. 18/859.

I have the honour to submit herewith my audit report and accounts of the Government Industrial Institute (Ink Factory) for the year ending 31st March 1929.

[18th March 1930]

2. A copy of the report and accounts has been forwarded to the Director of Industries with the request that he should forward his remarks thereon to you direct.

3. Copies of this report and accounts have also been forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Finance Department, Accountant-General, Madras, Director of Commercial Audit, New Delhi, and the Superintendent, Government Industrial Institute (Ink Factory), for information.

ENCLOSURE

Audit report on the Accounts of the Government Industrial Institute (Ink Factory), Madras, for the year ending 31st March 1929.

As Government decided in G.O. Ms. No. 210, Development, dated 2nd February 1929, that the operations of the Government Industrial Institute (Ink Factory), Madras, relating to the manufacture of fluid inks, ink powders and ink tablets should be closed and that such of the assets connected with the manufacture of these varieties of inks comprising plant, furniture, stocks and stores as are not required for printer's ink should be disposed of, the commercial concern has been treated as in liquidation from 2nd February 1929, the date of Government Order, and two sets of accounts prepared as detailed in paragraph 2 below.

2. The following accounts duly audited are herewith submitted:—

A.—(i) Balance sheet as on 1st February 1929.

(ii) Production, trading and profit and loss account for the period ending 1st February 1929.

(iii) Statement showing the distribution of fixed and floating assets and the state of the depreciation reserve as on the 1st February 1929.

B.—*Liquidation accounts from 2nd February 1929 to 31st March 1929.*

(i) Statement of affairs as at 31st March 1929.

(ii) Realization account for the period 2nd February 1929 to 31st March 1929.

(iii) Receipts and payments account for the period 2nd February 1929 to 31st March 1929.

3. No separate cost sheet or production account has been prepared for the period under review, as they will not be helpful in comparing the costs of production or the quantities manufactured, the manufacture having been restricted in the first half of the year and practically stopped during the second half on account of the Government decision to close the operations. The figures relating to production have been incorporated in the consolidated Production, trading and profit and loss account.

4. A. *Accounts up to 1st February 1929.*—There was a trading loss of Rs. 8,759-7-6 during the period of about ten months (1st April 1928 to 1st February 1929) against Rs. 8,392-11-7, for the whole of 1927-28. The increase in loss is chiefly due to—

(i) the fall in the selling rates as compared with those of 1927-28; and

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(ii) heavy dryage and leakage of fluid inks during the period under review. It is also due to considerable fall in the sales and to the recurring monthly overhead charges being almost the same as in the previous year though there was very little production during the period under review.

(i) *Fall in the selling rates.*—It was explained that the selling rates were reduced in 1928-29 with a view to clear the stocks as the commercial activities of the concern were proposed to be closed.

(ii) *Heavy dryage and leakage of fluid inks.*—The leakage and dryage during the period is 174.6 gallons (of which 154.6 gallons valued at Rs. 681-13-7 represents the difference between the book and actual balance as verified in April 1929) against 46.6 gallons in 1927-28, explained to be due to evaporation and leakage during transfer from one place to another and also to long storage. Compared with the total quantity of 1,656 gallons handled during the period against the much larger stock of 2,262 gallons handled in 1927-28 the leakage during the period under review seems high and calls for investigation before its write-off is sanctioned by Government.

5. The only other item in the profit and loss account calling for remarks is the debit of Rs. 180-5-2 being the value of containers, etc., broken or useless. This includes Rs. 36-14-11 the value of 251 penny bottles, 420 glass phials and 223 wine bottles reported to have been broken owing partly to frequent transfers of stores and partly to destruction by white ants of wooden supports on which the bottles were piled. In view of the fact the staff were practically idle during 1927-28 and 1928-29, the explanation does not seem very satisfactory and prima facie it would seem it could have been avoided if more frequent inspection of the storage arrangements had been made.

6. The balance sheet may next be considered—

(i) The stores have been priced at the closing rates of 1927-28. The stock-in-trade has been valued at the production costs of 1926-27 the year in which the production rate was normal. The closing stocks were verified by the Sericultural Assistant who found the following, short, broken or unserviceable:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Shortage of ink [vide paragraph 4 (ii)] ...	681	13	7
Apparatus (unserviceable) ...	130	1	9
Do. (broken or worn out) ...	21	8	3
Raw materials (short) ...	15	5	6
Containers (broken) ...	38	7	8
Other items (short) ...	35	7	11
Total ...	922	12	8

Sanction of Government to write off the amount is necessary. As pointed out elsewhere, the loss relating to shortage in ink stocks calls for investigation, and that due to breakage of containers could have been avoided.

(ii) *Depreciation reserve deposited with Government.*—As the commercial activities have been ordered to be closed, the amount of Rs. 1,624-2-11 may be withdrawn and credited to Government under 'recoveries of investments in Government commercial undertakings.'

[18th March 1930]

(iii) *Reserve for expenses due to Government.*—Of the sum of Rs. 3,470 shown as outstanding Rs. 2,124 was adjusted in the accounts for March 1929—vide statement of affairs as at 31st March 1929. The balance of Rs. 1,346 as per details below may be withdrawn by the Accountant-General:—

	RS.
Interest on capital	577
Rent	525
Direction charges	83
Leave and pension contribution	94
Audit fee	67
Total ...	1,346

7. *Cash position.*—The cash position on 1st February 1929 was as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Liquid assets—			
Book debts	210	11	6
Cash on hand	32	10	9
Personal ledger No. 1 account	400	14	1
Personal ledger No. 2 account	6,658	11	3
Stamps on hand	28	5	0
Total ...	7,331	4	7
Current liabilities—			
Reserve for expenses due to Government ...	3,470	0	0
Other liabilities	44	4	6
Total ...	3,514	4	6
Excess of liquid assets over current liabilities.	3,817	0	1

The cash position admits of the withdrawal of the amount referred to in paragraph 6 (iii) above. The concern need not however be recouped with the loss now, in view of the fact that the activities of the concern have been ordered to be closed and the assets disposed of.

8. *B. Liquidation accounts from 2nd February 1929 to 31st March 1929.*—Under a misapprehension the transactions up to 31st March 1929 connected with the production and trading and liquidation have been mixed up by the institute. As stated in paragraph 1 above I have treated the concern as in liquidation from 2nd February 1929, the date of G.O. Ms. No. 210, Development, and prepared separate accounts for production and trading and for liquidation. There was some small production of powdered ink (3.1 lb.) and conversion of finished ink in bulk into bottled ink after 2nd February 1929 and the cost of this has been added on to the 'bottled ink and powder' under assets in the statement of affairs.

9. *Realization account.*—In the realization account the progress in the disposal of the assets has been shown and the gain or loss on the sale of assets brought out. It will be seen from this that some raw materials and small quantity of bottled ink and ink powders were disposed of at a profit of Rs. 75-13-9. Adding to this the miscellaneous receipt of 6 annas and

[18th March 1930]

deducting the value of articles used in connexion with the sales and the unexpired fire insurance premium, the net surplus is Rs. 36-14-11 and this is carried to the statement of affairs. The loss to end of 1st February 1929, viz., Rs. 8,759-7-6, has been carried forward and will be adjusted as a loss in the next liquidation account on receipt of orders of Government, as it is not to be recouped to the concern—vide paragraph 7 ante.

10. *Receipts and payments account.*—Of the payments, Rs. 2,168-4-6 represents the amount paid or adjusted towards outstanding liabilities and Rs. 49-10-0 towards winding up expenses. A sum of Rs. 308-11-0 has been shown under Accountant-General's suspense—vide paragraph 11 (ii) below. The receipts do not call for any special remarks.

11. *Statement of affairs.*—(i) There was a net loss of Rs. 12-11-1 on realization, the winding-up expenses during the period being slightly more than the surplus on the sale of assets and this has been carried forward to bring out in one figure the total loss to Government on the liquidation of the concern.

(ii) The only other item calling for remarks is 'Accountant-General's suspense Rs. 308-11-0.' This represents the wages of scavenger (Rs. 3-8-0) and the pay of the establishment (Rs. 305-3-0) from 2nd February 1929 to 28th February 1929 debited by the Accountant-General in his No. T-4 D.P.A. No. 414, dated 27th February 1929. Pending orders as to how these charges are to be met as from 2nd February 1929—whether it should be treated as a loss arising from the liquidation or whether it should be adjusted against printers' ink experiments as from that date—the amount has been debited to the head 'Accountant-General's suspense.'

12. *Cash position.*—The cash position on 31st March 1929 was as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Cash and other balances	4,893	6	7
Sundry debtors	259	8	6
Accountant-General's suspense	308	11	0
	5,461	10	1
Less Liabilities	1,346	0	0
Total	4,115	10	1

Pending the submission of liquidation account for 30th September 1929 a sum of Rs. 1,000 may be left in the personal ledger account for meeting the liquidation expenses and the balance of Rs. 3,115-10-1 withdrawn and credited to 'Recoveries of investments in Government commercial undertakings.'

13. Subject to the foregoing remarks, I certify that I have obtained all the information and explanations I have required and that the balance sheet and the statement of affairs signed by me as relative hereto in my opinion exhibit a true and correct view of the state of affairs of the Government Industrial Institute (Ink Factory), Madras, according to the best of my information and explanations given me and as shown by the books of the concern,

MADRAS,
21st September 1929. D

O. F. GEORGE,
Assistant Director of Commercial Audit.

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SUB-ENCLOSURES.

(1)

Balance Sheet as at 1st February 1929.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.

	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
Madras Government Capital Account—				
Balance as at 31st March 1928	33,187	6 8		
Less value of plant written off in the accounts for 1927-28	247	9 8	32,939	13 0
Reserve for expenses due to Government—				
Interest on capital	1,470	0 0		
Direction	208	0 0		
Rent	1,425	0 0		
Leave and pension contribution	200	0 0		
Audit fee	167	0 0	3,470	0 0
Liabilities—				
Electric charges to 31st January 1929 ..	28	12 0		
Salaries and wages payable	12	0 6		
Scavenging fees for January 1929	3	8 0	44	4 6

PROPERTY AND ASSETS.

	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
Fixed assets—						
Plant—						
Balance as at 31st March 1928			2,094	0 1		
Less Depreciation as at 31st March 1928	809	1 5				
Depreciation for the period	174	4 0	983	5 5		
Furniture and fittings—					1,110	10 8
Balance as at 31st March 1928			2,365	12 0		
Less Depreciation as at 31st March 1928	1,045	13 3				
Depreciation for the period	196	5 0	1,242	2 3		
			1,113	9 9		
			2,224	4 5		

Laboratory equipment—

	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
Balance as at 31st March 1928			1,273	10 1		
Less Depreciation as at 31st March 1928	107	0 0				
Less Depreciation for the period	89	0 0	196	0 0		
Stores—					1,077	10 1
Raw materials			2,170	12 3		
Chemicals			71	14 5		
Containers			6,553	10 4		
Labels and corks			677	4 11		
Packing materials			170	9 2		
Fuel			8	4 0		
Grand Total..	36,454	1 6			9,652	7 1

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Balance Sheet as at 1st February 1929—cont.

PROPERTY AND ASSETS—cont.

	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
Fixed assets—cont.				
Stock in trade—				
Fluid ink in bulk			4,512	14 9
Bottled ink and ink powders			1,265	10 2
Book debts				
Depreciation reserve deposited with Government				
Prepaid expense				
Cash and other balances—				
Cash on hand			32	10 9
Personal Ledger No. I account			400	14 1
Personal Ledger No. II account			6,658	11 3
Stamps on hand			28	5 0
Loss for the period ending 1st February 1929				
			7,120	9 1
			8,769	7 6
Grand Total..	36,454	1 6		

Examined and found correct subject to my report of even date.

(3)
Statement showing the distribution of fixed and floating assets and the state of depreciation reserve as on 1st February 1929.

Fixed assets

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Plant	2,094	0	1	Capital as per Balances sheet	32,939	13 0
Furniture	2,355	12	0	Less working capital	10,000	0 0
Excess of floating assets over liabilities.	..	..	..		22,939	13 0
					22,939	13 0

Floating assets.

Laboratory equipment	1,077	10	1	Working capital	10,000	0 0
Stores, etc.	9,652	7	1	Reserve for expenses due to Government	3,470	0 6
Stock in trade	5,778	8	11	Liabilities for salaries, wages, etc.	44	4 0
Boof debts	210	11	6	Reserve for depreciation	983	5 5
Depreciation Reserve deposited with Government	1,624	2	11	Furniture	1,242	2 3
Prepaid expenses	6	4	0	Excess of floating assets over current liabilities	18,490	0 11
Cash and other balances	7,120	9	1		34,229	13 1
Profit and loss account	8,759	7	6			
	34,229	13	1			

Depreciation reserve.

To amount deposited with Government.	1,624	2	11	Depreciation as per Balance Sheet as at 31st March 1928—		
Balance forward	601	4	9	Plant	809	1 5
				Furniture	1,045	13 3
					1,854	14 8
				Depreciation for the year—		
				Plant	174	4 0
				Furniture	196	5 0
					370	9 0
					2,225	7 8

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(4)
Statement of affairs as at 31st March 1929.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Capital—Government of Madras—						
Industries Department—						
Balance as per last balance sheet	32,939	13	0			
Reserve for expenses due to Government—	3,470	0	0			
As per last balance sheet	2,124	0	0			
Less adjustments	..	..	..	1,346	0	0

PROPERTY AND ASSETS.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Plant—						
Balance on 1st February 1929	2,094	0	1			
Less depreciation to end of 1st February 1929	983	5	5			
	1,110	10	6			
Furniture and fittings—						
Balance on 1st February 1929	2,355	12	0			
Less depreciation to end of 1st February 1929	1,242	2	3			
	1,113	9	9			
Laboratory equipment	..	..	..	1,077	10	1
Raw materials	..	..	..			
Balance on 1st February 1929	2,170	12	3			
Less disposals	93	7	7			
	2,077	4	8			
Chemicals	71	14	5			
Containers—						
Balance on 1st February 1929	6,553	10	4			
Less disposals	14	2	9			
	6,539	7	7			
Labels and corks—						
Balance on 1st February 1929	677	4	11			
Less disposals	1	13	10			
	675	7	1			
Packing materials—						
Balance on 1st February 1929	170	9	2			
Less disposals	13	12	7			
	156	12	7			
Add purchases	4	7	0			
	161	3	7			
Fuel	8	4	0			
Fluid ink in bulk	4,512	14	9			
Bottled ink and powder ink—						
Balance on 1st February 1929	1,255	10	2			
Less disposals	216	7	3			
	1,039	2	11			
Add cost of production, etc.	30	3	11			
	1,079	6	10			

Statement of affairs as at 31st March 1929—cont.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES—cont.

	RS. A. P.
Brought forward ..	34,285 13 0

PROPERTY AND ASSETS—cont.

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Book debts—		Brought forward ..	
Balance on 1st February 1929 ..	210 11 6		
Less recoveries ..	196 1 6		
	<u>14 10 0</u>		
Add amount due for assets sold ..	279 11 0		
Less recoveries ..	34 12 6		
	<u>244 14 6</u>		259 8 6
Depreciation reserve deposited with Government—			
Balance on 1st February 1929 ..			1,624 2 11
Accountant-General's suspense Cash and other balances—			308 11 0
Cash on hand ..	45 14 3		
Personal ledger account No. 1 ..	2,856 10 1		
Personal ledger account No. 2 ..	1,971 6 9		
Stamps on hand ..	19 7 6		
Loss to end of 1st February 1929 ..			4,898 6 7
Loss on realization—			8,759 7 6
Winding up expenses ..	49 10 0		
Less surplus on sale of assets ..	36 14 11		
	<u>12 11 1</u>		
Grand Total ..	<u>34,285 13 0</u>	Grand Total ..	<u>34,285 13 0</u>

[18th March 1930]

Examined and found correct subject to my report of even date.

MADRAS,
21st September 1929.C. F. GEORGE, F.S.A.A.,
Assistant Director of Commercial Audit.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

Realization Account for the period 2nd February 1929 to 31st March 1929.

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Description of assets.	Value as per balance sheet on 1st February 1929.	Cash realizations.	Sundry debtors value of articles disposed of but not realized.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	Articles used for production of inks, etc.	Articles used in connexion with sale.	Profit on realization.	Loss on realization.	Balance on 31st March 1929.
Plant—Depreciated value ..	1,110 10 8			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Furniture and fittings value.	113 9 9									1,110 10 8
Laboratory equipment value.	1,077 10 1									1,113 9 9
Raw materials ..	2,176 12 3	79 4 3		14 3 4						1,077 10 1
Chemicals ..	71 14 5			14 2 9						2,077 4 8
Containers ..	6,553 10 4			1 13 10						71 14 5
Labels and corks, etc.	677 4 11									6,539 7 7
Packing materials ..	170 9 2									675 7 1
Fuel ..	8 4 0									156 12 7
Fluid ink in bulk ..	4,512 14 9									8 4 0
Bottled ink and ink powders.	1,265 10 2	2 3 3								4,512 14 9
Book debts ..	210 11 6	196 1 6								1,049 2 11
Depreciation reserve deposited with Government ..	1,624 2 11									14 10 0
Unexpired fire insurance ..	6 4 0									1,624 2 11
Stamps ..	28 5 0									6 4 0
Loss for period ending 1st February 1929 ..	8,759 7 6									19 7 6
Total ..	<u>29,361 13 5</u>	<u>277 9 0</u>	<u>279 11 0</u>	<u>30 3 11</u>	<u>33 0 10</u>	<u>75 13 9</u>	<u>6 4 0</u>	<u>8,759 7 0</u>		
Add receipts on account of sale of items not appearing in the Balance sheet as at 1st February 1929 ..		0 6 0								
Grand total ..	<u>29,361 13 5</u>	<u>277 15 0</u>	<u>279 11 0</u>	<u>30 3 11</u>	<u>30 0 10</u>	<u>75 13 9</u>	<u>6 4 0</u>	<u>28,811 4 5</u>		
Profit on realization—										
Profit on assets disposed of.	75 13 9									
Miscellaneous receipts ..	0 6 0									
Less loss on realization—		76 3 9								
Loss on disposal of assets ..	6 4 0									
Value of articles used in connexion with sale ..	33 0 0									
Surplus carried to statement of affairs ..		<u>36 14 11</u>								

Receipts and Payments Accounts for the period 2nd February 1929 to 31st March 1929.

RECEIPTS.	Cash.		Personal Ledger No. 1 account.		Personal Ledger No. 2 account.	
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
To Opening balances on 2nd February 1929 ..	32	10 9	400	14 1	6,658	11 3
" Transfer from No. 2 to No. 1 account per contra ..	..	..	5,000	0 0	..	..
" Sales and disposals of assets— Raw materials ..	79	4 3	..	..	..	..
Book debts ..	230	14 0	..	..	..	..
Bottled ink and ink powders ..	2	3 3	..	..	..	..
" Miscellaneous receipts on account of items not appearing in the balance sheet ..	0	6 0	..	..	..	..
" Cash realizations remitted to the credit of No. 2 account per contra ..	..	..	..	..	312	11 6
" Amount withdrawn from No. 1 account for cash payments per contra ..	75	0 0	..	..	..	..
Total ..	420	6 3	5,400	14 1	6,971	6 9
PAYMENTS.						
By transfer from No. 2 to No. 1 account per contra ..	..	..	..	..	5,000	0 0
" Amount withdrawn from No. 1 account per contra ..	..	..	75	0 0	..	..
" Remittances from cash into No. 2 account per contra ..	312	11 6	..	..	..	..
Creditors— Reserve for expenditure due to Government ..	..	..	2,124	0 0	..	..
Liabilities, Electric charges, salaries and wages payable ..	4	3 6	40	1 0	..	..
Accountant-General's suspense— Salary, etc., for the period 2nd February to 28th February 1929 paid from the personal ledger account No. 1 and cash ..	3	8 0	305	3 0	..	..
Payments representing increase of assets— Packing materials ..	4	7 0	..	..	..	..
Payments in connexion with winding up— Despatching charges ..	4	14 0	..	..	..	..
Wages ..	16	0 6	..	..	..	..
Sundry expenses ..	28	11 6	..	..	..	..
Closing balances ..	45	14 3	2,856	10 1	1,971	6 9
Total ..	420	6 3	5,400	14 1	6,971	6 9

[18th March 1930]

18th March 1930]

II

Letter from A. C. BADENOCH, Esq., I.C.S., Director of Commercial Audit, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated New Delhi, the 6th November 1929, No. 4970 Com. 33-1/29.

[Audit Report of the Government Industrial Institute Ink Factory, Madras, for the year ending 31st March 1929.]

I have the honour to invite a reference to the letter No. 18/859, dated 25th September 1929, from the Assistant Director of Commercial Audit, Madras, to your address, forwarding a copy of the abovementioned report and to request that early orders on the losses referred to in paragraphs 4 (ii) and 5 of the report may kindly be passed.

III

Letter from M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur A. APPADURAI PILLAI Avargal, M.A., Director of Industries, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated the 26th November 1929, No. 711/E-2.

I submit herewith my remarks on the Audit Report of the Government Industrial Institute, Madras.

Paragraph 4 (ii) of the Audit Report—Heavy dryage and leakage of fluid inks.—The heavy loss of inks is attributed by the Superintendent to the following reasons:—

- (1) The leakages in the ink barrels which were very old and could not be coopered with ink in them.
- (2) The evaporation of the ink in the barrels due to the severe heat of summer.
- (3) Leakage due to transfer of ink barrels from the Leather Trades Institute building to the old Glue Factory building.
- (4) Storage of larger quantity of ink in the year under report than in the previous year.
- (5) Transfer of inks from barrel to barrel.
- (6) Exposure to the sun in the new shed.

It may be mentioned here that the stock of ink was manufactured in anticipation of the orders of the Superintendent of Stationery who was the largest customer till recently, but the usual orders were not received with the result that stock accumulated, the barrels in which the inks were stored could not be emptied for cleaning and coopering and there was leakage.

Paragraph 5 of the Report.—The staff could not be said to have been idle. They were engaged on printers' ink experiments.

[18th March 1930]

The Glue Factory shed was recently repaired at a cost of about Rs. 4,000. Before it was repaired, it was congested with stores and regular work was not possible. Consequently some of the stores had to be kept in the veranda which had no hard flooring and was dusty. There was no protecting wall on the north of the veranda and some old zinc sheets were tied up to posts to protect the stores. The empty containers were not kept in stands but they were piled up against the southern walls of the veranda. The piles were protected from sliding down by wooden supports. The damages of the white-ants were not visible to the eye.

During the transfer of the Ink Factory from place to place the stores had also to be transferred and at the time of repair to the old Glue Factory buildings the stores had to be shifted frequently from place to place within the buildings to effect the necessary repairs. As the containers were made up of the stoneware jars, beer bottles, glass phials, penny bottles of glass and stoneware, they were all fragile and the extra labourers engaged to remove them were not accustomed to handling such fragile articles. Some breakages were therefore inevitable. Moreover, when the shed was under repairs, the staff had to be housed in three different buildings and sufficient supervision was not also possible.

Paragraph 6 (i) of the Report.—Government will be addressed separately in regard to the writing off of the value of the unserviceable and broken articles, etc.

Paragraph 11 (ii) of the Report.—The amount of Rs. 308-11-0 may be debited to the realization account of the Ink Factory since one has been opened by the Auditors. No provision existed under Printers' Ink experiments as it was not contemplated that the closure of the factory would take place before the end of the official year, i.e., 31st March 1929.

Order—No. 104, Development, dated 17th January 1930.

Recorded.

2. Paragraphs 4 (ii) and 6 (i) of the Audit Report and the Director's remarks thereon.—The Government do not consider that any investigation is necessary as the Ink Factory has since been disposed of to a private company. The Government await the report promised by the Director as regards the write-off of the amounts referred to in paragraph 6 (i) of the Audit Report.

3. Paragraph 5 of the Audit Report and the Director's remarks thereon.—The Government do not consider any further action necessary.

[18th March 1930]

4. Paragraphs 6 (ii), 6 (iii), 7 and 9 of the Audit Report.—The Accountant-General is requested to make the adjustments referred to in paragraphs 6 (ii) and 6 (iii).

The Government agree that the concern need not be recouped with the loss now but that it may be adjusted in the next liquidation account.

5. Paragraph 11 (ii) of the Audit Report and the Director's remarks thereon.—The Government agree with the suggestion of the Director.

6. Paragraph 12 of the Audit Report.—The Government agree to the suggestion contained in this paragraph.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Development)

S. V. RAMAMURTI,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Industries.

" Accountant-General (through Finance Department).

" Assistant Director of Commercial Audit.

" Director of Commercial Audit (with C.L.).

Copy to the Finance Department.

" Secretary, Legislative Council (for placing on Council table).

" Librarian, Legislative Council office.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Wednesday, the 19th 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.	Mahmud Schammad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.	Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.	Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Seturamnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.	Muniswami Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur B.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Abdul Razaq Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara alias Kumaran Raman.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.	Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) S.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.	Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar, Mr. M.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.	Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.	Raja of Kallikota, The.
Bhooshayya, Mr. P.	Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.	Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.	Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.	Ramalinga Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.	Ramamurti, I.C.S., Mr. S. V.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Foulkes, Mr. R.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Gangadbara Siva, Mr. M. V.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Rao Sahib P. J.	Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.	Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Gray, C.B.E., I.C.S., Mr. J.	Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.	Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Hariservottama Rao, Mr. G.	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.	Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Hilton Brown, I.C.S., Mr.	Soundarapandian, Mr. W. P. A.
James, Mr. F. E.	Srinivasa Rao, Mr. N.
John, Mr. V. Ch.	Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.	Suryanarayana Ayyar, Mr. K. V.
Krishnaswami Ayyar, Diwan Bahadur Alladi.	Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib Syed.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.	Thomas, Mr. D.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Uppl Sahib Bahadur, K.
	Venkataramayya Nayudu, Rao Sahib B.
	Venkiab, Mr. S.
	Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
	Wood, Mr. C. E.
	Zamindar of Singampatti, The.

[19th March 1930]

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Fisheries

Reduction of the price of salt issued for fish-curers.

* 1586 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) what action has been taken on the recommendations of the Fisheries Committee to reduce the price of salt issued to fish-curers for fish-curing purposes to annas 12; and

(b) if it had been negatived, what the grounds therefor are?

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

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“May I enquire why this matter has been under consideration for so long a time?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“We had to write to the Government of Bombay, get their reply and examine the question again.”

Industries

Application from Sri Lakshmi Mills for loan under the State Aid to Industries Act.

* 1587 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to the answer given to question No. 616 on 30th September 1929 regarding application from Sri Lakshmi Mills for loan under the State Aid to Industries Act, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether any, and, if so, what orders have been passed on the above application; and

(b) if the application has been refused, on what grounds the refusal is based?

A.—(a) & (b) The application was refused as it was not considered to be a suitable case for the grant of State aid under the State Aid to Industries Act, 1922.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“May I enquire what industry is carried on there?”

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

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“May I ask why it was not considered a suitable industry for the grant of a loan?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“It is not a new or nascent industry which has been existing since 1921.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“In what district?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“In South Kanara.”

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Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“Was not a saw mill closed down in that district?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The question does not arise.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—“Has not the Board of Industries recommended the grant of this loan?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“The Board of Industries have recommended the loan by a majority of one only. But on further examination of the matter and after consulting the Advocate-General, the Government refused to sanction the loan.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—“Did not the officers who were asked to give an opinion recommend the grant of the loan?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“The activities of the Sri Lakshmi Mills did not fall within the scope of the State Aid to Industries Act.”

Excise

Report of the Finance Committee on Excise Revenue.

* 1588 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) when the Finance Committee was asked to investigate the possibilities of securing other sources of revenue to make up for the loss of excise revenue involved in a policy of total prohibition;

(b) how often the Finance Committee has met for this purpose and what work it has done in this connexion; and

(c) whether any final report has been made to the Government in regard to this question?

A.—(a) In September 1926.

(b) & (c) The Committee met three times to consider the question on 11th January 1927, 2nd March 1927 and 17th December 1929. At the first meeting the consideration of the question was postponed. At the second meeting the Committee expressed a desire to be supplied with certain papers and information. Before the information could be collected, the Committee of 1926-27 which considered the question ceased to exist. Complete papers and information were furnished to the new Committee in September 1929. At its meeting held on 17th December 1929, the Committee considered the question and stated that it had no remarks to offer.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“Has the Committee explained why it has no remarks to offer on this question?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“They have simply stated that they have no remarks to offer.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“It is stated in the answer that before information could be collected, the Committee ceased to exist. May I know when the information was collected?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“The information was given to them early in the year 1929.”

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I am not asking when it was furnished to them. My question is when the information was collected?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I think the collection ought to have been begun in 1927."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"When was the new committee formed?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"In 1927."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"What was the nature of the information desired by and furnished to the committee?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Information regarding the cost of the preventive staff that may be necessary if total prohibition is introduced in this Presidency."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Have any alternative sources of revenue been suggested by anybody else?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"This very question was referred to the Finance Committee in December 1929 and that body stated that they have no remarks to offer."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"What is the cost of preventive staff required?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"It is about 2 crores or so."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"May I ask if any definite alternative proposals of taxation were placed before the Finance Committee?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"No, because they were asked to investigate the question."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Are any savings anticipated as a set-off against this expenditure of 2 crores required to enforce prohibition?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I am not aware where the question of savings comes."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Savings which could be anticipated from decrease in crime and other things?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I think if there is total prohibition introduced, the jail population will be more. There will be more crimes committed especially in the first few years."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I request the hon. Minister to place the information furnished to the Finance Committee on the table of the House?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I will consider the suggestion of the hon. Member."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"May I know if the hon. the Finance Member and the hon. Minister worked together in this connexion?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I beg your pardon. I did not hear the question."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"I am asking whether the hon. Minister would not introduce prohibition unless other sources of revenue are found either by himself or by the Finance Member?"

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That is a hypothetical question."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Are there definite proposals before the Government with regard to alternative sources of revenue?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The matter was referred to the Finance Committee as early as in 1929 and they stated that they had no remarks to offer. The Central Propaganda Board next considered the question and that Board formed a small committee of their own to go into the question and make suggestions to the Government."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Apart from this momentary act of the Government, have they any definite proposals of their own to eliminate this excise revenue and find out fresh sources of revenue?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The suggestion of the Legislative Council was that this question should be referred to the Finance Committee; so that, till the Finance Committee met and considered the question the Government did not think about the matter. Now the Government have taken up the question and asked the Central Propaganda Board to take up the question of alternative sources."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"So till the Central Propaganda Board is able to find out fresh sources of revenue he would abdicate his functions as Excise Minister?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"There is no question of abdication at all. The Government in these matters act on the advice of the Legislative Council, so that the Minister did not abdicate his functions. On the other hand, he took upon himself the duty of finding fresh sources of revenue as President of the Central Propaganda Board."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Has the Legislative Council ever suggested that this question should be referred to the Central Propaganda Board?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The Legislative Council did not make that suggestion. Their suggestion was to refer the question to the Finance Committee, but that body had no remarks to offer."

Result of experiments in rationing in Vizagapatam district.

* 1589 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the rationing system has been tried in any of the municipalities in the Vizagapatam district as proposed by the Government last year and, if so, what the result of such experiment has been?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 363 on 12th August 1929. The Commissioner has been requested to report the result of the experiment.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I know what the places are in which the rationing system is tried?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"In the three municipalities of Vizagapatam, Vizianagram and Bimlipatam. From April 1930 it will be introduced in five taluks of the Vizagapatam district."

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Registration*Opening of new Sub-Registry offices in South Kanara.*

* 1590 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the representations made to him by the District Advancement Association during his recent visit to Mangalore have been considered by the Government; and

(b) whether any decision has been arrived at regarding the opening of new Sub-Registry offices at the places mentioned by the Association?

A.—(a) They are under the consideration of Government.

(b) The Government have decided to introduce the itinerating system of registry in Kadaba in Puttur taluk of the South Kanara district from 1930-31. As regards the other three places referred to in the representation the question will be considered as Part II schemes in connexion with the budget estimates for 1931-32.

Land Revenue*Collection of land revenue in Kollegal taluk.*

* 1591 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of kist the Government was entitled to during each of the last five years and the amount actually realized by Government in each year in the Kollegal taluk; and

(b) the amount of loss the Government have incurred during each of the last five years as a result of the remission of land revenue in the Kollegal taluk?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have not the information but have called for it.

Effect of reservation of forests on cultivation in South Kanara.

* 1592 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any wet lands cultivated at the time of the last settlement in South Kanara have been thrown out of cultivation owing to the reservation of forests close to such lands; and

(b) if so, what the extent of such lands is and how much revenue Government have lost in consequence of it?

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

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Have the Government called for the information?"

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

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Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know the reason?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"It would involve a considerable amount of labour to ascertain what wet lands cultivated at the time of the last settlement have been thrown out of cultivation since, and even if at the expense of a great deal of labour the information is collected, it is purely a matter of speculation whether in respect of any particular field the failure to cultivate it is due to the reservation of forests close to the land."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask what the proximity of the reserved forests is which will cause wet lands to be thrown out of cultivation?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I cannot say."

Wild Animals*Mortality of cattle from wild animals in South Kanara.*

* 1593 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased—

(1) to place before the House a statement showing the mortality of cattle from wild animals in the year 1929; and

(2) to state

(a) how many applications were made for gun licences in 1929 in the District of South Kanara and how many of them were granted and how many were refused; and

(b) on what grounds refusals are generally based, if the refusals amounted to more than 10 per cent of the applications?

A.—(1) The number of cattle killed by wild animals in the South Kanara district during 1929 was 4,150.

(2) (a) & (b) The Government have no information.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"The answer to clauses (a) and (b) of the question is that the Government have no information. May I know whether they have called for the information?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"The question should be addressed to my hon. Friend the Home Member."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask whether the Government have any plan of their own to exterminate the wild animals causing such havoc to cattle?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"They have no plan other than that of giving rewards for the destruction of wild animals; and allowing villagers in certain cases to have occasional beats."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"How are they to kill these animals and earn the rewards if they are not furnished with the necessary means for killing them?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Some of them have the means of killing them and they do kill a certain number."

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Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I ask whether 99 per cent of them have not the means for purchasing guns and killing wild animals ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I have no information on the point."

Civil Justice

Opinions regarding the Partition Bills of Messrs. Madhavan Nayar and K. R. Karant.

* 1594 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number and names of persons in Malabar and South Kanara whose opinions were called for in regard to the Partition Bills of Messrs. Madhavan Nayar and K. R. Karant after their introduction in the Council; and

(b) how many and which of these in Malabar and South Kanara have expressed themselves in favour of legislation for compulsory partition (figures to be given separately) ?

A.—(a) & (b) Statements ^a are laid on the table.

Forests

Amount and cost of quinine purchased for the last 30 years.

* 1595 Q.—Mr. F. E. JAMES : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to place on the Council table a statement showing the annual amount of quinine for all cinchona bark purchased by Government from all sources for the last 30 years and the average price paid per unit of quinine in each year ?

A.—A statement ^b showing the quantity and value of cinchona bark purchased from 1898–99 to 1928–29 is appended. Information regarding the average price paid before 1912 is not readily available. Prices paid since 1912 were as follows :—

From 1912 to 1914	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna per unit.
" 1914 to 1916	...	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$ annas "
" 1916 to 1920	...	...	$1\frac{3}{4}$ annas to 2 annas per unit.
" 1920 to 1923	...	...	$1\frac{3}{4}$ annas per unit.
" 1923 to date	...	...	$1\frac{5}{8}$ annas "

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" May I know from the hon. the Law Member whether the Government have worked out the cost of quinine produced and manufactured by them ? "

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

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I ask whether the quinine contents of the bark have not improved from 2.18 per cent to 4.18 per cent between the previous year and the last ? "

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

^a Printed as Appendix I on pages 177–180 *infra*.

^b Printed as Appendix II on page 180 *infra*.

[19th March 1930]

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know if the hon. the Law Member is prepared to find out if the price cannot be reduced on account of the better contents of quinine in the bark ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Yes, I shall make an investigation."

Grievances of Forest Rangers and officers.

* 1596 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to the answer to question No. 381, dated the 13th August 1929, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government have arrived at any decision regarding the grievances of the forest rangers and officers and if so, what it is ?

A.—The Government have negatived the requests of the Forest Rangers and the Foresters. The requests of the forest guards are still under consideration.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know whether the grievances of the forest guards will be redressed ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I do not know what my hon. Friend means by asking this question. It is stated in the answer that the requests of the forest guards are still under consideration."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know when we may expect orders ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" As early as possible."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I ask whether it is the opinion of the Government that all the requests of the Forest Rangers are unreasonable ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The Government consider that their requests are unreasonable and so they rejected them."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" In view of the fact that the Government have rejected their requests, do they not think that they will continue to be dissatisfied ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question has been answered."

Jails

Number of political prisoners in jails.

* 1597 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to place before the Council a list, as it stood on 1st January 1930, of the prisoners in the jails of this Presidency convicted of offences of a political character or have refused to furnish security under section 108, Criminal Procedure Code, showing their caste and creeds and the nature of the offences for which they were convicted ?

A.—The information has been called for from the Inspector-General of Prisons.

[19th March 1930]

11-15 a.m. Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, the answer has been received in the Council Office on the 27th February. May I enquire whether the Government have received a report since then ? "

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

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Considering the importance of this subject, will the Government expedite matters and see that the report is obtained as early as possible ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I cannot say. The Inspector-General has been asked to send it as early as possible."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Will the Government expedite it so that we may have the information before we reach the Demand under Jails ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I am afraid it is not possible."

Alleged ill-treatment of Akoor Anantachariyar in jail.

* 1598 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Akoor Anantachariyar was, during his imprisonment in the Vellore Jail, confined in a solitary cell throughout the day excepting during meals time ;

(b) if so, for how many days ;

(c) for what reasons ;

(d) whether latrine arrangements were made within the cell itself, and if so, what arrangements were made ;

(e) whether other political prisoners are similarly confined in wretched cells ;

(f) what steps have been taken to verify that the kolambu and curry supplied to them are of the same quality as shown to the hon. the Law Member for testing ; and

(g) what measures have been taken to give more humane treatment to such prisoners ?

A.—(a) to (g) The information has been called for.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, the answer that is given in the printed agenda was given by the Government on 11th March 1930. May I know if the Government have received the report since then. If not, will Government expedite the getting of this report so that we may have the information before the Council meeting is over ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I am afraid again it is not possible."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" May I know what has been the cause of delay in getting this report ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The Government communicated with the Inspector-General of Prisons and he in his turn has to get the information from his subordinates ? "

[19th March 1930]

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know if there is any insuperable difficulty in getting this information from the Vellore Jail ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" There is no insuperable difficulty, but there is serious inconvenience and trouble involved in collecting the information."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know if the Government will try to expedite the obtaining of the information desired ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I shall try, but I am not sure whether it will be possible."

Dietary charges of convicts and hospital patients.

* 1599 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state what the respective cost for diet of an Indian convict in jail and a patient in the hospital is and what are the reasons for the difference, if any ?

A.—The information has been called for.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know why the Government departments concerned to which this question was sent on 28th February 1930 could not supply this information till this day ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Because the Government are not in possession of such information and so they have called for it."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know whether the Government will place this information on the table of the House, when it is received ? "

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

Marine

Progress of harbour works at Tuticorin.

* 1600 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have arrived at any decision regarding the harbour works at Tuticorin ; and

(b) whether any reference was made to the Government of India, and with what result ?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 1142 at the meeting of the Council held on 22nd January 1930. The orders of the Government of India on the Port Trust Board's Resolution No. 312, dated 9th November 1929, have not yet been received.

[19th March 1930]

Depressed Classes*Construction of house-sites for Arundhateyas.*

* 1601 Q.—Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state with reference to paragraph 23 of the report of the Labour Commissioner on the administration of the Labour Department for the year 1928-29—

(a) when the Government of India communicated their sanction to the Madras Government for transferring certain Military lands in Vepery, Madras, for housing the Arundhateya refugees rendered homeless during the mill trouble of 1921;

(b) on what date such application was made;

(c) on what terms and conditions the application for transfer was granted by the Government of India;

(d) in what years provision was made by the Government in their budget for the construction of houses for the Arundhateyas on the said Military land;

(e) what portion of the allotment in the current year has been spent or is proposed to be spent for the above purpose before the 31st March 1930; and

(f) whether the Government of India have given any reason for the delay of over eight years for deciding this question of transfer and whether the Madras Government had at any time brought to the notice of the Government of India this long delay?

A.—(a) In December 1928.

(b) In October 1927.

(c) No terms or conditions were attached to the transfer.

(d) 1927-28, 1928-29 and 1929-30

(e) No portion is expected to be spent before 31st March for the reasons explained in the Administration Report. Provision is being included for the purpose in next year's budget.

(f) There has been no such delay. After the mill troubles of 1921, these 80 Arundhateya families along with others found accommodation in the neighbouring cheris. As the Arundhateyas were anxious to form a separate colony by themselves, the Commissioner submitted proposals in October 1925 for the construction of houses for them. With the approval of the Finance Committee, provision for the purpose was first made in the budget for 1927-28.

Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI:—"With reference to clause (a) may I know why the Government wrote to me on the 8th February 1929 that the Government of India were being awaited while the sanction was received in December 1928."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have nothing to add to what I have already stated in the answer."

Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI:—"If sanction was received in 1928 may I know why the construction of houses was delayed for a period of more than one year?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"It has been answered already."

[19th March 1930]

Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI:—"With reference to clause (b), Sir, may I ask why the application was made in October 1927 to the Government of India while the Government were aware that the land on which the houses were intended to be constructed was known to be military land so early as 1922 when the Commissioner of Labour, the Collector of Madras and the Members of the Town-Planning Committee inspected the very place in response to the appeal made by the Arundhateya Maha Sabha, Madras, on behalf of these Arundhateya refugees?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The supplemental question is very lengthy."

Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI:—"May I know why application was made in October 1927 when the Government were aware in 1922 or 1923 that the land belonged to the Military department?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Because the question came up before the Government in 1927."

Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI:—"May I ask whether the Government are aware of a letter dated 14th April 1923 written to me by the Commissioner of Labour stating that the matter was under correspondence with the Military department?"

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

Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI:—"May I know how Government can say that there has been no such delay, while the matter was really delayed from 1922 to October 1927?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"That is not asking for information. That is cross-examination."

Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI:—"Government say that the refugees found shelter in the neighbouring cheris. Do the Government expect that these houseless people should be standing in the sun and rain pending the construction of these houses for years together?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"We have given the information we have got in our possession?"

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know on what date the Arundhateya Association made their application to the Government?"

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

Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI:—"Sir, with reference to clause (d) it is stated that provision was made for three years year after year. Is it not a fact that provision was made in the budget for 1922-23 onwards?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I am not aware of it, Sir."

Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI:—"Is it not a fact that the provision made in the Budget for 1923-24 for the construction of 200 houses included the grant for the Arundhateya refugees also?"

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

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

II

MOTIONS ON THE BUDGET FOR 1930-31—cont.

DEMAND II—EXCISE DEPARTMENT—cont.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“The Council will now resume discussion of motion No. 79—Demand II.”

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—“With reference to the arrack shops this is what the Excise Commissioner states in his report—

‘The sales in the remaining four arrack shops amounted to 11,312 proof gallons in 1928-29 against 10,834 proof gallons in 1927-28. The consumption of beer decreased slightly while that of wines and foreign spirits went up. There is reason to believe that the hill tribes have, at a rather high cost, been getting liquor through middle men from the shops in the district or in the adjoining districts.’

“And ultimately he says—

‘On the whole it is open to doubt if the hill tribes have benefited either physically, morally or financially by the prohibition and whether more educative and less coercive measures would not have achieved greater success.’

“So that, Sir, his opinion is that the experiment tried has been of no real advantage to the hill tribes either physically, morally or financially and he suggests that less coercive and more educative measures should have been tried. I would like to know from the Government what it is that they are contemplating to give effect to the suggestions made by the Commissioner, and if not, whether they propose to introduce other measures.

“Secondly the opinion of the Commissioner goes further with reference to the action of local bodies in prohibiting the tapping of their trees for fermented toddy and the location of shops. He says—

‘The action of certain local bodies in prohibiting the tapping of their trees for fermented toddy and the location of shops in their lands had no effect in reducing consumption nor was there any difficulty in the selection of sites for shops.’

“So that, Sir, judged from the results of the experiment they tried, we find that though they reduced the number of arrack shops there is more amount of toddy and more amount of foreign liquor drunk by the hill tribes and the Commissioner is not satisfied with the measures that were adopted. The measures that have been adopted by certain local bodies in prohibiting the tapping of their trees has had no effect. So that, I would like to know from the hon. Minister for Excise as to what measures he proposes to adopt so that we may achieve the real object in view. It looks as if the closure of shops in one place and the reduction of the number of shops in another place are not really going to be productive of any good. While you close one or two shops in one place and reduce the number of shops in another, the quantity drunk is the same. The object of the House and of the Government is to see that some provision is introduced which can be said to be satisfactory or effective. None of the measures that have been adopted hitherto has been of any use. I understand that the hon. Minister intends to authorize total prohibition of even sale of toddy in some taluks. If that is so, it will be a very small area. The feeling on this side of the House is that some serious steps should be taken to introduce prohibition in one or two districts at least. Looking at the administration report you will find that income from each district is given separately in that report. We find that Cuddapah gets a total revenue of Rs. 9,15,787, and the Nilgiris Rs. 6,46,507. We suggest that these two districts should be taken up for trial and that all shops should be closed, not

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merely country liquor and toddy shops, but also foreign liquor shops, so that there may be no chance of getting any drink at all. It is only when you try the experiment in a big area that you can find any appreciable results and not otherwise. The loss that will have to be incurred by the Government by trying this experiment in these two districts is Rs. 15 lakhs and odd. I see that some other hon. Members have given notice of motions urging that total prohibition should be introduced entirely in the Vizagapatam district and Nellore district. I think my hon. Friend, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, when he was Minister had an idea of trying it in Nellore. I find that the total income from Nellore district is 14 lakhs of rupees and odd. Is there not sufficient material for the hon. the present Excise Minister to go forward and try the experiment and see how it works? Leaving alone the Finance Committee to find ways and means and also the Central Propaganda Committee, if you take up the two districts mentioned above, you will have to incur a loss of revenue of Rs. 25 lakhs. If you do this you will be able to find out how the system works and whether it can be extended to other districts as well. If the experiment is tried in two districts entirely, I am sure the Government will be convinced that it is not worth their while to merely close the shops in one or two places here and there, which would only mean that you are increasing the quantity of drink sold in other places. To a question that was put this morning the hon. the Minister said that the Finance Committee did not make any recommendation and that he took upon himself the responsibility of asking the Central Propaganda Committee to explore the possibilities of finding out revenues from other sources. I am one of the Members of the Central Propaganda Committee and I do not know how far the hon. Minister is going to succeed in getting any help from us especially when the several other Members of the Committee are non-co-operating so far as this question is concerned. So far as this question is concerned, the hon. the Finance Member as President of the Finance Committee, when he was asked to explore the possibilities of further sources of revenue, has not submitted any proposals. He should have put up proposals. The Committee is there to scrutinize any such proposal which the Finance Member or the Minister may put before them and if the Government Members do not take the trouble to get the opinion of the Finance Committee on the various proposals that are put forward before them, it is no use saying that the Finance Committee said that they could not explore the possibilities of further taxation. The Members of the Committee have no office; they have no material. It is the Finance Department that has material. It is the Minister for Excise that has material. If they put forward their proposals before the Finance Committee they can explore and investigate.

“Now so far as the Commissioner’s proposals are concerned, he has put forward definite proposals for total prohibition being introduced in the whole province at a cost of 1½ crores of non-recurring expenditure and a recurring expenditure of 1 crore of rupees for preventive staff. I have refreshed my memory. The recurring expenditure is one crore and the capital expenditure is 1½ crores. For some time to come there is no fear that there will be much loss of revenue from excise. The question now is whether the Government would begin to try the experiment of prohibition in two districts; it will not involve an immediate fall in the income by more than 15 lakhs of rupees. For instance, Bellary and Chittoor or some other districts may be tried first. Probably, the Nilgiris or Cuddappah is the smallest area from the point of view of income.

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"There is another aspect of the question. Suppose you introduce total prohibition in two districts and that there is real decrease of revenue from those two districts. It is possible that the increase in income from other districts will counterbalance the loss from these two districts. Because, we find that the income has been growing steadily. While the hon. the Finance Member said that the year 1927-28 was the period when the income rose to the highest, we find that the year 1929-30 is outbeating that period. Therefore there is absolutely no difficulty from the point of view of finance. The question of finding out an alternative source of income does not rise now. If you introduce prohibition, if you start in right earnest with regard to one or two districts, it is quite possible for us to get on with the administration even if there is decrease of revenue from those districts.

"Apart from that, I have got figures given by the Finance Department. We find that in the year 1925-26 the surplus of revenue over expenditure was 98 lakhs, in the year 1926-27 it was 101 lakhs, in 1927-28 it was 201 lakhs and in 1928-29, 139 lakhs, so that we have more than one crore, for the last four years, of revenue over expenditure. Therefore it would be idle for the Government to say that they must find out fresh sources of revenue. That question need not be considered before they introduce total prohibition in one or two districts. The loss of income may not be more than 15 lakhs; probably there will be increase of income from other districts and it will not be difficult to find Rs. 15 lakhs from the current revenues. Therefore I would urge the hon. Minister to consider the question and say that he would introduce total prohibition in two or three districts. If by the introduction of total prohibition in those districts, there is loss of income, if more income is not derived from other districts, if there is necessity to find out alternative sources of revenue, and if he comes before the House, it will be the first to support him. But if he does not try to carry on the experiment within the limits possible, with the amount of income available to us, with a large excess of revenue over expenditure and if he says that he would try the experiment only when other sources of revenue are found out, the Council will say that the time to find out other sources of revenue is not come yet.

"I find throughout the report for the year 1928-29 that there is a sort of feeling breathed by the Commissioner that after all, all these various experiments have been found to be useless. There seems to be a feeling that people want to get themselves drunk and that there is a demand for drink on the part of people addicted to drinking. We find that the Government are sanctioning the opening of new shops 'for the purpose of satisfying the legitimate desire of licit drink'. Statement B-1 of the Administration report shows the number of shops newly opened in the several districts. In paragraph 78 of the report, the Commissioner says that new shops have been opened with a view to provide licit sources to meet the demand in the localities themselves and that there is demand for drinking. So he wants to provide licit sources of drink. If the attitude of the Commissioner is that there is a demand for drink and that he should provide for the demand of legitimate drinking, I say that the problem of prohibition cannot be tackled by this Government. This is the view of the Commissioner of Excise. I do not know what the opinion of the Government is. With the closing of shops in a few places and the opening of new shops in other places where there is a demand for drink, the idea of total prohibition is only tall talk and nothing more. In the

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interest of the country we want that this drink problem should be tackled seriously and that the people who are addicted to drinking are weaned away from it. If you say that there is licit demand for drink and that you should provide for it, then prohibition is impossible. If the hon. Minister also is of that opinion, then there is no use of trying total prohibition.

"I now come to the propaganda boards. Some of us have opposed the theory, both at the meetings of the propaganda boards and on the floor of this House, that public opinion should be created with a view to see that people do not drink. When the propagandists and lecturers go to the villages and address them on the evils of drink, they say: 'you are paid by the Government and you tell us not to drink, then why do you not remove the shop next door?' The propagandist has to say: 'it is none of my business.' That sort of propaganda is perfectly useless to carry on. If the propagandists report that the shops in some localities should be closed, are the Government prepared to close them? I am sure that the Government would not do so. If the propagandist asks the village people not to drink, they immediately turn round and say 'remove the shops'. That is a proposition we have to face. My hon. Friend, the Minister, is already feeling that he has set up institutions which are not very comfortable to him.

"Again Government have issued peculiar circulars. The Government have issued circulars that the propagandists should ask people not to drink; but they should not go near the arrack or toddy shops and prevent the customers from going to those shops. That is the policy which the Government are adopting. The propagandists ask the revenue officials to help them in their propaganda work. Immediately the Board of Revenue and the Excise Commissioner inform the village officers 'look here; it is none of your business to help the propagandists; they will do their work.' My hon. Friend, the Minister, shakes his head. Here is the circular: 'The Commissioner considers that it is neither necessary nor desirable that the village officers should actively help the propaganda committees. The legitimate functions of the committee would be to preach temperance or abstinence and to create public opinion. They do not include picketting of shops or obstruction of abkari sales.' Throughout the month they carry on the propaganda and say 'do not drink'. But at the time when the sales are held, the pracharakas are warned not to approach and induce people not to bid. If the shops are closed there will be no source of trouble. But the Government come forward and say 'that is not your business; your business is to create public opinion'. The Minister will tell us with whom we have to create public opinion. I think, Sir, that this attempt is being tried without giving real power to the propaganda committees and without even giving them the help of the village officers; it will merely be an eye-wash to the agitation that is being carried on in the country. I think, Sir, that propaganda would come in more handy if prohibition is first introduced. You must introduce total prohibition in one or two districts and then you must send propagandists to preach to the people and to wean away those people who are addicted to drink; you must tell them it is bad to drink. You should carry on propaganda under a system by which no drink can be had, and no licensed shop will be open. You keep the shop open; next door you preach against drink. You are giving them every facility to drink and then say, 'do not drink.' From that point of view I submit that the propaganda boards are not serving any useful purpose. I am sure that the Government are really feeling that

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the propaganda committees are becoming uncomfortable institutions. If the hon. Minister wants that they should serve some useful purpose, it would be advisable to make one or two districts run dry. The question of finding out an alternative source of revenue does not arise now; it may arise 3 or 4 years hence. By that time we would have gained sufficient experience. I should deprecate very strongly the attitude of the Finance Department. They should first of all examine the proposals of the Commissioner of Excise. With these words I commend my motion."

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I do not think it necessary at this stage to convince the House or the public at large of the necessity of total prohibition. I know that there are some hon. Members in this House like the Excise Commissioner and my hon. Friend who represents the depressed classes, Mr. Srinivasan, who believe in the necessity for drinking especially for the working classes after their hard day's labour. On the whole this country is convinced that absolute prohibition ought to be introduced at any cost and as immediately as possible. All the systems that have been tried in order to reduce drinking in this country have proved to be practically useless, i.e., the system of rationing, the system of limiting the number of shops, of closing shops on festival days and holidays, etc. Although a resolution was passed by this Council that shops should be closed on election days, the Government have not given effect to that resolution. My hon. Friends of the Justice party once thought that prohibition would be brought about by gradual stages by means of the methods I have referred to already, viz., rationing, reduction in the number of shops, reduction in the number of days on which shops would be open, etc. I am glad to-day to find that they have given notice of many cut motions urging the necessity to introduce total prohibition in a definite area, i.e., in at least some districts. The problem that is troubling us is how to supplant the loss of revenue, that will ensue by the introduction of total prohibition. I think that every one of us is convinced of the necessity of introducing total prohibition and that without delay. We are also convinced that there will be no loss of wealth to the country. On the other hand all the sums of money spent in the manufacture and transportation of drink will be saved to the country by the introduction of total prohibition. How to supplant the loss of revenue is a question for the Finance Member to solve. I think the hon. Minister for Public Health need not trouble himself very much about it. The country is convinced that total prohibition is necessary and that no financial loss will ultimately be caused by it. I hope that the hon. Minister will have the courage to inform the Government of this fact, and that the matter cannot be delayed any longer. As a matter of fact, I was one of those who opposed the proposal of the hon. the Minister for Public Health for the creation of this propaganda committee. I am not really convinced of the very usefulness of the work that that committee would do. If it was the intention of this House and of the hon. the Minister who created this body to create public opinion in favour of anti-drink, I believe that that has been sufficiently done during the last six or seven months in which this committee has been doing its work. I can only say from my own experience in my district that this committee has created sufficient public opinion in that direction, not that my district believes in the necessity for drink but that they were under the impression that the Government were hitherto saying that these people were accustomed to and ought to be allowed to drink for the purpose of getting revenue for themselves. Now

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they believe that this propaganda committee is working to help the Government. At any rate some of them believe that it is the genuine desire on the part of the Government to see that drink evil is put an end to. And, if the Government really want to see that the evil is put an end to, I believe sufficient propaganda work has been done in this direction and that the time has now come for taking a drastic step to put an end to it

" So far as my own district is concerned, there have been at least two taluks where there were no bidders for the sales of arrack shops. In one taluk, Badvel, the sale of arrack shops was stopped for a time for want of bidders but subsequently on account of the exertions of the revenue officials there was a sale of the shops. In another taluk in my district, viz., Pulivendla which was considered to be the most criminal taluk, on all the three occasions when the shops were put for auction, there were no bidders. First there was a sale and there were no bidders. Second time they tried and even then also no bidders came forward and for the third time—yesterday I was glad to hear—there were no bidders for the sale of the arrack shops. So, I believe public opinion is completely for prohibition. Of course, if the Government officials use all their influence, it is just possible they might get a few people to offer their tenders, but in a taluk which was supposed to be addicted to drink, if you find for the third time not even one man offering to bid at the auction, what does that indicate? Does it not indicate that the feeling is very strong in those parts against this evil of drink? I do not know what the hon. Member proposes to do in that matter. If really the Minister has any idea of doing something in this direction, I believe here is a chance and it is not proper on the part of the Government or the Minister to force drink on such a taluk where even for the third time not even one single bidder came forward to bid. I for my part offer my services to see that no illicit arrack is manufactured in my district if the Government does on its part introduce total prohibition in the district. Already once I offered my services in that connexion and my hon. Friend, Sir Patro, never cared to utilize them then and now for a second time I offer my services if the Government are prepared to accept them. Not one pie need be spent on account of the preventive staff. According to the calculations of my hon. Friend, the Commissioner for Excise, it comes to 4 to 5 lakhs for my district. If total prohibition is introduced in my district, with the non-official help the present staff is more than enough. Let Government test it. Then, so far as my district is concerned, if prohibition is introduced, most of the crime would go, people would become more prosperous and the Government need not incur any additional expenditure on account of preventive staff. So far as I am concerned, I assure the House that with the non-official help I can see that in my district no illicit arrack is manufactured, transported or used for at least a year. I know that where it is not easy for the Government to do, where it means a lot of expenditure for the Government, it is possible for non-official gentlemen who have some influence in their own districts to see that no illicit manufacture of arrack is made. In this connexion, I once more appeal to the hon. the Minister for Public Health to do all he can in order to help my district in the direction of total prohibition without any more delay. If the Government make up their mind to introduce total prohibition, I believe they ought to take up my district first as an experimental measure. As I have already stated, I shall see that so far as the Government is concerned, no additional expenditure is incurred and I shall take the responsibility on that account. Let the Government test me.

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I want the Government to try it in my district. The other non-official gentlemen in my district who are interested in putting an end to the evil altogether are also prepared to help.

"I fail to see how far really the Government is genuine in their attempts to see that total prohibition is brought about. I say so deliberately because although they know that this Council and the country are in favour of total prohibition and although we have been pressing year in and year out, to carry it out without delay, Government is building quarters for excise officials. Last year I found a provision to that effect and this year also to my great surprise I find there has been provision made for constructing buildings for excise officials—for what purpose, I fail to see. If total prohibition is to be brought about in this Presidency, I do not see any necessity for making any more provision for permanent buildings for excise officials. The buildings that have already been constructed in various parts of the Presidency are more than enough for the preventive staff that may be necessary and no more expenditure on this account need be incurred, if the Government are genuinely interested in this policy. I once more appeal to the hon. Minister for public Health to see that in some districts at least total prohibition is introduced and to select Cuddapah, at any rate Pulivendla taluk, for the experiment. For my part, I will guarantee to Government that not even a pie would be necessary on the part of Government to be incurred in this behalf for prevention of illicit manufacture."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think the hon. Member will be justified in repeating his own guarantees."

* MR. S. N. DORAI RAJA:—"Sir, If I rise to oppose this cut motion I should not like to be misunderstood as having no sympathy whatever with the cause of total prohibition for which the leader of the Justice Party eloquently pleaded. I sincerely believe that total prohibition is absolutely necessary not only to prevent our poor and ignorant masses from going to rack and ruin, but at the same time strengthen their economic position. As a practical man I am firmly convinced that under the diarchic system of Government which I cannot but characterise as a hybrid of an unnatural type with all its top-heavy administration, with reserved and transferred half, with growing expenditure out of all proportion to the revenue we get and with no real responsibility to the Ministers and the inability of our people shouldering further taxation, prohibition is impossible. It is a great wonder to me that during the last 9½ years no Excise Minister had the courage to say that under present circumstances prohibition is impossible. It is the time-limit of 20 years invented by the Justice Excise Minister that has been the cause of all this trouble. The next best thing that could be done is being done by the present Minister, that is propaganda. As an instance, I may say that in England in those days it was believed that it was the prerogative of a Tommy to get drunk and the sympathy of the public went out to him. What do we find now? We find more temperance societies among soldiers than anywhere else because of the change of public opinion. So, Sir, I cast my vote on the Ministerial side because the hon. Minister is doing the maximum of good in the minimum of opportunities afforded him."

* MR. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"Mr. President, Sir, I think the best thing for us to do, if we cannot take courage in our hands and start prohibition, is to see how other countries which have introduced prohibition have been

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successful in carrying it out—I had the unusual opportunity of being in the United States for over two years before prohibition and for six or seven years after prohibition was introduced. As my honest opinion I should say prohibition has been a complete success in that country. Whereas, before 1917, one could see drunkards in the streets of towns and small hamlets of America, college students drunk and the authorities of the college declaring prohibitory zones round colleges, after 1917, it was impossible to see a drunken man in the streets of any town. Indeed, Sir, for over six or seven years after 1917, I saw only one case where a drunken man was rolling in the streets. On the other hand before that in places like Peoria one could see on any evening a number of drunken men in the streets. If that is not the proof that prohibition is successful in that country, I do not see what else could be proof for that. I know that a great deal of propaganda is made by the liquor interests in the United States to state that prohibition was a failure there; but there is only one thing said in favour of that, namely, that it has cost a lot to enforce prohibition in America. As against that increased expenditure, there is the amount of money that has been deposited in the banks in the name of working men and the amount of comfort and health that has been gained by the people in general which compensate ten times the expenditure incurred by the Government for enforcing prohibition.

"Now, Sir, we might see how prohibition was introduced there. I do not think that they spent very much time in carrying on mere prohibition propaganda. It was introduced as a war measure by the President of the United States throughout the country in the nature of absolute prohibition in July 1917 and after introducing it, they enforced it with vigorous efforts. In 1919 when the war was over, the President said, 'Now, we have had prohibition for the last two years and it has worked successfully, and we do not see any reason why it should not continue'. To this the Congress agreed, and said that prohibition shall continue and in accordance with that the complete prohibition policy is continuing to-day. I do not see any reason why a thing similar to that should not be done in this Presidency. I do not think there is any use of doing mere propaganda work. I think it is practically useless; I think there is not much sincerity behind that policy. (Hear, hear.) If you want to adopt prohibition, cut out all supply of liquor of every kind. That is the only and effective way of doing that."

"Now one of the arguments urged against the adoption of prohibition is how we are to meet the increased expenditure and how to make up the loss in revenue that we now get from excise. Sir, I am not much of a financier, nor have I had much experience in budgeting for a great Government like this, but still I am surprised to see from the figures supplied to us in the Budget Memorandum our financial position. In 1920-21 the expenditure of this province was 1,175 lakhs, and this year the expenditure is 1,861 lakhs. Here the increase in expenditure is almost seven crores of rupees. Sir, it is rather surprising for one to know this. In 1920-21 after paying 3½ crores to the Government of India by way of provincial contributions they had enough money left to run this Government. Now after nine years we have increased our expenditure by seven crores; and this shows—I want to draw only a simple conclusion and not go into details—that we are very extravagant. If we economise and cut down the increased expenditure that we have incurred in these nine years, we will be able to take care of the loss in revenue by introducing prohibition and the expenditure that we may have to incur for maintaining prohibition staff."

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"Another thing that I wish to point out in this connexion is this. Since 1927-28 we have not been giving any provincial contribution to the Government of India, but it has been spent on something else. Here we have a curious Government which spends all the money that is given to it. If we give them some more money they will find expenditure for that in no time. But if we put forward a scheme we are met with the plea of want of funds. Sir, this is probably a most extravagant Government we have had till now. Give them more money and they will spend all the money, and they will complain 'there is no money'.

"Sir, it is usually said that this extraordinary increase in expenditure is due to the fact that we have had to spend the extra money on things like education. Now on this important item the increased expenditure is only 126 lakhs. Leaving that aside still we have got an enormous increase in expenditure in other departments. I notice in this budget memorandum they have made a statement which shows—I think the Government have particularly drawn up this statement to show to us—that it is the item of education that consumes all our revenue and that the increase under land revenue is small. The item under pensions has increased by about 85 per cent, from 38 lakhs to 69 lakhs, an increase of 31 lakhs. We have considerable increase of expenditure under Justice and Jails to the extent of 22 lakhs, under Police by 22 lakhs, under Medicine and Public Health by 42 lakhs, under Pensions by 31 lakhs and under Debt Services by 69 lakhs, and under other heads, which include all sorts of expenditure, which are also, I am sure, increasing regularly, by 61 lakhs. Now, excluding education you have an increased expenditure of 251 lakhs. I think this expenditure that we have had since the reforms is very high and the person who suffers by it is the poor ryot who has not only to pay increased revenue, but is also deprived of the benefits that will accrue to him by the adoption of the policy of prohibition.

"Again Government come forward with the question as to what are our alternative sources of revenue if we are to adopt prohibition. If we suggest income-tax, they say 'Oh it is the Government of India's business.' I think such an answer savours of playing with things and not the reply of an earnest Government. Why not they say to the Government of India 'over and above the income-tax you levy we are going to levy a small amount.' In this connexion I am willing to suggest to the House the articles on which a tax may be levied for providing this province with substituted sources of revenue. Now it is admitted that no fresh levy is possible on land revenue, and so I would suggest 'why not levy a tax on the incomes of merchants, professional men, Government servants on the same scale as the ryot is made to pay?' I think duty should be imposed on tobacco and cigars, etc. And I will go to the length of saying that the same thing should be done on all luxury cars. Sir, I have been in the United States for a sufficiently long period and I have not seen there such a large percentage of luxury cars as we meet with here on the marina for instance daily. Sir, here I blame the Indians and Europeans alike. They do not realize that these cars are made in a country where workmen get 5 to 6 dollars a day whereas the average Indian has not got an income of 4 annas a day regularly."

Mr. A. V. BHANOJI RAO:—"You are preaching Bolshevism. Laughter.)

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*Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"My friend over there tells me that I am preaching Bolshevism. I am anxious to remind him that he lives on the sweat of the poor ryot who grows the food-stuffs for him. (Hear, hear.) He must remember that he depends on the poor agriculturist for everything."

Mr. A. V. BHANOJI RAO:—"What about you, Sir?"

*Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"I grow my own crops. Then, Sir, there are such articles as wollen goods, shoes and other leather goods which it is the fashion for the rich people of this country to get from abroad. I ask why not levy a duty on these? You will say that it is the province of the Government of India and not that of this Government. I ask why not you tell them that you are going to levy a duty besides that levied by the Central Government? Then again one would be surprised to see what an amount of articles of food besides sugar are imported into this country from foreign countries. These and also sugar ought to be taxed, and by doing so not only would we be increasing our revenue but also we would be giving an encouragement to the agriculturists for producing those articles. Thus there are quite a considerable number of ways of increasing our revenue and therefore I say we ought to start prohibition immediately. My suggestion is this: Do not play with prohibition propaganda, do not play with the idea of starting prohibition in a couple of districts but start it throughout the whole Presidency without any delay."

*Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN:—"Sir, the problem of drink is a very difficult one to be solved. There are arguments for and against it. Those who are for drink, generally the labourers, state that in these days unless they make superhuman efforts they cannot earn enough of wages to meet their wants which have become very highly expensive. They have to take some drink or drug to keep up their strength to acquire the required wage. When they are spoken to, that the drinks are injurious to their health, then they appeal to us to find means to increase their wages that they may not seek the help of drink to earn the wages required for their living.

"There are others who think that drink if confined to a limited quantity is not harmful, but it should not be abused.

"But this House is against the drink altogether. Sir, it is like angels whispering in one ear not to drink, while the devils whispering in the other to drink (Laughter).

"Now the House must be aware that the propaganda is a very difficult task to carry out. Experience has shown that in certain areas and periods or seasons drinking is hard or heavy and in the same locality less and light. It fluctuates.

"The Government have taken up in their hands the problem of the drink evil. The strength of liquor is reduced and its price increased that the workmen may not go in for such expensive drink. A drink that could satisfy a workman at a cost of a few annas is charged four or five times more, taking away the whole of his wage for the day. His wife and family who were anxiously expecting their breadwinner to bring his wage feel disappointed and accuse the Government as 'cheat' for taking away the whole of his wage, by selling him worthless stuff at a very high price—yet the Government continue their policy, they have closed shops in several areas year by year, reduced the number of hours for sale of intoxicants, are preparing to close liquor

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shops on Sundays, holidays and election days and have started temperance propaganda work. All these form parts of a machinery; when they are properly fitted in, and the machinery works smoothly, then the House would be able to know whether the attempt of the Government will be successful or not.

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m. "A certain section of people cry for 'total prohibition.' In drink reform, as in all other reforms, there should not be any over doing, for it is dangerous. Legislation, some may say, is needless in Madras because Bengal is intellectual, Bombay commercial and Madras spiritual. So we have to deal with two kinds of spirits that whisper in drinkers' ears. Religion is one of the chief factors through which moderate drinkers can be reached. If the drink problem is handled carefully the total prohibition stage can easily be reached. I would impress on the minds of the hon. Members not to be too hasty.

"One of the hon. Members, I think it was the leader of the opposition, said that if total prohibition were introduced the drink evil would cease. Such a ceasing would be dangerous. The poor labourers require some drink. They have to be provided with that by the Government. It is the duty of the Government to take care of labourers, an asset of the country, and protect them.

"As the shops are closed gradually and as the drink got lessened, it is sure that measures will be adopted to increase taxes on some other commodities, and the required revenue found."

*Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I would not have intervened in the debate had it not been for some of the observations made by Mr. R. Srinivasan about the efficiency of the wage-earners after they take a bottle of drink. The modern medical research has proved beyond all doubt that drink lessens the wage-earning power. We know America has introduced prohibition. The Americans are a business people. They care more for efficiency than for anything else. They are the most successful commercial people and traders of the world. And they have found after the introduction of complete and total prohibition, the wage-earning power of the citizen has increased. Even the Trade Unions have voted for prohibition because they have found that the labourers turn out more work when they are not drunk than when they are drunk. Accidents have become less because when prohibition was not introduced in America there were more railway accidents and railway collisions and accidents in industrial firms. But now accidents have become less. So, now I am sure that Mr. Srinivasan would be convinced that drink does not increase the wage-earning capacity of a labourer. A very intelligent wife once told me that she would rather prefer an uneducated husband who is an idiot to an intelligent and educated husband who is a drunkard. Now the question facing this country is the problem of the poor labourer. When we see thousands of these labourers after a hard day's work in the mills sitting on the wayside near the toddy shops, it would certainly move anybody to take immediate action to close these shops. No doubt I do feel that the liquor is not entirely under the control of the Minister even though he is in charge of that portfolio. We know that the whole world is going in for prohibition. The British cabinet is a dry cabinet because they have been returned by women to the seats which they are occupying. The Emperor of Japan is a teetotaler. We have had illuminating lectures from

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one of the American missionary workers, Miss Mary Campbell, who has been touring throughout the Presidency and I am inclined to believe all her statements. She says that the people in this country on every platform, rich and poor, demand prohibition. The country is ready for prohibition. No doubt, stringent laws are necessary. I was going through the Excise report of last year. When Government closes a shop in one place they go to another place for drink. They manufacture illicit drink and they import liquor from Pondicherry. Therefore a suitable machinery has to be employed. I am very thankful to the hon. Minister for the amount that has been sanctioned for propaganda. We all believe in educative propaganda no doubt, but educative propaganda must go hand in hand with effective legislation. Nowhere in the world these social evils have been put down by propaganda alone. We know that slavery required legislation; so also piracy; social evils that are longstanding cannot be removed by educative propaganda alone. I do sympathize with the motion that has been moved so ably by the Leader of the Opposition, Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. His demand is a very moderate one—he wants prohibition to be introduced only in two or three selected districts. I am sure the hon. Minister also is sympathetic towards the motion that has been moved. Surely at a time when the whole country is demanding prohibition, when our religion is against drink, if we had a dictator like Mussoloni we would have got what we wanted without going through all the speech-making in the Council. This Government having accepted the policy of bringing about prohibition in twenty years, could they not accept total prohibition at least in one or two selected districts? I support the motion."

*Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, the previous speaker referred to the need for legislation but the stand which the hon. Minister for Excise and Public Health takes is as follows. He is reported to have stated—

"Some people say 'why not legislate and abolish the drink evil altogether at once?' If propaganda work is still considered necessary in America even after it had been carried on for nearly half a century, how could one think of legislating in this country without proper propaganda? 'Thou shalt not steal' may be all right in the statute book, but if 90 per cent of the people think that stealing is honest, does any reasonable man believe that stealing can be stopped fully by legislation? The first step is to teach the people as to the evils of drink."

"Mr. President, Sir, that statement is a great libel on the great Indian nation. The Hindu religion tells us that drink is one of the five cardinal sins. The Koran has stated that drink should be tabooed. The Christian missionaries headed by Reverend Edwards have sent in a memorandum to the Simon Commission that prohibition should be enforced on a statutory basis when the constitution is revised. When all the religiously inclined people in this country want legislation, I cannot understand the hon. the Minister for Excise saying that it is not possible because 90 per cent of the people want drink. I challenge that statement. Can he say that 90 per cent of the people take to drink? But if his figures are not quite accurate and if he thinks that at least a certain percentage of the people want drink, I say that, even then, legislation is necessary. He says 'if 90 per cent of the people think stealing is honest, does any reasonable man believe that stealing can be stopped by legislation?' I wish the framers of the Indian Penal Code had taken the opinion of the hon. the Minister when they framed the section in the Penal Code as regards the offence of theft. If they thought that a few people wanted to steal, then the framers of the Indian Penal Code should have

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said 'Till propaganda against theft is carried out we shall not include theft as an offence in the Indian Penal Code.' On the question of drink, the bogey that is raised is finance. May I ask this question? We had the remission of the provincial contribution for the past few years. What was the policy taken by the Madras Government? They could have very well utilized the money by embarking on a bold policy of total prohibition. Instead of that, as I said on an earlier occasion, the Ministers have been tinkering with the question of prohibition. The present policy of the Excise Minister is one of hunting with the hounds and running with the hares. What is the idea underlying the policy of having drink shops and at the same time starting this propaganda against drink? My hon. Friend from Cuddapah cited cases where toddy shops were put to auction on three occasions without there being bidders. Why then should Government insist on those shops being put up again? Is not the refusal of the people to bid at a sale an indication that the people of the locality do not want the toddy shop? I could add to the instances mentioned by the hon. Member for Cuddapah. I inform the hon. Minister for Excise that there are villages like Tingalur and Nallampatti in the Coimbatore district where no bidder was forthcoming to bid for arrack shops on account of public opinion. There arrack shops were put up for sale on a certain date; there was no bidding; again they were put up for sale and there was no bidding; and again for a third time they were put up for sale. Now, it looks as if the Government insists on getting a few paltry rupees at any cost. After the sales, the propagandists go to the village and say 'Do not drink'. Does not the Government make itself the laughing stock of the villagers? Do they think that they are dealing with the problem in a straightforward manner? I hope the hon. Minister would give effect to the resolution passed by this Council as early as 1927.

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p.m.

"I think that it was on the 27th October 1927 that this Council resolved that total prohibition of drink within the course of twenty years in the Madras Presidency should be the ultimate goal. If the hon. the Excise Minister really wanted to give effect to that resolution, he could have dealt with the question thus: 'close the shops at the rate of 5 per cent per year' and in the course of twenty years the policy declared in the resolution would have been carried out and in the course of twenty years, there would be no shops. But we find that if in any place one shop is closed another shop springs up in a different place. Instead of a gradual closure of shops, we find that the Government shelter themselves under the excuse that they have organized propaganda committees and that a sudden decrease in revenue would be hard to tackle with. If the Government want in reality to give effect to the declared intention of the Legislative Council in this affair why should there be any increase in the consumption of liquor in the province? With regard to the consumption of liquor, we can safely adopt the system of rationing which has worked well in other Presidencies, and even if there have been defects in the system, we can adapt it in such a way as to suit our local conditions.

"Even if it is said that funds have to be found to make up the diminution in the excise revenue that may occur if the Government go in for total prohibition, as the previous speakers have suggested, various measures are possible to get our revenue balanced. After all it is not a mere question of revenue but it is a problem of conserving the power of the nation. I would

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only refer the hon. the Excise Minister to a statement made in 1860 by A. O. Hume which is as follows: 'For every rupee additional that the abkari yields, two at least are lost to the public by crime and in money spent by the Government in suppressing it'. For these reasons, Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting the motion for a cut of Rs. 100 to criticise the excise policy of the Government."

* Mr. K. V. SURYANARAYANA AYYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, if I intervene in this debate on the question of the excise policy of the Government, it is more because I am influenced by what my hon. Friend Mr. Srinivasan said than anything else. He said that if he is played upon by the angel on one ear and by the devil on the other, he would choose the whisperings of the devil rather than those of the angel. It is this statement that calls for some comment from every hon. Member of this House. I would not have intervened had I not thought that with people of that mentality, it would be absolutely impossible to get any reform effected in the present policy of the Government. The principle which underlies reforms of this kind is the very same principle which underlies all parental legislation. According to that principle the State should approach this question with that sincerity and sympathy with which a father seeks to reform his erring son. Let us see whether the State has displayed that sincerity and earnestness in this matter. Its sincerity and earnestness are to be judged more by its achievements than by its professions. Speaking of the achievements I am reminded of what I saw a few days before, Sir, at Calicut from which place I come. It was a wooden board supported crosswise by two posts. On it was inscribed in Malayalam some lines of which the following is the translation :—'No man should drink; Government tenders this advice.' It is *literally* a standing monument of the achievement of the Ministry; but it is really a wooden mockery and a wooden lie, specially having regard to the revenue figures under excise for this year. You will find that the figures show that just the antithesis of what was expected from all the propaganda has occurred. Sir, several speakers have spoken about the increase in the excise revenue. That there is an increase in the revenue is admitted and so also an increase in the consumption of liquor. Increase in the consumption has reached its maximum this year of all the years beginning from 1922. No doubt the Government have explanations of their own. I shall quote an extract from the hon. the Finance Member's speech delivered on the occasion of the presentation of the Budget. He says, Sir, 'It will be seen that the revenue anticipated in the current year is far beyond our expectations. That I can only attribute to the fact that as evidenced in other directions the past series of years has been more prosperous on the whole than we have quite realized, that distress or scarcity where it has occurred has been purely local and that the effects of the floods and cyclones, have, except in a few isolated cases, been purely temporary and insignificant. The ryot as a whole has had more money to save, or to spend on his superfluities or luxuries, and has spent part of his surplus on alcoholic drinks.' The Commissioner of Excise in his administration report attributes the same to a 'favourable season,' suppression of illicit distillation and the progress of harbour, railway and electrical works in several districts. Not being accustomed myself to dissecting such documents, I cannot bring myself to understand what 'favourable season' means. Is it a season, Sir, favourable for the consumption of liquor—favourable in the sense that according to the hon. Finance Member the ryot has had a prosperous year?

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I have heard it said, Sir, by those who advocate drink—and I heard it just now from my friend, the hon. Mr. Srinivasan, that drink is a necessity for the masses who are seething in poverty and who cannot find the wherewithal to get one full meal a day. If so, how does the hon. the Finance Member justify his statement referred to above, namely, that the prosperity of the ryot accounts for the increase in the consumption? The fact that the ryots had a prosperous year is itself open to question. It is really an attempt to find out an explanation where there is none. The real reason, as I said before is that the Government do not approach this question with sincerity. The Government say that they have instituted a committee for propaganda work and that they had appointed several people to carry on anti-drink propaganda. At the same time they increase their staff in the Excise department and induce their subordinates to see that there is an increase in the revenue on penalty of their forfeiting their future promotions, increments or the like. In the case of subordinate officers, I am told, they lose the promotions accruing to them in case the revenue in the area under their jurisdiction falls. They preach prohibition and order their officers to procure larger revenues. We cannot look upon this policy of the Government with equanimity. Whatever the Government may promise, they are not going to act up to it. As it is, prohibition is not going to be achieved in the near future. Then there is the cry of finding out substituted revenue always dinned into our ears; the hon. the Minister in the course of his speech last year seemed to throw up his hands and to say that 'the question of other sources of taxation has not received from the hands of the hon. the Finance Member that close attention that the matter is sure to receive.' He complains that the hon. the Finance Member has not done his duty. Between these two hon. gentlemen the cause of prohibition seems to be hanging in the air. The previous speakers have sufficiently dwelt on the various means by which this difficulty of getting at substituted revenue can be got over. I personally think, Sir, that with suitable retrenchments and adjustments there should be no difficulty in tiding over this apparently insuperable obstacle. There are several ways of attaining the goal of complete prohibition. All things considered it seems to me that the system of rationing is best suited to this province. It would appear that the system was worked in the Bombay Presidency and though some defects were noted in the working we can profit by their experience and avoid the defects. This system has two main advantages; firstly it enables people to get rid of drink by progressive stages and secondly it gives time to the Government to adjust their finances. I would, request, Sir, that the hon. the Excise Minister would tackle this problem more seriously and approach this question with a different mentality and see that prohibition is introduced in this country as early as possible."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, we have listened to the discussion here regarding the excise policy of the Government and the criticisms of the hon. Members have been directed against the result of the steps taken by the Government during the last eight years towards the attainment of the goal of total prohibition, the defects that were found out and so forth, and some speakers went to the extent of saying that the Government were not really sincere about the introduction of total prohibition. I may assure hon. Members that they have been sincere and have been doing their best towards the achievement of the goal. This idea of total

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prohibition has been before the House ever since the inception of the first reformed Council in the year 1921. The resolutions relating to total prohibition were discussed in this Council in the years 1924, 1925 and 1926. As a result of these resolutions, it was decided that an Excise Advisory Committee should be formed for the purpose of working out a practical scheme towards the goal of prohibition. I may inform hon. Members that this Committee was entirely composed of Members of this House."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Were they elected by the Council? "

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Yes. They went into the question of prohibition and submitted a report. The report was considered by the Government and as a result of those considerations and as a result of the advice given by the Excise Advisory Committee—G.O. No. 1576, dated the 17th September 1926, was passed. I may mention in passing, Mr. President, that during the general discussions on the budget when I was speaking about this matter my hon. Friend Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar said that total prohibition was accepted as the policy of the Government in 1926. I will only read two sentences: 'Until the report of the Finance Committee has been received and considered by the Government, it would be profitless for Government to consider further the possibility of adopting a policy of prohibition in any form and the Committee have not recommended any departure from the present excise policy of this Government'. That is to say, the Committee of this House did not recommend in the year 1925 any departure from the policy that was then existing. It will be seen that the Committee are for the formation of the licensing boards in the City of Madras and advisory committees with non-official majorities in the rural areas. This is one of the constructive proposals made by the Committee and I think hon. Members will attach some weight to the recommendations of that Committee which were made in 1926. Again in 1926 this total prohibition was discussed in Council in October 1927 and hon. Members will remember that there is an Excise Advisory Committee functioning from 1927 to give effect to the resolutions of this Council. On the 15th of June 1928 the Minister convened a meeting of the Advisory Committee to consider the action to be taken. The Committee was unanimously of opinion that public opinion must be created throughout the Presidency against drink and that the education of the masses was necessary in order that any temperance work might be successful. For this you must have the co-operation and support of the general public. I think the policy I have read out will make it clear that this propaganda is not only being contemplated as a necessity by itself but also as a first step to facilitate the carrying out of any further measures towards the goal of prohibition. I entirely agree that this propaganda by itself is no good and Government do recognize that the propaganda by itself is no good. As already stated, it would facilitate the Government in their future measures. (Sir A. P. Patro: 'Then, why 4 lakhs a year?') It is for the purpose stated, viz., the creation of an active public opinion throughout the Presidency against drink and the education of the masses on the evils of drink, in order that any temperance or prohibition legislation undertaken might have the co-operation and support of the general public. So that it is in this Government Order of 1929 that Government accepted total prohibition as the policy of this Government. Apart from any advantage that may or may not come out of this the propaganda is worth having as the Government have accepted

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total prohibition as the goal. I think hon. Members need not be reminded on this occasion that last year during the general discussion on the budget various measures for putting down drink such as rationing, closure of shops, trying of partial or total prohibition in small areas, surcharging and various other things were discussed as they also find a place in the Government Order of 1926. As regards prohibition of arrack, limited prohibition as I said already has been started in 1925 in five taluks of this Presidency and last year it was extended to another taluk. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition quoted yesterday from the excise report that one of the effects of arrack prohibition was the increase in consumption of foreign liquor. Since that report was made, Government thought the best way to check a rise is to close foreign liquor shops in that area and they have even closed so that that area is practically dry as regards arrack and foreign liquor. I say practically because people who are accustomed to drink bring them from adjacent areas and Madras. So far as Government is concerned it is dry as regards arrack and foreign liquor. In the taluk of Tenkasi this arrack prohibition was tried and the foreign liquor shop ordered to be closed from the 1st April 1930. So that wherever Government find that as a result of their experiment there is a deflection from one evil to another that evil is being put down and steps are being taken towards that end. With regard to the experiments in Bombay, the Bombay Government tried wholesale rationing throughout the Presidency and had to abandon it if my information is correct. We are not discouraged. I am now told they are going to try it again. I congratulate them for trying it again. We thought of trying it in select areas in the Presidency instead of trying it throughout the Presidency. This was first introduced in Bimlipatam, Vizianagram and Vizagapatam in 1929. That was done temporarily for two years. Now we have extended it to three years. We have also introduced it in two other chosen taluks so that in five taluks this rationing of arrack will be an experiment that will be tried. (A voice: Maintaining the revenue.) Yes. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition said yesterday that these experiments were tried in 1928-29 but the consumption in arrack and toddy had not fallen down and the excise revenue had not gone down. Hon. Members will recognize that wherever these experiments are tried the staff is working more vigorously than before to detect various cases of illicit distillation and illicit tapping. People naturally resort to illicit liquor. So there will be naturally a rise in the consumption during the first few years. But there has been no increase. It must be due to either partial success or it may be that the staff is not vigilant enough to detect all the illicit cases. If there is no fall in the consumption of liquor in the first three or four years I submit it will soon happen. Toddy renters have found out that they cannot play the same trick with the Government as they were accustomed to do. They tried the idea of not bidding for the shop so that the shop might be knocked down for lower prices at the second auction. In 1929 we have closed such of the shops as did not fetch proper prices. If there is an increase in revenue with the closing of the shops it is not due to any increase in consumption but to the fact that the renters do feel that there is the chance of the shops being closed and there is competition and they offer up high prices. It is not the concern of the members of this House that the money should be taken away by the renters instead of going to Government. The Government are anxious to see that the consumption is less. If the revenue does not fall it does not mean that the policy of the Government is not having any effect. There having been no

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proper bidding in Cochin seven shops have been ordered to be closed. In certain places in Salem and Coimbatore there was no bidding. The hon. Member for Cuddapah stated that in Pulivendla there was no bidding for arrack shop. If it is found that the non-bidding is due to a general feeling that there arrack is not needed Government will be the first to take advantage of the situation and close the shops. But I suppose people will co-operate with the Government in finding out whether the cause is genuine or not. If after the necessary information and investigation it is found that in Pulivendla taluk in the Cuddapah district there is no need for arrack and this idea of prohibition can be fairly tried it will certainly be given effect to and what was done in Coimbatore will be done in Pulivendla too. The hon. Member Mr. Muniswami Nayudu said: 'This propaganda is good enough. I do not mind its cost. But try prohibition in one or two districts.' I would only try to recall to the hon. Member what happened in Salem when this prohibition was tried in Salem. When all the shops in Salem town were closed it was found that every evening all the vehicles were hired by the drunkards to go to shops five or six miles away to get drunk and bring something home. Thus not only they continued drunkards but their wives and children got accustomed to drink as it was brought to their houses. This was ten years ago and this will be the result of total prohibition in municipal areas (Sir Patro: What about the report?). The hon. the Leader of the Opposition read the report to show that it did not give very good result. Government believe there will be a good effect. If the Government had agreed with the Commissioner the experiments would have been put an end to. Whatever may be the result so far achieved, the Government will continue the experiment. This is the position of Government as regards this introduction of total prohibition in two or three districts. During one of the meetings of the Central Propaganda Board Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao suggested that total prohibition might be tried in two areas, one in the north and one in the south. The Excise Commissioner went to those places to find out the popular feeling. One of these areas is a place in the Salem district—a fairly large area in Rasipuram, Namakkal and Tiruchengodu taluks and the other was in the East Godavari district. In the area in Salem district conditions are favourable for the introduction of total prohibition and Government have issued orders that total prohibition will be tried in that particular area. If this proves a success and if Government are satisfied that in other areas in the Presidency the experiment can be tried with some chance of success, Government will certainly not go behind what they have said in the Government Order of 1929, viz., that they are preparing for total prohibition.

"We are trying this total prohibition in selected areas in those three taluks, 1 p.m. and the shops outside those areas will continue. But if it is found, during the trial of those experiments, that any adjacent shops have to be closed, it will be considered whether those shops should be closed. I am sure hon. Members of this House are keen about the success of the experiment so far made towards the goal of total prohibition. I should consider the progress so far made, during the period of five or six months after that propaganda was started, as fairly satisfactory. No hon. Member of this House can think that any experiment in this direction can give much more satisfactory results within that short time. We have to try it for a fairly long period, and the Government do propose to carry on this propaganda and try experiments in all those places which are found to be suitable, and the results of these experiments and the measures adopted by the Government will be reported to this

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House as often as necessary, and all papers connected with them will be at the disposal of the hon. Members of this House. Government will also be glad to consider any suggestions from hon. Members as to the steps that should be adopted. On receiving the suggestions, Government will make investigations and will adopt them if suitable, with the necessary precautions. Nobody can be quite sure that his own opinion is right in matters like this. As regards the acceptance of this motion that total prohibition should be introduced immediately in two or three districts, I regret to say that Government are not in a position to adopt it at present. It may be that in two years or three years, after popular opinion has grown in favour of prohibition as a result of the propaganda, it will be time enough for the Government to consider suggestions for introducing prohibition in particular districts. But, now I cannot give an undertaking that total prohibition will be tried in two or three districts within the next few months.

"One hon. Member said that there was a surplus of one crore in the budget, but it will be found that the surplus is after giving credit only for recurring expenditure. But there is the non-recurring expenditure which the budget provides for, and that will have to be met out of the surplus. As the budget shows, this year we have budgeted for a deficit of Rs. 15 lakhs. Now I have not the time to go through the whole of the budget figures, but I do hope and believe that hon. Members of this House understand the position from the figures given by the hon. the Finance Member. The hon. Member, Mr. Nagan Gowda, said that during the last ten or twelve years expenditure had very much increased. True, the expenditure has increased, and at the same time the facilities provided by the Government to the people have also increased very much. I have shown the other day how the expenditure in the various departments of medicine, public health and rural sanitation has increased by leaps and bounds, and it is accompanied by increased facilities.

"Then, one question was put in this House as to why the hon. the Finance Member did not find alternative sources of revenue. I may remind hon. Members that by a resolution of this Council this matter of finding finances, on account of the adoption of a policy of total prohibition, was referred to the Finance Committee of this House. All the information which the hon. Members of the Finance Committee wanted was placed at their disposal; the Committee did not want the Government to suggest alternative sources. The Committee was not able to find any new sources themselves as no source was available. Now, if the Council thinks that that resolution had no effect, and other remedies have to be found, Government will certainly consider any suggestions that the House may make. But so far as the experiment in prohibition goes, Government have to see whether the experiment has fair chances of success. Wherever they find it will have fair chances of success, they will try to introduce it in those areas and, as I said, if we meet with success in those areas, Government will not hesitate to introduce it in other areas."

* Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON :—"Sir, I was listening very carefully to the speech of the hon. Member, Mr. Srinivasan, when he said that the labourer requires his drink at the end of his day's work. I may remind him that of all the coolies that one can come across the best are the Mappilla coolies, who are Muslims, and who do not drink at all. It must be within the experience of people all over the district of Malabar and of those who have had anything to do with Malabar that the Mappillas are the most efficient

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labourers. Then, again, he went on stating the condition of the United States of America to prove the failure of total prohibition. Why should we go to the United States to find an example? One thousand four hundred years ago, the Great Muslim Prophet, Mahomed, prohibited drink altogether, and the Muslims to-day are following his tenet, and how does that community hold its own against other communities? Certainly, there are two big communities in India, one the Hindu and the other the Muslim, of whom one whole community, namely, the latter, is practising prohibition, and certainly the Muslim community is one of the most prosperous communities that we have in India. If one big community is able to adopt total prohibition, why not other communities try it? Among the Hindus also, drink is prohibited by religious precept, but at any rate among the lower classes the habit of drink prevails. What I would advise the Government to do is to try total prohibition of drink among the other communities also. If as a matter of fact Government honestly and resolutely meets the situation, and if they stand in need of other sources of revenue I am sure Government will certainly find the wherewithal to meet the financial needs of their administration. If there is a deficit in the revenue, I am certain Government will be able to carry this Council with them in finding additional sources of income. But now, as Mr. Nagan Gowda pointed out, there has been a large surplus balance, and Government has been raising much more money than was really necessary for their purposes and yet why they do not adopt prohibition is difficult to see. Under those circumstances, there is absolutely nothing to stand in the way of introducing prohibition at once. Seeing that total prohibition is to be our goal, we may begin to carry it out in two or three districts just at present as suggested by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, and then proceed to extend it to other districts in the coming years. With these remarks, I support this motion for reduction."

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

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,11,800 for Exoise by Rs. 100."

The motion was declared lost.

A poll was demanded, and the House divided thus:

Ayes.

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|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowdar. | 13. Mr. C. Gopala Menon. |
| 2. " N. Srinivasa Rao. | 14. " T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar. |
| 3. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. | 15. " Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. |
| 4. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 16. " G. Harisavottama Rao. |
| 5. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 17. " K. V. Suryanarayana Ayyar. |
| 6. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. | 18. " K. Koti Reddi. |
| 7. Mr. P. T. Rajan. | 19. " P. Booshayya. |
| 8. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar. | 20. " A. V. Bhanaji Rao. |
| 9. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon. | 21. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 10. " R. Nagan Gowda. | 22. " M. Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar. |
| 11. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. | 23. " Abdul Hameed Khan. |
| 12. Rao Sahib B. Venkataramayya Nayudu. | 24. " K. Uppi Sahib. |
| | 25. " J. A. Saldanha. |

Noes.

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|---|---|
| 1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 6. The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. |
| 2. " Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar. | 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. |
| 3. " Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. | 8. Diwan Bahadur Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar. |
| 4. " Mr. H. G. Stokes. | 9. Mr. Hilton Brown. |
| 5. " Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. | 10. " H. A. Watson. |
| | 11. " A. G. Leach. |

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Noes—cont.

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| 12. Mr. J. Gray. | 29. Mr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva. |
| 13. „ S. V. Ramamurti. | 30. „ N. Siva Raj. |
| 14. „ C. B. Cotterell. | 31. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Babadur. |
| 15. „ V. Ch. John. | 32. Mr. K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 16. „ M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 33. „ A. T. Luker. |
| 17. „ Syed Tajuddin Sahib. | 34. „ A. J. Leech. |
| 18. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. | 35. „ H. F. P. Hearson. |
| 19. The Raja of Kallikota. | 36. „ F. E. James. |
| 20. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar. | 37. „ O. E. Wood. |
| 21. The Zamindar of Singampatti. | 38. „ S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 22. The Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. | 39. „ K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| 23. Rao Sahib P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 40. „ C. D. Appavu Chettiyar. |
| 24. Mr. J. Bheemayya. | 41. „ C. Venkiah. |
| 25. „ A. B. Shetty. | 42. „ D. Thomas. |
| 26. Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | 43. „ S. Subrahmanya Moopnar. |
| 27. Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar. | 44. „ W. P. A. Soundarapandian. |
| 28. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. | 45. „ R. Foulkes. |

Neutral.

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| 1. Mr. T. K. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar. | 4. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam. |
| 2. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar. | 5. Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur. |
| 3. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi. | |

Ayes 25. Noes 45.

The motion was negatived.

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. 39,11,800 under Demand II—Excise Department.’”

The motion was adopted and the grant was made.

DEMAND III—STAMPS.

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. 5,42,300 under Demand III—Stamps.’”

1-15
p.m.

*Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—“ Sir, I beg to move that the allotment of Rs. 5,42,300 for Stamps be reduced by Rs. 100. This is to raise the question of the reduction of court-fee and stamp duties. These duties were raised in 1922 by two Acts approved by the Legislature. The circumstances under which they were raised were that in 1922 owing to the contribution this Government had to pay to the Imperial Government of about 348 lakhs, the budget ended in a deficit and it was thought necessary to make up the deficit by raising the court fee and stamp duties. Even then, Sir, objections were raised on the floor of the House that these duties should be raised only as a temporary measure until the provincial contributions were released. The hon. Sir Muhammad Habibullah who was then the Revenue Member said that the question would be considered after the release of the provincial contributions. Now the contributions have been released and yet the Government have not moved in the matter of the reduction of these duties at all. Year after year at budget time this question has been debated and it was pointed out to the Government that these stamp duties should be reduced. The effect of the raising of the stamp duties has been to a large extent to

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work a great hardship on the litigants, especially on those who have to file suits for the recovery of big and small sums advanced by them. The duties were raised by 50 per cent and the result is that a suit can be filed now only after incurring an expenditure of one-ninth of the suit value. On account of this, there has been a tendency to avoid filing suits and in other directions also the litigants are suffering. It was therefore thought necessary, and it has been the opinion of this House expressed unequivocally in previous years that these two items of revenue should be reduced to the old level.

“ Sir, on the last occasion when this question came up for discussion, Mr. Madhavan Nayar quoted the speech of the hon. the Law Member who was then sitting on this side of the House, to this effect :—

‘ I support this motion, Sir. As my Friend Mr. Madhavan Nayar said, this perpetual consideration of the Government must have an end. They are always shifting and changing their grounds and want to avoid fulfilling their specific and express promise. The first express promise was made in this House at the time of the imposition of the duties in 1922 and the promise was that when the financial pressure was at an end they would remit these duties to their former level. That promise has been practically made year after year for the last five years and, as was referred to, there was a distinct promise last year by my hon. Friend there, the hon. Khan Bahadur Usman Sahib. He made a distinct promise that when the remission of provincial contribution was made the Government would consider the question. They must redeem their promise which stands unredeemed. Even Government must act according to their promise and respect the opinion of the Council which was unanimously expressed.’

“ Sir, I repeat, even the Government consisting of my hon. Friend Sir Krishnan Nayar must respect the sentiments of this House. In his reply to the hon. the Law Member said : ‘ With reference to the general question of reducing the court-fee and stamp duties I know that there is considerable feeling and I shall make this promise, namely, that in consultation with my colleagues I shall carefully consider the question immediately after this budget discussion is over. I am afraid it is not possible for me to give a more definite assurance than that. I am prepared to give that assurance.’

“ Sir, in March 1929 the hon. the Law Member gave us this assurance that immediately after the budget discussion was over, he would consider this question with his colleagues and see what could be done. Nothing has been done till now. I am sorry that he was not here when the budget general discussion was taking place. In reply to the general discussion this year, on his behalf the Leader of the House told us that there is no idea on the part of the Government to do anything in this respect. The Finance Member also has told us more or less the same thing. Are the Government of the opinion that taxation at this high level does not admit of any reduction in the direction suggested? Sir, I can only say this that after the release of the provincial contributions a clear case has been made out for reducing the stamp duties to the level at which they stood in 1922.

“ Questions were raised as to why the Government do not reduce this taxation to the old level. At one time they said that they apprehended that the excise revenue would disappear and therefore taxation from this source should not be reduced. But we find that there is absolutely no idea of reducing the excise revenue at all. Then it was said that the Government wanted all these revenues for utilization on growing heads of expenditure. Even that has been provided for and we find that they have schemes for spending on brick and mortar very large sums every year. I therefore think that a clear case has been made out why a reduction of the stamp duties and court-fees should be made. In conclusion I would say that under the system of Government which now prevails, as my hon. Friend Mr. Dorai Raja wailed this morning,

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we are not sure that even the hon. the Law Member would have his own way if he should be satisfied that there is a case for it. We only hope that he would see his way to accept this amendment and reduce the taxation."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"Sir, I beg to second the proposition that has been just moved. I would only give, in so doing, the facts with reference to court-fees. In the court of first instance, Sir, if a suit has to be filed for one thousand rupees, $11\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of that goes for stamps; if there is an appeal, another $11\frac{1}{4}$ per cent has to be paid again; and for a second appeal, if any, another $11\frac{1}{4}$ per cent over again. So, Sir, the stamp-fees alone, without taking into consideration other things, in respect of a bona fide litigation, cost as much as $33\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Is that the proper way to help justice? In many cases, simply because the litigants cannot find this amount necessary for filing suits, they have to give up their cases. This is not as it should be. Sir, this is not the only expenditure a party has to bear when he goes to court. There is the vakil's fee of 5 per cent of the value of the suit, and, if a man loses his case, he has to pay another 5 per cent as costs to the opponent's vakil. The costs in the first court come to nearly 50 per cent of the suit value. And again, if you take into consideration the witness batta and other things, the total costs will come to very nearly the valuation of the suit itself when this suit is disposed of by the High Court. That is the present state of things. I am sure the hon. the Law Member, who was once a vakil and who knew the difficulties of the clients and how things are done in the courts, would pay proper consideration to this matter and see that justice is done. Not only that. I do not think anybody in this House can put the case as well and as strongly as he himself put it when he was on the other side of the House. I am sure the fact that he has changed his place will not make any difference in the arguments that he used and he is not, I am sure, going to change his arguments to suit his present position. I hope he will stand by his arguments and see that what he wanted to be done when he was on the other side of the House is carried out when he has the chance to carry it out from his present position in the House.

"Sir, I do not think it is necessary for me to add very much more than to say that the actual cost of carrying out this policy now proposed would not be anything like that suggested by the hon. the Finance Member. I believe the Finance Member said the other day that the cost would come to something like 90 lakhs. I do not think he is quite correct. He has not apparently taken into consideration the natural increase in the income from court-fees and stamp duties as in the case of other sources of income. I believe he has not also taken into consideration what percentage of increase between now and 1922 was actually due to this increase in the court-fees and what was due to the ordinary increase in the yield of fees. Making allowance for the usual increase in taxation, I am sure the net cost would not be more than 40 or at the most 50 lakhs and I do not think that should stand in the way of the hon. the Law Member or the Finance Member giving effect to the oft-repeated promise of the Government to this House. As I have shown already when I was speaking during the general discussion, the province is being taxed to the tune of a crore and a half more than is necessary for the administration of the province and therefore certainly to give up this 40 lakhs is not a very difficult matter. Such being the case, I do hope that the Government will, as a matter of justice, accept this motion and give effect to the reduced rates."

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* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Sir, a most irritating feature of the present administration is that even though the Member in charge and the Opposition are agreed as to the injustice of a particular measure, yet, the House and the Member in charge are powerless to give effect to the policy which would set right that injustice.

"The increase in the rates of stamp duties and court-fees was agreed to by the House with a view to meet an emergency. It was promised at that time and repeated from time to time by the hon. Members in charge that it was only a temporary measure and that relief would be given as soon as the 'inequitable impost' was removed. We had one Law Member saying that this increase was financially as well as economically unsound and that from a revenue point of view the reduction of the stamp duties and court-fees was ultimately in the interests of the Government. He laid emphasis on this aspect, namely, that if we reduced the duties and court-fees, there would be a larger increase in the number of suits filed yielding increased revenues. Again, a Finance Member told us that it was true that it was a temporary measure and that soon after the Government was in a position to balance the budget, the matter would be taken into consideration and relief would be afforded.

"Sir, let us take a concrete case to show how far this increased rate affects the litigant public. In the case of land if one has to file a suit, the old rule was that he should pay five times the assessment on the land. Now, under the new rule, he has to pay ten times the value and also 11 per cent of the value of the land for court-fees. Thus, he has to pay nearly two and half times what he was paying before and the result is that before the litigation ends, the whole of the value of the land is either paid in the shape of court-fees or in the shape of vakil's fees. In most cases, the litigant, at the conclusion of the suit, has nothing left to his credit. Considering the hardship to the litigant public, the hon. the Law Member very generously said last year when this matter was under discussion, that the question would be carefully considered by him and that steps would be taken to give relief in the direction of reducing the court-fees."

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

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

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The Council will now resume discussion on Demand No. III."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"I was submitting to the House that this is a matter in which promises have been made from time to time by the members in charge of this department. One of the great causes for rural unrest is this: heavy taxation in the shape of court-fees and stamps in addition to many other causes. Unless relief is given in this matter immediately, rural unrest will increase. Government ought to realize that they cannot afford to play with the feelings of the people any longer and that no amount of cajoling will have the effect of changing the attitude of the people in the country. The time has come when performance of the various promises should be made and relief given to the people from time to time. In the case of stamp duties and court fees, it is not only the money-lenders and large landholders but also the poor landowners and poor people who have to go to courts to enforce their claims and all of them have to suffer on account of

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the enormous court fees. Litigation is not a matter that we should like to encourage but at the same time justice must be made possible for all. It should not be made prohibitive. Government should not continue to have these increased duties. It is the duty of the Government to see that judicial remedy is made easy, but if instead of that it is made very costly it is only placing a premium on injustice. So from that point of view also Government should take immediate steps to afford relief to the poor people in the matter of obtaining redress of their grievances with regard to court fees and stamps. The recent assurance given by the hon. the Law Member runs thus:—

‘With reference to the general question of reducing the court fees and stamp duties, I know that there is a considerable feeling and I shall make this promise; namely, that in consultation with my colleagues I shall carefully consider the question. (A voice: “When”?) immediately after this budget discussion is over.’

“Another Member said ‘It is hanging fire for the past two years’, to which the hon. the Law Member replied ‘I am afraid it is not possible for me to give a more definite assurance than that. I am prepared to give that assurance.’

“Therefore, Sir, the time has come when this House should know from the hon. the Law Member what steps have been taken from the time he made the speech, to afford facilities to the poor litigants. In view of the solemn assurance that was given he ought to be in a position now to say whether he made any consultation with his colleagues and whether he has given any careful consideration to the subject to satisfy the feelings of the people. We have a right to ask for information on this matter and we have also the right to ask that steps should immediately be taken to relieve the poor people from this unjust burden in fulfilment of the promises made by Government.”

* Mr. D. THOMAS:—“In addition to the various suggestions which have been made by hon. Members, I venture to submit one or two more considerations. It is well known that litigants of the Civil Courts have very great difficulties in obtaining the fruits of their decrees. What with the facilities afforded to dishonest judgment-debtors by the Insolvency Act and what with the high rates of allowance levied for debtors in Civil Jails, very many decree-holders rather prefer to let their decrees die out than execute them. If in addition to these various difficulties, which these civil litigants have to face, there is this further obstacle in the way of their obtaining justice in civil courts by enhanced court-fees that are being levied in every successive court, well nigh the difficulties are almost insuperable in their way of obtaining justice. I believe that hon. Members of this House will agree that there should be free circulation of money from people who are in possession of it to people who are in need of it for the purpose of running some trade or other various purposes that may concern their daily life. If free circulation of money is necessary for the healthy life of the country, the present position, so far as stamp fees and court-fees are concerned, tends to lead to the position of people who have money shutting up their money and not lending to persons who are in actual need, because the means of obtaining the return of money are so very hard and costly. One of the considerations that I would submit to the House is that, in case the stamp-fees and court-fees are reduced although there may be a fall in the revenue in the beginning, still I believe in course of time with greater facilities afforded to the litigant public the number of suits will increase and there will be a larger amount of stamps needed for executing documents; so much so in course of

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time there will be ample compensation by the realization of larger amount of revenue from this source. So I submit that for the purpose of free circulation of money and for the purpose of encouraging the people who have to lend their money and realise the money advanced, a certain amount of facility should be afforded; so it is very essential that Government, after the repeated promises which they have made, should come forward and make a substantial reduction in court fees and stamp duties.”

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—“Mr. President, it is a pity that the consideration of both the judicial and non-judicial stamps is usually treated together. The former ought not to be imposed with a view to raise the revenues of the province but with a view to charge for service rendered in meeting out justice to the litigant public and the latter is imposed solely as a source of revenue to the province. Viewed from this standpoint it ought to be the aim of the State not make any profit out of court-fees; whereas with regard to non-judicial stamps it is ordinarily expected that Government should make some revenue out of it. That is why I say that the two ought not to be treated on the same level. With regard to court-fees one cannot but sympathise with the litigant for the amount of money that one has to spend to carry on litigation which is very enormous. But at the same time I am not one of those who think that the general tax-payer ought to pay for the benefit of the litigants. If the Government are making any profit out of court-fees, then it is time that they should come out and see that the scale of court-fees is reduced. If on the other hand the Government do not make any profit out of court-fees I am one of those who think that no reduction need be made. It is for that purpose that I have been asking many a time whether Government cannot supply us with some figures so that we may find out whether Government are making profit out of civil litigation.

“No doubt with regard to criminal litigation, the State has to meet all the costs. With regard to civil litigation it is not the duty of the State to meet the cost at the expense of the general tax-payer. I fail to see why the Government have been delaying the supplying of figures I wanted, showing whether the Government are or are not making profit out of civil litigation. Till we are in possession of those figures and till we find out whether the Government are or are not making profit out of civil litigation, it is very difficult for some of us to make up our minds whether we should be in favour of this motion or not. But since the Government have not supplied us with those figures, I take it for granted that they are making a profit. It is time therefore that the Government see that court-fees are reduced. I do not agree with the argument of my hon. Colleagues who think that if the court-fees are reduced there will be more suits and consequently no loss to the State. If the number of suits increases, we have to take into account the fact that the work involved will automatically increase and hence more expenditure. It is therefore no argument to say that, if the number of suits increases, court-fees should automatically be reduced.

“With regard to non-judicial stamps, the people are put to much hardship; it is better that steps are taken by the Government to reduce the stamp duties. People have to go to money-lenders to get money on mortgages; money-lenders do not lend money now unless they have sufficient property mortgaged for the amounts they pay and the expenditure incurred in the shape of stamp duty and registration is considerable. Of course they should

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pay the registration fees which is a charge for service rendered. But with regard to stamps on mortgages or sales, I think the time is come when the Government should see that stamp duties are reduced. With the reduction of stamp duties, the number of transactions that will be entered into will automatically increase. People are put to great hardship by having to pay higher stamp fees.

"Again, Sir, there are various directions in which the Court Fees Act is creating much hardship. In fixing the amount of court-fees, the State must have regard to the amount of work that is involved in different kinds of litigation. Take for instance a contested suit and an uncontested suit. I do not see the reason why the court-fee for an uncontested suit should be the same as for a contested suit. The amount of labour involved in the case of a contested suit is very large compared with that involved in an uncontested suit. Therefore the State has to devise a system by which the court-fee will have some relation to the amount of work involved in particular kinds of litigation. If the Government find that they are not making any profit out of litigation and so cannot reduce court-fees. . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the hon. Member is repeating his own arguments."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"If the Government come to the conclusion that the cost of litigation is very heavy, the remedy that will suggest itself to any reasonable man is to see that civil justice is worked at a lower expenditure than what it is at present. It naturally follows that the salary of the officers has to be reduced wherever possible without detriment to public interest and there are other ways by which the cost of administration such as less expenditure on buildings, restriction of appeals, etc., of civil justice may be reduced. I wish to say finally that the Government should supply us with figures to enable us to decide on this question of the reduction of court-fees. Otherwise we are bound to vote against the Government under the impression that they are making a profit."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, one of the fundamental principles of a constitution is laid down in the Magna Charta of England that the State should neither sell nor deny justice. But both these facts exist in a pre-eminent degree in India, in British India. Delays of justice are so tremendous that the matter requires separate consideration. But the high cost of litigation in the shape of court-fees should be laid stress upon on this occasion as it practically amounts in many cases to also denial of justice. It is not intended that the Government should make a profit out of justice. The Government have made the cost of the administration of justice very costly by procedures which are very much behind the time. I think these questions have to be very carefully considered. If the Government reduce the cost of the administration of justice by increasing on account of uselessly technical procedure and uncertainties of laws and therefore increase of Judges and establishments, I think they can also reduce court-fees considerably. That was the purpose for which the Civil Justice Committee was appointed. I do not think the Government have cared to study and take action on the recommendations of that committee. Then another committee was appointed, the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee. I have gone through the report of that committee for the third time. Perhaps the hon. the Law Member has no time to read the report at all. Even though he might have read it, in any case he has not taken any trouble

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to give effect to the recommendations in the report. Those recommendations are calculated to reduce the cost of litigation and the court-fees. The Court Fees Act and the Stamp Act are full of inequalities, inequities and defects. A number of suggestions have been made in the report by which these defects may be remedied. But no attempt is made in this direction. Perhaps the reply will be 'it is a matter for the Government of India.' But court-fees and stamps are provincial subjects. Even if the Government of India do not tackle the subject, we can do so. We have members here who have much experience in administration of justice; we have also eminent lawyers here. I would point out that we can appoint an expert committee which is one of the recommendations made by the Taxation Enquiry Committee. We can arrive at some conclusions by which court-fees will be equalized and standardized in such a manner as will remove its defects. In my previous speeches I have already charged the Government with profiteering in litigation by levying high court-fees. I find that the income from the court-fees alone is Rs. 1.53 crores, the highest revenue after excise and land revenue. Administration of justice including civil justice and criminal justice and some recurring expenditure on buildings do not come to more than a crore. I challenge the Government to deny my statement. The income from court-fees comes to more than one crore of rupees. So, the Government are profiteering by litigation, by levying higher court-fees and stamps. It is not necessary to point out the large amount that is spent by the litigant who goes to court and asks for justice. Even middle class people who have not got very large means find it very hard to go to courts because the cost of litigation comes to over ten per cent of the amount of suit. Considering our difficulties I hope the hon. the Law Member will induce the Government to appoint a committee, an expert committee, as recommended by the Taxation Enquiry Committee at page 253 of their report. I do not think there will be a fall in the revenue from court-fees if the fees are reduced. There will naturally be a fall in revenue for a year or so. There will be gradual adjustment of the revenue to the present amount. On the other hand fair opportunities and facilities will be given to litigants to go to court. I do not wish to dilate upon other points dealt with elaborately in the Committee's report. I hope that the hon. the Law Member will go into the question very carefully in the light of the recommendations made by this committee and see that justice is done. I think two expert committees may be appointed, one to deal with stamps and the other with court-fees and see what could be done. We shall wait till Doomsday till the Government of India take action on the subject. The Madras Presidency is poor comparatively and people feel the heavy weight of taxation. Having regard to these facts I hope the hon. the Law Member will take a practical view of the matter and not give us the stereotyped reply. He will give us some hope that something will be done to relieve the people of the burden of taxation which will not ultimately reduce the revenues of the Government."

* Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON :—"Sir, I do not wish to travel over the 3 p ground traversed by the hon. Mr. Muniswami Nayudu and Sir Patro, but I would just remind the hon. the Law Member one or two circumstances in connexion with this matter. It is well-known to all of us that the enhancement of the court-fee stamps was an emergency measure and it was promised that as soon as the emergency ceased and the necessity for the enhancement also ceases, the tax would be taken off, but that has not been done. It looks like this—of course hon. Members of this House may perhaps remember the

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story in the Arabian Nights of Sinbad the Sailor, with an old man on his shoulders whom it was found difficult to get rid of afterwards. Every one must have read of this story early in his boyhood. So, these Acts reminds me of this old story. When once the tax is on you, it is difficult to get rid of it. Perhaps the hon. the Law Member will promise you that he will consider the matter and the hon. the Finance Member may think similarly and say that the matter will be considered very very carefully.

"Then again an attempt was made to introduce the Court Fees Amending Bill and we had a Select Committee to consider it and I was one of those who was on that committee. The committee reported to the Government and we have not heard of it afterwards. Perhaps we wanted that the taxes should be reduced to the old level, but the hon. the Law Member probably is not in favour of it and even these small mercies are denied to us.

"I may also in this connexion say a word or two about the remarks made by my hon. Friend Mr. Koti Reddi. He seems to think that so far as the litigant public are concerned, they have to pay for their litigation. I certainly do not agree with him. It is one of the primary functions of the Government to dispense justice between man and man, whether it is justice in the way of setting things right and punishing those who do wrong both on the civil side and the criminal side. The court-fees have been in existence for a long time and then the people have become accustomed to it and therefore we do not fight against that, but I should say that in all conscience it must be reduced to the lowest possible level. That has not been done. At any rate, give us the old level and take off the new burdens that have been placed upon us. That is all that we want and that is what is intended by this out motion."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Sir, I do not want to repeat the arguments that have already been adduced. My object is merely to emphasise one aspect of the question, namely, the assurance given by the hon. Member who introduced the Bill that as soon as the finances of this province righted themselves—because the financial position of the presidency then was very unsatisfactory—this enhanced duty would certainly be abolished. As my hon. Friend from Malabar humourously remarked, there is a natural tendency for Government, when once they have found a fertile source of revenue, to retain it and not to abandon it and also to invent arguments to say that a sudden dislocation of revenue might necessitate the finding of other sources of, or substituted, revenue. I think that if the matter is simply and straightforwardly considered, no such difficulty would arise and all these jugglery of figures will also disappear. Time after time, all these points have been raised and very same arguments have been advanced, but up to now there has not been a very serious and earnest desire on the part of the hon. the Law Member to satisfy the wishes of the House and to reduce this taxation. I know of many instances in which the poor litigants were deterred from entering into transactions on account of the enhanced duties. So, Sir, without elaborating the points which have already been hinted at or considered fully, I too support the motion before the House."

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—"Sir, my point is that the hon. the Law Member should give us some relief that will help the ryot. The stamp duty is now being levied under section 77 both in ordinary and civil suits. If really the object is to relieve the ryot and see that he is helped, and his money is recovered easily for him, I would very much request the

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hon. the Law Member to see that the ryot should not be taxed with the court fee payable for the amount of rent due to the landlord. There are very many suits under the Act in which the claims need not be stamped at all. For instance suits under section 112 and other kinds of suits. Now, it will be a great relief to the ryot if the Government could see their way that no court fee is levied on rent suits. It is really not a great and difficult thing to do for after all Government get very little from this source as the suits are mostly for very small sums. These pin-pricks can be avoided, especially as the ryots are put to unnecessary expenditure and the Government lose very little. It is a matter which affects the ryot very much and the Government will be doing a great service to the ryot if they could see that no stamp duty is levied upon rent suits.

"Now, in the execution department of rent suits, you find, enormous fees are levied for attachment, distraint, sale and other proceedings, even under the Estates Land Act. The Board of Revenue have framed rules of late and the stamp duty payable on distraint proceedings have all been increased. I may earnestly request the Government to be solicitous to the ryots and to so frame the Estates Land Act that special jurisdiction is given to revenue officers to see that poor people are exempted from the payment of the stamp duty payable in respect of not only suits instituted under the Estates Land Act but also in execution proceedings.

"Passing on to the other general provisions under which civil courts have got jurisdiction, I would request the hon. the Law Member to consider certain circumstances in which the plaintiff is asked to pay thrice over. First, he pays for the stamp duty, then again poundage when properties are sold in execution of the decree and again he has to pay at the time of the sale if he has to get the sale certificate. Practically, the plaintiff has to pay thrice. I ask, is it just? We do not want a general revision of the Court Fees Act, but in such cases as I have mentioned above, pin-pricks like these may be avoided . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think the hon. Member has to take another opportunity regarding these pin-pricks. Now the general policy is under consideration and I will not be justified in allowing the hon. Member to continue his remark on these pin-pricks."

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—"I give these instances because special favour may be exercised by the hon. the Law Member instead of a general repeal of the Act. I do not want him to go back to the old state of affairs that existed prior to this Act, but there are certain instances to which the hon. the Law Member may direct his attention where there is a repetition of the same stamp duty over and over again. For instance . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am sorry the hon. Member is pursuing the same remark."

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—"Therefore, Sir, if a committee could be appointed for the purpose of considering this point, where the same man is asked to pay over and over again, a great deal of difficulty could be avoided."

* Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA NAYUDU :—"Sir, I wish to support the motion before the House. It is unnecessary to canvass arguments in detail as hon. Members who have spoken before me have referred to facts and

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figures in detail. For another reason also, it is unnecessary for me to repeat the arguments, because the second Minister and the present Law Member have time and again pleaded enthusiastically in support of the repeal of the court-fees and the stamp duties. Therefore, I will refer only to another aspect of the matter. Now, Sir, when the injustice of the iniquitous impost has been recognized by the Members of Government and by various hon. Members, then what is it that stands in the way of repealing these Acts. That is the only question. The present Law Member having stated that it is necessary and just that these Acts should be repealed, I do not think he can reasonably take up any position contrary to his own sentiments expressed in this House. What stands in his way probably is that the other Members of the Government are against the proposal. Otherwise, it is unthinkable why after the present Law Member took charge of the department no efforts were made to reduce the court-fees. I wish to say that if the Cabinet composed of a majority of Indian members, is unable to influence the counsels of the Government, I submit it is a sad commentary on the present system of administration. Exception has been taken when the hon. Members of this House have been attacking the sincerity of the Government. If there is any striking proof that is needed, the present instance will show unmistakably that the Government are not sincere in their expressions. Otherwise there is no necessity whatsoever to continue this enhanced court-fees and stamp duty."

3-15 p.m. * The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sir, I wish I could comply with the request of my hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu and my other hon. Friends of this House for the reduction of the stamp duties. I am afraid it is not possible, having regard to the present state of the finances of this province, to reduce the present rates of the judicial and non-judicial stamps to their level as they stood before 1922. If these two kinds of stamps are reduced to their former level, there will roughly be a reduction of about, say, 40 to 50 lakhs. Now the budget for the next year 1930-31 has been framed on the assumption that these revenues will be there, so that if these revenues are to be reduced to their former level, the budget will be considerably disturbed, and it will not be possible to carry on the administration of the presidency during the next year without finding fresh sources of revenue; and of course it is too late now to find fresh sources of revenue. In addition to this general statement, I may also state that the demands of my hon. Colleagues of the Transferred department for increased funds for the administration of the departments entrusted to their care are becoming larger and larger and more and more insistent. My hon. Friend Mr. Seturatnam Ayyar, wants money for the opening of new agricultural stations; and the Government as a whole consisting of the transferred and reserved halves do certainly consider them essential and have to find money for them. And then, Sir, the Development department, the Public Health department and the Agricultural department are expanding very rapidly and the Government as a whole are obliged to find funds for them. So, as I said, it is absolutely impossible to reduce the rates of stamp duties to their former level at the present stage. My friends have said that there was a promise in 1922 when the stamp duties were raised, to the effect, that after some time the enhanced rates would be cancelled. On going through the discussions of this Council on this subject at that time I find, and my hon. Friends also will find, that really there was no promise on the part of the Government to give up this enhanced revenue. I think my hon. Friends who are now here and who were present then, will

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remember that a formal amendment was moved to the effect that this Act, which had the object of raising the stamp duties, should be a temporary measure and that when the finances of the country improved, or rather, as it was then known, as soon as the iniquitous impost was relinquished by the Government of India, this enhancement would be done away with. This amendment was formally moved and debated and was rejected. I refer to this circumstance only to show that practically there was no promise on the part of the Government that these enhanced duties would be repealed."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"The late Sir Srinivasa Ayyangar did make a statement to that effect." (Cries of 'Yes, yes' from the Opposition Benches.)

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sir, I do not like to be interrupted. It is not correct to say that there was a promise on the part of the Government to reduce the stamp duties to their former level.

"My Friend Sir Patro who is very eloquent now was a Member of Government at that time (Laughter) (Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro: 'Quite so') and he was one of those who voted against the amendment. (Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro: 'Quite so; circumstances have now changed.')

"That is the position of the Government and I am sorry that I am not able to give any promise to my friends in this matter. My friends Sir Patro and others quite rightly quoted the speeches that I made on that occasion. Certainly those speeches were made by me and I thought at that time that the position was as I stated then. Then I had not the inside knowledge which I now possess. (Laughter.) As a Member of Government whose duty it is to yield to the wishes of the House which advocates the interests of the people, I find that I cannot accede to their request to reduce taxes and at the same time spend more money for the advancement of the welfare of the people. So that this knowledge which I now possess as a Member of Government, which I call 'Inside knowledge,' I did not have when I advocated the reduction of stamp duties. And I am very sorry that I have to say 'no' to my friends now.

"Then, my friends stated that last year I stated that I would consider the suggestion, and they quoted my speech that I made last year and they reminded me at what I had said, namely, that I would *carefully* consider the request made by them. Sir Patro and Mr. Muniswami Nayudu who quoted my speech did me justice by quoting the whole of what I said on the last occasion. As a matter of fact, I may tell my friends that I *did* carefully consider, not only I but all the Members of the Government, I do solemnly assure my friends, considered this question, and having regard to the financial difficulties, they reluctantly came to the conclusion that this was not the time for reducing the enhanced duties."

"With reference to the non-judicial stamp duties, there has been a proposal under which a portion of non-judicial stamps of this Presidency will be taken away by the Government of India and as compensation the Government of India will give us a share in the income-tax and also make an assignment of certain other items of revenue. That proposal is still under consideration and it has not been disposed of. So long as that proposal is there, certainly it is not in the interests of this province to reduce the stamp duty.

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For, under that proposal the amount of stamp duty which will be handed over to the Government of India will be about 27 lakhs, and if we are to get as compensation a portion of the income-tax and other assignments of revenue it is not wise to reduce the stamp duty. For, if we do so, the result will be that we shall be the sufferers as the compensation will be so much small. There is also this consideration. A financial expert has been placed at the disposal of the members of the Simon Commission, and the whole thing is now in the melting pot; and the Government of India have stated that the financial questions cannot be considered till the Simon Commission have submitted their report.

"With reference to the judicial stamps, Mr. Saldanha referred to the report of the Taxation Enquiry Committee. He anticipated my answer. The Government of India have not yet passed final orders on the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Committee; and till that is done the Provincial Governments are not in a position to pass any orders with reference to the proposals of that committee. That is how that matter stands.

"Then, Sir, I was glad that Mr. Koti Reddi made those observations, namely, that the ordinary tax-payer should not be taxed for the convenience and benefits of the litigant public. That I conceive to be the substance of his observations and he pointedly and repeatedly asked me how the finances of the country stood so far as the finance from the collection of court-fees was concerned. I can assure my friends that instead of their being any surplus sum by way of profit the position is really the other way. From the collection of court-fees alone it is not possible for the Government to meet the expenditure of civil judicial departments. As a matter of fact, the pay and pensions of the officers, the charges that are necessary for the sale of these judicial stamps, the charges that are necessary to meet the maintenance charges of the several buildings that have been constructed and used exclusively for the administration of justice, and the interest charges, all these have to be met out of court-fees. The income derived from court-fees is hardly sufficient to meet these charges. And so the Government have to utilize the ordinary tax-payers' money. So that, having regard to this aspect of the question, which was rightly referred to, if I may say so, by Mr. Koti Reddi, I think that it is not justifiable now to reduce the rate of court-fees. I think I have answered all the arguments advanced from different sides of the House. With reference to certain observations of Mr. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, you, Sir, have ruled them as irrelevant, and further I have had no previous notice of them; and so I am unable to answer them. Once again I say on behalf of Government that I am very sorry for being unable to meet the wishes of the House."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"May I offer only one word of explanation. Sir, the hon. the Law Member said that the budget provides for an amount which he would not be able to reduce; because if he does the other services will suffer. But the budget provides for repaying 67 lakhs and also provides for 55.81 lakhs for capital expenditure out of revenue."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"How does that constitute any explanation?" (Laughter).

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* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Mr. President, Sir, I would not have intervened in this debate but for the lame excuse the hon. the Law Member has put forward to maintain his own cause. He told us, Sir, that the budget for this year has been made and therefore he could not reduce the stamp duties at present. Whose fault is it, Sir, that the budget has been made for this year in the way in which it has been made? I presume the Law Member knows that he is a part of the Government and that he has to take some responsibility for making the budget. May I ask him what he was doing when the budget was being prepared, in spite of the fact that he had made promises before, and in spite of the fact that his predecessor had made promises before to reduce the stamp duties? My friend was very eloquent and he told us that the transferred departments wanted money; that the Ministers for Public Health and Development were responsible for a great deal of expenditure, and that the money could not be otherwise provided for. May I ask the hon. the Law Member whether he is prepared to cut down his own salary of Rs. 5,333 and odd and thus find funds for the development and other departments? Why could he not do that and prepare 3-30 p.m. the budget on the lines of the greatest economy for the nation. Is it within him, an Indian Member, to come forward to-day and say that because other expenses have to be met and because developments have to be carried on in this country he is not prepared to consider this question at all. My hon. friend the ex-Minister, the hon. Member from Ganjam referred to the fact that the late Law Member Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar when enhancing the stamp duties did make a definite promise that these rates would be lowered when the Imperial impost was removed. However, it is a pity, Sir, that the hon. the Law Member should have chosen at this time of the day to tell us that he cannot at all do anything in this matter. Of course he always tried to modify his statements by saying 'at present' 'at present.' Sir, he made that promise after very careful consideration. He told us to-day that he had very carefully considered in his characteristic and emphatic manner. He has learnt his characteristic manner after his transfer from the opposition to the treasury bench and his emphasis has become very great with the greatness of responsibility that he feels on the treasury benches to his masters. Now he comes and tells us that he has at present no money left to redress this grievance. But when can we expect him, with his performances before us, to keep the promise of careful consideration? To-day he says he cannot do anything. Does he mean to say that he will be there permanently with the satisfaction that he can do nothing in the matter of reducing stamp fees? He also misrepresented my hon. Friend from Cuddapah. He said that my hon. Friend from Cuddapah had stated that the general tax-payer should not be burdened but what my hon. Friend was telling was this."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member from Cuddapah has got a right to explain if he is misrepresented by the Law Member."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Very well, Sir, if you do not want me to refer to it. Because it happened on the floor of this house. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is present to correct any misrepresentation."

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ Apart from the conduct of the hon. the Law Member, it is also a question for the House to consider whether the stamp fees could not be made as low as possible in the interests of the people themselves. I consider that it is necessary that the Government should look into the matter very carefully. If the Government had provided an expeditious, easy and cheap method of dealing out justice on the spot, then the plea brought forward that the general tax-payer should not be burdened with the cost of a administration of justice might have been correct but to-day there is no system by which the ordinary man in the village is protected from the ravages of the costliness of justice. The man that has to suffer is the poor man. The rich man does not suffer because of the existing system of administration of justice. It is the rich man that is ruining the poorer man in litigation. The poor man goes to the court and therefore these stamp duties are falling not on the rich man who is a litigant in spirit but upon the man who is preyed upon by the litigant. The litigant is there to make money out of the present administration of justice. This is a fact which is well known to everybody in this House. Once the parties go to the law court both the plaintiff and the defendant are ruined and that ruin is being worked every day in the country. It is a notorious fact that the administration of justice is to-day very costly. It is a very wrong policy from the point of view of real justice being done to the innocent man. Therefore the Law Member should have devoted greater attention as to whether the stamp duty should not be reduced in view of the situation besides attending to the other question of making the administration of justice cheaper and more expeditious. He has done neither and he has profited himself at the expense of the ordinary man in the street. The hon. the Law Member tells us that he could not spend because the Development departments are asking for money. To throw the responsibility on Development departments and escape responsibility for the executive side of the Government is a trick that is only possible for Executive Councillors who are irresponsible.”

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ Mr. President, Sir, apart from the merits of the question under discussion I wish to congratulate and compliment the hon. the Law Member for the excellent behaviour he has put up on behalf of Government. The Government have made an excellent choice in Sir M. Krishnan Nayar. No other man would have put forward the excuses on behalf of the Government in such an absurd manner. While he was on these benches he was one of the foremost to attack the Government on this question. To-day he says he has gained inside knowledge of the Government. I daresay the speech he has delivered to-day has earned the appreciation of his colleagues on the right and left and behind. He may feel the complacency of having enjoyed the appreciation of his colleagues but he goes to posterity as one who has betrayed the public interests.”

Mr. K. Koti Reddi rose to speak.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ (Addressing Mr. Koti Reddi) Has the hon. the Law Member misinterpreted his statement ? ”

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—“ I still stand by that statement I made that the general tax-payer . . . ”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member has got a right to correct the Law Member if he misrepresented his statement.”

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Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—“ The hon. the Law Member seems to have understood from me that I think that the Government are not making any profits out of the civil administration of justice. On the other hand it is quite patent from the figures . . . ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member has stated that as long as the cost of maintaining the administration of civil justice is above the amount which the Government receive under judicial stamps he is not prepared to vote for this motion. So I understood the statement of the hon. Member and the hon. the Law Member has understood him in the same sense and complimented Mr. Koti Reddi for having made the correct statement according to his standpoint. I do not understand for a moment where the misrepresentation of his statement is.”

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—“ I believe the statement . . . ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member has no right to make a supplementary speech.

“ The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,42,300 for stamps by Rs. 100.”

The motion was adopted.

* Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR :—“ I move—

‘ to reduce the allotment of Rs. 59,200 for Non-judicial Stamps by Rs. 100.’

“ Mr. President, Sir, I make this motion to find out from the Government their views regarding the necessity for a comprehensive legislation. Member after member, time after time, has impressed upon the Government the necessity for a thorough revision of the Court Fees Act. Everybody knows that the Court Fees Act is an antideluvian piece of legislation and requires immediate overhauling. We have been told time after time that the Government of India is taking steps in the matter. How long has the Government of India been taking steps ? How long, I would like the hon. the Law Member to enlighten the House . . . ”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I understood from the hon. Member that he proposed to give some method of taxing the litigation in the place of the existing one which affects the provisions of the Court Fees Act as it is at present. Is that not so ? ”

Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR :—“ What I propose to impress upon the house is this . . . ? ”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ If the motion is to effect changes in the Court Fees Act, the hon. member will not be in order.”

Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR :—“ What I would like to know is this. At what stage is the proposal for the thorough overhauling of the Court Fees Act ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. the Law Member has already replied to that.”

Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR :—“ Then I have nothing more to say, Sir.”

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ I move—

‘ to reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,200 for sale of Non-judicial Stamps by Rs. 100.’

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

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"Sir, last year a motion was brought up by Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami for a similar purpose and the hon. the Law Member then said:—

'Orders have been issued. They will take effect from the 1st of April and the stamp vendors will be allowed to sell stamps to the value of Rs. 100. The orders will continue in force for one year. We shall reconsider the question at the end of 1929-30. For the present orders have been passed and the order will come into force from 1st April.'

"So far as I can gather from the enquiries the order has not been carried out at all by some vendors. What I want is that it should be an universal order for all stamp vendors when it has been found practical and useful it should be continued in the future. It is all what I want to say."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The motion is lost for want of a seconder."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Does the budget motion require a seconder?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Yes."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I move—

'for reducing the allotment of Rs. 48,600 for sale of Judicial Stamps by Rs. 100.'

"This is to press for further facilities in the sale of stamps. The privilege is given only for one year for the sale of stamps. I find from the enquiries that the order has not been enforced in Calicut and the old 50 rupees limit still continues. If that is so, what I urge is that the sale of stamps of maximum limit should be allowed and it should be universal, perpetual and not for one year only."

Mr. A. V. BHANOJI RAO:—"I second it."

3-46 P.M. * The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, a similar motion was made last year, the motion being that stamp vendors who were allowed to sell stamps up to the value of only Rs. 50 should be allowed to sell stamps of a higher denomination also. On that representation being made to the Government, the Government made inquiries of the Board of Revenue and as a result of their inquiry they ultimately passed an order that stamp vendors should be authorized to sell stamps of over Rs. 50 in value and below Rs. 100. My friend Mr. Saldanha says that he made inquiries of some persons in Calicut and found that this had not been working. I am afraid that my friend has made his inquiries of a wrong person. As a matter of fact, the Government have asked the Board of Revenue to report on the matter and the Board have after making further inquiries reported that these facilities may be extended to another year. And the privileges regarding the sale of stamps of denominations above mentioned have been given for another year and the further extension of these facilities in the sale of stamps will be considered at the end of the year."

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

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"Mr. President, I move—

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 48,600 for charges on the sale of stamps by Rs. 100.'

"This is to ascertain the principles which guide the Government in selecting stamp vendors and fixing their number in each place of vending."

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[Mr. R. Nagan Gowda]

"In moving this motion, Mr. President, I only want to have information on the principles which guide the Government in selecting stamp-vendors and fixing their number in each place of vending. I do not want to make a speech on the subject."

The motion was duly seconded.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, the principles observed in the matter of the appointment of stamp-vendors are these: the Collectors are authorized to select stamp-vendors according to their discretion and certain tahsildars and deputy tahsildars are also authorized in this behalf. In appointing them, the one principle that the Government have imposed is that for the convenience of the public, there must at least be five stamp-vendors for every lakh of inhabitants; and this is rigorously insisted upon. And also written agreements are taken from them in which it is stipulated that they are responsible for any loss that may be caused to the members of the public or the Government on account of their negligence. Then again they are required to furnish security to the Government for the due discharge of their duties and they are also to observe all the rules and regulations which may be issued from time to time by the Board of Revenue or any of vendors' superior authorities. These are the main principles that are observed in the matter of their appointment and the Government also take particular care that the public are served by a number of stamp-vendors which is fixed at 5 per lakh."

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

Demand No. III for Stamps for a grant not exceeding Rs. 5,42,300 minus Rs. 100 was put and passed and the grant minus Rs. 100 was made.

DEMAND IV—FOREST

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sir, I move that *'on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,55,900 under Demand IV—Forest.'*

* Mr. C. E. WOOD:—"Mr. President, I move—
'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,81,800 for Forest by Rs. 100.'
to discuss the general policy of the Forest Department.

"The purpose of this motion is rather to ascertain Government's future policy in Forest affairs than to criticize the past, some of which in my humble opinion has been good and some bad.

"The European group has always recognized the great potentialities of the forests in Southern India and by supporting Government in the past has shown its anxiety that these potentialities should be given every opportunity to materialize.

"Various schemes have been sanctioned from time to time and though from the financial standpoint they can hardly be considered to have been profitable there is no doubt that they have done good in their way.

"They have shown—

(1) The extent to which modern scientific logging methods can be applied in South India forests.

[Mr. C. E. Wood]

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(2) *The cost of extraction, and the uses to which the various species can be put.*

(3) To some extent, the species available and the prices Government may expect to realize.

"To that extent good has resulted and we should not grudge the expense.— Rather I would congratulate Government for the courage it has shown in tackling these problems on up-to-date lines in spite of strong opposition from this House. Valuable data could not have been secured without thorough experiment and it is unthinkable that we should allow crores of valuable timber to lie idle without some attempt to develop and sell it. But most or all of these activities have had their day and are being given up.

"What we now wish to know is—

(1) Have Government decided that it *will* be profitable to work any particular area of their forests, and if so, will they kindly inform the House where and when these activities are likely to commence.

(2) Are they going to develop more saw mills? At present they are *competing with private concerns and this seems all wrong.*

(3) Have they any programme for taking a complete census of species of timber in areas which are possible to work? It seems to me that this is one of the most important activities upon which they should now concentrate. In my humble opinion it is essential, before any more schemes are put on foot to ascertain the species and quantities of timber available in workable areas in order to decide whether profitable use can be made of them.

"Until we know these things it is difficult to say that we can support their budget and I hope, Sir, they will be able to show us that they have a definite policy."

*Mr. F. E. JAMES:—"I rise to second the motion of my hon. Friend representing the Chamber of Commerce. What we want to know is the policy of the Government in regard to forest during the succeeding years; there has been an establishment in the Forest department whose business it was to discover what scientific methods of exploitation would be profitable. I understand that these offices are no longer required. Now that this experience has been gained, we want to know what the Government have in mind in regard to the matter. The feeling is widespread that with regard to this national asset, Government have not a clear policy. It is true that Madras is far ahead of other provinces and one may congratulate the department on the immense advances that it has made in some respects. Yet while offering that tribute unreservedly, one cannot help expressing the general feeling that as far as the future is concerned, the Government do not clearly know what should be done.

4 p.m. "I wish therefore to ask a few questions. The first relates to the one that has been mentioned by my hon. Friend Mr. Wood, namely, the question of exploitation. The second refers to four points which were mentioned by the Agricultural Commission and which I consider to be very important points as far as forest exploitation, conservation and preservation are concerned. The first is the question of substituting methods of grass cutting for grazing. It has been observed by more than one expert that the throwing open of forests in certain areas to widespread grazing is bad for the growth of those forests. Have the Government considered the suggestion of the Agricultural

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Commission that it would be more profitable if for grazing, in many instances, grass cutting were substituted? The second point mentioned by the Agricultural Commission is the question of the examination both by the Agricultural and the Forest departments of the very important matter of fodder supplies from forest areas. This question affects not only the Forest department and the Agricultural department. It affects also the Veterinary department and it is a question of tremendous import. I therefore venture to suggest to the hon. the Law Member that his department might well look into this subject.

"The third point is also one relating to a subject which is of great importance to the Presidency of Madras and that is, the proposal made by the Agricultural Commission that there should be a scientific study of the relative cost of the different kinds of fuel in the Presidency. The question of supplying wood and charcoal at cheaper rates and the relative cost of each is an important factor in the life of the villager. How to make it available to him is also an important thing to be considered. I am well aware that a subject like this is very wide as any consideration of it involves not simply the question of actual cutting and storing, but also the cost of transport and railway freight. But I do venture to suggest that it is a very important problem from the point of view of the welfare of the people who inhabit the areas contiguous to the forests.

"The fourth point which I would only mention in passing is in connexion with the industrial possibilities of the minor forest produce section. Has any co-operation been attempted on the part of those responsible with that part of the Government which is dealing with rural industries? This was mentioned in more than one place in the report of the Agricultural Commission, and I suggest that the co-operation of these two departments would be of very great value indeed in connexion with the exploitation of the minor produce of the forests.

"Sir, the final point which I would like to make is in connexion with training. (The hon. Sir M. Krishnan Nayar: Which training?) Training of new recruits. I do not know exactly what the custom is in this Presidency. But in another part of India with which I was connected for some years, it was the practice for officers after passing through forest training to be seconded for a time to the agricultural department and to work for a short time with one of the agricultural divisional officers. I suggest that if that practice is not obtaining here—I notice that it has been recommended by the Agricultural Commission—that matter might also be considered by the hon. the Law Member and the departments connected with the subject. After all, the science of forestry touches agriculture and, in fact, the Veterinary department also. Therefore any officer in the Forest department who has to do rural service to the villagers for whom the departments exist, should be closely in touch with agriculture in general and the methods of the Agricultural department in particular. Sir, we have taken this of raising these general points and of urging upon the Member in charge of this department that there is a definite need for a clear-cut and carefully laid down policy for the future. The problem of forests is, after all, a tangible problem. It is not an intangible problem like the many problems we have to deal with in this House. The forests are there. They have to be conserved; they have to

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be exploited; they have to be used for the benefit of the people of this presidency. Such a precious national asset as this should be dealt with by a Government which knows its own mind and is prepared to carry it through."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"There are some other motions raising questions of policy. I think they may be referred to now so that the hon. the Law Member may make a joint reply. I wish to know whether it is the wish of the House that this course should be adopted or whether the House wishes that every one of those motions should be moved separately. (After a pause) I believe the House agrees to the course I have suggested."

MR. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am very glad that this discussion of a policy in the forest department has been introduced by my hon. Friend, Mr. Wood. With very great tact, courtesy and delicacy, at the same time clearly, he has cautioned the hon. the Law Member that Government have not had a very clear policy hitherto and that hereafter they must chalk out a policy. The very suggestion made by the hon. Mover that a selected area should be set apart for an experiment being made shows the very great need there is for caution and the seconder when he said that the policy to be hereafter adopted must bear fruit, indirectly hinted that the policy in the past has not borne fruit."

MR. C. E. WOOD:—"A word of personal explanation, Sir. I did not criticize the past. I only said that there should be a clear-cut policy for the future administration of the forests."

MR. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"Sir, under general direction, I find the figures have been mounting and also under conservancy, maintenance and regeneration from Rs. 10,74,577 in 1928-29 we have reached the figure Rs. 13,38,400 in 1930-31. That branch of the administration has been becoming very very costly. It is certainly top-heavy. Considering the financial aspect of the policy hitherto pursued we find that the Government have been very long adhering to certain bad experiments undertaken by them, with the result, that this department has suffered losses. I am sorry that my hon. Friend, Sir Patro, is not here. In the maiden speech he made in this very House, he made a forcible criticism with regard to the Russellkonda saw mill. He had seen the working of it and he cautioned the then Member in charge of forests not to continue that experiment as it was bound to be a terrible failure. But, somehow, that was defended and other financial schemes and experiments with regard to forest exploitation were undertaken until at last we find in the report of the Administration of the Presidency for 1928-29 the very opening paragraph beginning with this sentence which makes dismal reading.

'The experimental work which has been going on for some time in the intensive exploitation of the evergreen forests, the finding of profitable markets for timbers which have hitherto been of low value and the use of saw mills has not led to satisfactory results. The cost of log production in the evergreen areas is so high and the value of the common species so low that exploitation on the lines adopted is not paying.'

"Again, Sir, we find it stated:

'The bulk of the timber extracted was used in the Olavakkot saw mill. Though the total cost of production of sawn timber decreased, it was much above the average selling price, and on the whole, the sawn timber trading showed a loss of Rs. 67,873 and there was a further loss of Rs. 25,538 in box manufacture. It has therefore been decided to close the exploitation operations.'

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"So, exploitation operations begun on a very grand scale with large sums of money in the name of the potentialities of forest wealth and rejected year after year, have ended in failure. Their commercial aspects show, by the facts and the figures staring you in the face, a total loss. Now you cannot but admit terrible losses. These losses are slowly admitted.

"Again, Sir, 'Exploitation operations in the Mount Stuart reserve, including the mill at Topslip, resulted in a loss of Rs. 24,662 and the mill has been ordered to be closed by the 31st December 1929.'

"Here is this admission. This shows that the Government might very well have tried other kinds of exploitation such as selling timber by logs, etc. Why should they have gone in for these saw mills? The total profit, says the report."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"May I point out to the hon. Member that a running comment on the administration report will deprive other Members of the opportunity to speak in this debate."

MR. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"Only one or two sentences more, Sir, I beg your pardon. Profits would have been greater if a larger portion of the timber had been sold by logs. My object in quoting from the report is to show that the forest department must have a clear policy. It will not do for us to have highly paid officers and go on increasing the establishments and trying exploitations on such a large scale only to come to the Council and tell us that there has been a loss. There is a sense of humour in what has been written. 'A remunerative method should have been adopted.' Sir, this is an elementary thing. It does not require very great experimentation to discover it. It does not require exploitation on a large scale; nor does it require much expert guidance and advice to find out this elementary truth which now figures in the report. Had they adopted this policy instead of launching on this grand financial scheme with a flourish of trumpets and ultimately coming to the Council and admitting the fact that it has ended in a loss, it would have been satisfactory.

"Sir, my object in drawing the attention of the hon. the Law Member to these facts is to show that these branches of the forest administration should, as my hon. Friend Mr. James put it, be administered to the benefit of the agriculturists by bringing the forest officials into closer relations with the villagers with benefit to the Government also. This will be beneficial to the department also because the villagers will be in a position to get the advice of the officers as to how they could successfully avail themselves of the forest resources. It is to point out this thing that I join with the hon. Mover and the seconder in pressing this motion on the attention of the Government."

*MR. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"Sir, I have listened carefully to the remarks that fell from the hon. Member Mr. James and also from Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar. It is unnecessary therefore to state at length the reasons why I have myself put forward a cut motion. From the reports of the forest administration, as has already been remarked, it is impossible to find out exactly where the Government stands. But I do not propose to enter into a detailed criticism of all that has been said in those reports. But I want to know particularly what the Government means to do with reference to the renovation of sholas of the virgin forests. We see from the reports that fellings have been going on of what is known as sholas of virgin forests, forest which have been untouched hitherto by any human agency, and nobody

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knows how these big, tall trees or sholas are to be regenerated. No investigation has been made with regard to these matters and now if those trees that stand there, trees that perhaps have stood for centuries, are to be cut down and removed under the logging system, how does the Government mean to replant those forests. As is known to everybody, a good rainfall is very often dependent upon the forests that surround the country. Perhaps the hon. Law Member will not agree with that theory, as some expert has put into his head some other theory. But I agree with that theory; and it is my own experience that if forests are denuded the clouds are not attracted and the rains do not fall in those places. Furthermore, if the forests are felled and cleared away, and if the rains fall on the slopes of the hills which have been denuded of trees, all the soil is drained off leaving the hills practically bare, and no reforestization can be made in those places. In felling trees, care has to be taken as to how the cutting is to be made and how the re-stocking of the cut areas is to be done. I want information as to how they are going to restock these forest sholas, information as to what trees they are going to plant and as to the detailed working of the forests. I know that in the reports there are some accounts given, and from my actual experience I see that teak trees are extensively planted by the Government, and I do not find other useful timber like rose-wood and what is known as Karimaranthu (walnut). Schemes have been laid down for planting so many other kinds of trees, and I want to know what plan the Government is going to adopt in planting trees. It is undesirable to leave planting to private individuals. My own experience has been rather sad with reference to forests that have been worked by private owners. As a matter of fact, they bestow no care on planting and as the outcome of indiscriminate felling, which goes on year after year, and the result is that within a space of twenty years the whole forest is denuded of trees, and forest becomes practically worthless. I hope the Government will set an example and show to private individuals as to how trees of commercial value have to be planted and then as to how re-stocking should be done. I want a clear pronouncement from the Government on these points, and that is why I have tabled a motion."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Mr. President, Sir, as I have remarked in my speeches on the budget debates previously, the forest department is the most extravagant and elusive department, which has brought very little profit either to the Government or to the people at large. I shall not cover the ground already thrashed out by my hon. Friend from Trichinopoly, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, or quote like him passages from the official reports about the improvident and wasteful nature of forest exploitation and the running of saw-mills. Sir, more than one hon. Member of this House warned the Government against these enterprises, and suggested that they should be entrusted to private agencies. I have myself mentioned the name of a firm which will undertake this sort of sawing business. There are a number of saw-mills already in the country, and instead of encouraging them, as was mentioned by some hon. Member this morning, Government have refused to give aid to a private saw-mill on account of the advice of the Advocate-General or some other general or lawyer (laughter). What I say is this: Government ought to have handed over this sawing of timber to private agencies. There are a lot of private agencies, and if necessary they should be aided to do this business. Instead of that, the Government undertake this experiment, and find it a very costly, improvident and wasteful expenditure."

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" Sir, the policy of the Forest department has been eternally one of experiments for the last one hundred years, gaining nothing thereby or adding nothing to our forest wealth. I want to know what profit they have earned by these experiments. If the forests had been exploited in the proper manner in the past, there ought to have been a 50 per cent income over the expenditure. Some officer from England is brought down, he bosses over the whole show of experimenting, and he enjoys his office, and by the time he knows the A B C of the forests in this country, he goes home. While we have many Englishmen and other men in this country who know the science of forestry, the Government have brought officers from England who have done nothing to our forests. For, what has been the result? We have learnt nothing new from them, nor have they brought any profits from the forests, as anybody can see by reading the reports of the last six or seven years. In all those reports we find the same old story of experimenting with magnificent prospects of profits, repeated again and again all ending in smoke. Therefore, I have been often saying that the Forest department is the most extravagant and useless department. When the hon. the Home Member was in charge of the forest portfolio, I remember very well from the very beginning, so much has been said about the orientation of a new policy and the starting of new programmes. Now that the hon. the Law Member is in charge of it, I wonder what orientation he is going to bring in (laughter). Nothing has come out of those policies and programmes so far. I think hon. Members sitting here know very well the conditions of our forests. But the hon. the Law Member is now learning wisdom from his forest officers, who know nothing about forests (laughter) from whom there is nothing to learn. It is repeatedly said that the policy is under consideration, that the organization is under consideration, and we find that policy has nothing to do with the mischief and injury caused to cultivators living near these forests."

" The battle, Sir, is one between wild beasts and mankind in our district, and on this question the Government sides with the wild beasts (laughter) and not with the cultivators. This morning, figures were quoted by the hon. the Law Member or some other Member, and after all the benefit the cultivators get is very little from the forest point of view. Some four thousand heads of cattle were killed every year in South Kanara alone by wild animals in these few years. The destruction of cattle by wild animals from the forests is going on increasing, and what are the means they suggest? They say 'shoot them, go on shikari'. Sir, the hon. the Law Member ought to know that the poor cultivators have no guns and cannot afford to purchase guns. A fowling piece costs about Rs. 45 or 50, and for getting licence one has to spend again another Rs. 50, and for the renewal of the licence year after year it costs again more money, not to mention the trouble of dancing attendance upon so many officers and placating them. First of all, people cannot afford to buy guns, and what is more necessary is that to kill these wild animals shikaris have to go on an organized expedition. It is not easy to kill a panther or a tiger. I was asked, Sir, whether there are tigers in South Kanara. I find from the South Kanara manual that there are various kinds of tigers there, except man-eating tigers. The forests in South Kanara are most fruitful of tigers, panthers, wild boars and elephants. It is not only wild animals that play havoc. I have seen monkeys playing great havoc. It is very difficult to deal with monkeys even with guns. I have seen monkeys high up on the tops of trees, plucking tender betel leaves and chewing them and mocking at people below with guns. (Laughter.) One

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of us fired a gun, and it missed. He desisted from shooting because he knew that with a fowling piece one cannot shoot a monkey so high up in the air. Monkeys cleverly manage to escape gun shots. Sir, I have sad experiences of the havoc caused by wild animals, as I have visited villages near the forests often. I have taken some of my hon. Friends here and the District Forest Officers to villages which have been practically deprived of all cattle, where some ten years ago the cattle were in such large numbers that it became famous for its milk and best ghee in the district. The District Forest Officers, whom I have taken there, have seen that the people there are not such wealthy people as can afford to purchase more cattle as they lose them. For fear of wild animals, they cannot produce valuable crops and they are not even able to raise betel plantation because of the devastation caused by the monkeys. When cattle are carried away by wild animals, people are not left with enough cattle to produce milk or ghee or to serve the purposes of cultivation.

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think the hon. Member can reserve his remarks on malaria to the Public Health demand."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"These things are, Sir, interdependent. We have got here water-tight compartments. My friend Mr. James has already made a reference to the recommendation of the Agricultural Commission. These are things to be attended by all the departments in co-operation with each other. But the departments are being kept water-tight and unconcerned of one another. The Agricultural or Industrial Minister goes in his own lines. The Revenue Department has nothing to do with the forests. The Forest department rears as many beasts as possible while the Revenue and other departments concerned have nothing to do about it. I have myself gone to the villages and found the helplessness of the ryots owing to the devastation of the crops by wild animals. The villagers are not able to grow and reap crops enough even to pay their taxes. Sir, there is a great discontent in the villages. Myself and Mr. Karant who is not here now visited many of the villages in our district and crossed many a forest. Going through a forest in our district is not a joke. If the hon. the Law Member goes to our district there will be no triumphal arches. In the forests there will be triumphal arches of huge trees. Instead of music there will be roaring of tigers. Such is the state of things. If a Gandhi goes there and rouses these people, civil disobedience will be started to-morrow. Such is the despair of the villagers at the indifference of the Government. There is malaria raging. There are beasts in the forests to destroy the crops. Human life is not safe. People are not able to pay their taxes out of the devastation of the crops by wild beasts. Cultivation is at a very low ebb and these grievances are never attended to by the Government. If in these circumstances Bolshevism visits India, it need not cause us surprise. Bolshevism does not come from hell or heaven. It springs from out of the conditions of the country. It is the natural result of the sufferings of the people. I am speaking with some feeling. But my statements are based on facts. I am giving a warning to the hon. the Law Member. Let him go and see things for himself. He promised to come there; but he has not come. He cannot expect me to take him in cars through jungles. He will have to walk miles and miles in the jungles. If he is prepared to come I am sure things will speak for themselves. If the Governor or Ministers or Members of Government were to visit the places they will see the distressful state of

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[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

things for themselves. More than three months ago the report was received on reorganization of Forest department and still the hon. the Law Member has not passed orders. When I asked him a question whether this question of policy was considered with reference to the condition of the cultivator directly or indirectly the hon. the Law Member said 'No'. He is there to take care only of the forests, their regeneration, conservation as also the organization of the department but not humanity. It is a battle between man and the wild beasts. No other department takes care of man. The Agricultural Minister does not take care. The Revenue Member does not care. You are an Indian Member."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member must address the Chair."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I am appealing to the hon. the Law Member, the Revenue Member."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the hon. Member is repeating his own arguments."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I feel very strongly therefore I have to speak with emphasis. That feeling is based on experience. I hope justice will be done to the people of South Kanara, the hilly portion of the Coimbatore and Malabar districts by ridding the district of useless forests and wild beasts. I hope everything will be done at the earliest possible time. Instead of going to the hills the Indian Members can go here."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"Mr. President, Sir, there are just one or two points on which I wish to touch in connexion with the forest policy of the Government. Firstly, Sir, I want to bring to the notice of the Government the fact that in the district of Bellary there have been a large number of hills which were once good forests with trees and grass which are now denuded of all vegetative growth. The cause of this denudation has been the frequent forest fires which have burnt both the trees and the grass and as a result of which we now have the difficulty of finding grazing areas for cattle. Consequently the rainfall in this particular area has fallen down very considerably. These are factors which affect the agricultural community to a great extent. Shepherds that hitherto formed among the most wealthy of the agriculturists of the district have now grown poor because they do not have grazing areas for their sheep. Sir, I think the Forest department ought to take steps to see that these forest areas which once contained heavy growth of trees and grass are reafforested. It might look rather a very difficult task at present because these hills now look almost barren and even rocky. The forest officers immediately say that it is almost impossible to have any trees or grass planted in these areas. But I do not think that it is such a difficult task as they presume. With efforts honestly made and with adequate research and experiment carried on by the department I think it ought to be possible for the Forest department to increase the growth of grass and also trees. Sir, at present forest fires are allowed freely on these areas and whatever little grass is grown is allowed to be burnt. This I think is a very short-sighted policy. Not only does it burn all the little grass that there is for the cattle and sheep but the rain that falls in such an area rapidly flows away without sinking into the soil and finds its way into the rivers and sea. It is well-known to people in the district that there were a number of springs. But now we do not find any of them for the simple reason that the rainfall that falls in these areas does not sink into the hills but flows down them into the rivers and thence to sea. This is a very great handicap. For this reason also some of these areas ought to be experimented upon and new grass wherever possible ought to be brought in and introduced."

[Mr. R. Nagan Gowda] [19th March 1930]

"There is one other point I want to touch and that is about the forest panchayats. There are some things which I wish to see enforced and which I would like to bring to the notice of the Government."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Forest panchayats were disposed of under the revenue demand."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know what you have just said, Sir?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Forest panchayats are under the Revenue Member."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I point out, Sir, that panchayats are under Forests VIII (b) and 8 (b) to V (c) and therefore I expected that the Revenue Member also would be here. I do not know why he is not taking interest."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I am taking note for the hon. the Revenue Member and I will reply."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Mr. Nagan Gowda may continue his speech regarding forest panchayats."

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m.

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"I want to say just one word, Sir, and that is this: Before the forests were handed over to panchayats the villagers who did not have any particular forests near their villages had the privilege of grazing their cattle and sheep in forests which were attached to other villages. After the panchayats have come into existence the villagers who have no forests nearby their villages are not allowed to graze their cattle in forests which are attached to other villages. This works a real hardship on many villages. I think a provision ought to be made by which villagers who have been using any particular forests for grazing purposes traditionally should be allowed to graze their cattle in those forests. So, I support this cut motion."

* Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—"Sir, the forest policy of the Government is supposed to be for the development of the country. So far as I can understand the working of the Forest department in Malabar, I think this department should not be classed under the heading of a Development Department, but that it should be brought under a separate heading called 'Destructive department' and that it is intended for the destruction of the country. Sir, we find that lakhs and lakhs of public money have been wasted and are being wasted in the name of the development of forests. We find that as a result of the working of forests many beautiful forests with valuable trees have been converted into mere jungles and shrubs. If you will take the figures for the last four or five years, and consider the vast amount of money that has been spent upon forests, you will find that the figures are staggering. In 1924 the Government moved for a large sum of money for the establishment of a sawmill at Olavakkot. It was held out by the Government that a net income of Rs. 10,000 would be derived annually if that mill was established there and Chenat Nayar forest is worked. Before that we find another hope was held out to this Council with regard to the Russelkonda sawmill and we all know what is the fate of this mill and what amount of money has been wasted on this. Now the Government are coming forward with a proposal for the abolition of a sawmill at Olavakkot. Instead of 4,000 rupees gain per annum the result was a loss of more than that. They are going to establish another sawmill at Nilambur and lakhs of rupees are going to be spent on this. About 8 or 10 lakhs of rupees have been wasted over Olavakkot and yet with their sad

19th March 1930] [Mr. K. Uppi Sahib]

experience there they are going to spend another 30,000 or 40,000 over Nilambur and after that they will close it down. In this way public money is being wasted over the establishment of sawmills. The effect of the forest policy of the Government has been not only that they have spent vast sums of money in Malabar uselessly, but they have destroyed large and valuable trees in Malabar. Every year large blocks of timber are brought down to Calicut, they are made to lie there and after a year or so they are sold at very nominal prices. When they submit accounts occasionally they give out some reason or another for their loss.

"Then, Sir, the amount of wastage is simply appalling. Those who have gone to forests and have experience of the working of forests can understand the amount of wastage in the working of the forests by the Government. The Government say that the people in the country have destroyed forests and so in order to have fresh trees we are having this Forest department. As a matter of fact the destruction of all green trees is done by Government department. I know a bit about forests and the extent of destruction that has been done by the Government is simply appalling. Even coolies were saying 'Are these people getting mad' when they saw the Government spending the huge sum of money over this Rs. 17 lakhs for the construction of a tramway which did not carry even 100 blocks of large timber. I am only quoting what the people of Nilambur were often saying, viz., that the destruction of valuable trees is simply appalling. Now what is the result after working this forest area? We get this huge sum of 8 or 10 lakhs of rupees after spending 50 lakhs more. But at the same time private gentlemen who own far less acreage of forests are making larger profits than what the Government are getting. We find that they are trying to increase the expenditure on forests. On the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee they reduced the number of Conservators but immediately after two or three years they restored these posts in another form. I am afraid they are going to further increase the number of Conservators and when one Conservator's post is increased it means a corresponding increase in the staff. If we ask for reduction of stamp duty then the Government say 'the budget has been prepared and expenditure has been increased.' When we point out that there are reasonable means of reducing their expenditure they do not do it. On the other hand they increase their establishment in order to provide jobs for some unemployed persons with high salaries, from the public coffer.

"Sir, the injury or the harm that the Forest Officers do to the poor villagers is very very great. For every petty offence they are prosecuted and Magistrates are specially instructed by their superiors to punish them severely. The subordinates owing to fear of their superiors do not deal with these small offences leniently but severely deal with them; severely and very often unjustly."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"Mr. President, I wish to discuss the forest policy in relation to the needs of the ryots and urge the need for a thorough enquiry into the forest grievances of the ryots and for a revision of the Forest policy of the Government. The policy of Forest administration was laid down by the Government of India in their circular issued as far back as 1894. The Royal Commission on Agriculture have expressed their hearty approval of this policy, but the agricultural interests and the needs of the ryots in the vicinity of forests have not been given the consideration which is due to them, in accordance with the principle laid down in the Government of India circular. The grievances of the villagers living in the vicinity of forests are

[Mr. A. B. Shetty]

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to a great extent due to the proximity of forests to the holdings of the ryots. The chief grievances are the damage that is done to crops and the havoc that is done to cattle by wild beasts and the malaria which is due to the existence of forests in the vicinity of human habitations on village sites and also the difficulty of villagers in the matter of grazing facilities for their cattle. A number of concessions has no doubt been given to the people in the district of South Kanara in the matter of removing green leaves and dry leaves from forests and also fuel. But the exact nature of the concessions that have been granted are known to very few people. Many people do not know, for instance, which are the classified species of trees from which they are forbidden to remove green leaves. There are 34 such classified species of trees in the reserved forests of South Kanara. As a matter of fact people not knowing the concessions given to them are not allowed to remove leaves and fuel unless they bribe the forest subordinates who otherwise harass them in various ways. In the coastal reserve in Coondapoor taluk these concessions are said to have been abused by the people and the Government are threatening that they will withdraw the concessions. It is really a great hardship to ryots to reserve lands near the coast where there are thickly populated villages and put difficulties in the way of their obtaining pasture, fuel and manure leaves. In the matter of damage to crops there are no statistics to show what amount of damages is being done by wild beasts. I asked this morning a question regarding the extent of wet lands that have been thrown out of cultivation in South Kanara on account of the damage done to crops by wild beasts in the vicinity of villages, but the Government replied that they had not got the information. The Government will do well to get this information and find out how much revenue they are losing on account of cultivated lands that have fallen into disuse and what loss is being caused to the people who hold lands adjoining the forests.

5 p.m. "Again as regards destruction of cattle by wild beasts I find that the number of cattle killed has been increasing of late. From the year 1926 to 1923 it has gone up from 3,590 to 4,467, while the amount of awards given has decreased from Rs. 3,004 in 1922 to Rs. 360 in 1928. In 1927 rewards were given for killing only nine tigers and in 1928 for seven tigers. In 1923 Government of India have recommended to Local Governments that gun licences should be freely given for the protection of crops. This recommendation is not being given effect to as it should be. In South Kanara the number of applications made for fresh grant of crop protection licences was 980 in 1926, 757 in 1927 and 824 in 1928 while the licences freshly granted were 489, 204 and 331 respectively in the years 1926, 1927 and 1928. No good reasons are given for refusal of such licences. It is no easy job for poor and ignorant ryots to apply for and get gun licences and then have them renewed year after year. In the matter of hunting in the reserves which is allowed as a matter of concession, certain restrictions have been put."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

III

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE.

G.O. No. 164^a, Development, dated 24th January 1930, recording the Audit Report of the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, for 1928-29.

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

19th March 1930]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1594 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th March 1930, page 122 supra.]

Names of persons in Malabar and South Kanara whose opinions were called for in regard to the Partition Bills of Messrs. Madhavan Nayar and K. R. Karant after their introduction in the Council :—

Malabar district.

1. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidu Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C., District Board President, Malabar.
2. M.R.Ry. R. Mukunda Maller Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Tellicherry.
3. " C. V. Narayana Menon Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Calicut.
4. " K. K. Subba Rao Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Cannanore.
5. A. F. Campbell, Esq., Chairman, Municipal Council, Cochin.
6. M.R.Ry. S. K. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Palghat.
7. Raja Sir Vasudeva Raja, Kt., C.I.E., Raja of Kollengode.
8. M.R.Ry. G. Sankaran Nayar Avargal, B.A., B.L., Secretary, Malabar Tenants Association.
9. " K. Krishnan Avargal, M.L.C., High Court Vakil, Tellicherry.
10. " K. P. Raman Menon Avargal, M.L.C., High Court Vakil, Calicut.
11. K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C., Malabar.
12. M.R.Ry. E. Sankaran Unni Avargal, M.L.C., High Court Vakil, Calicut.
13. " A. Achutan Avargal, M.L.C., High Court Vakil, Cannanore.
14. " Rao Bahadur T. V. Narayana Nayar Avargal, Retired District Judge, Tellicherry.
15. " Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad Avargal, M.L.C.
16. " Kumaran Raman alias Kavalappara Muppil Nayar Avargal, M.L.C.
17. " Chirakkal Kovilagath Rama Varma Valiya Raja Avargal.
18. " K. C. Manavikrama Raja Avargal.
19. " Rao Bahadur R. Sekhara Menon Avargal.
20. " Rao Bahadur K. Chantan Avargal, Retired Deputy Collector.
21. " Rao Sahib K. Srinivasa Rao Avargal, Retired Deputy Collector.
22. " K. Gopala Nayar Avargal, Sub-Judge, retired.
23. P. Ammoo Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Collector, retired.

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Malabar district—cont.

24. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P. Narayana Menon Avargal, Diwan of Cochin, retired.
25. „ S. Ananta Pattar Avargal, Sub-Judge, retired.
26. „ C. Krishnan Avargal, Vakil and Proprietor, *Mithavadi*, Calicut.
27. „ Moorkoth Kumaran Avargal, Editor, Tellicherry.
28. „ M. M. Kunhi Rama Menon Avargal, Pattambi.
29. Manangandhil Moidunni Sahib Bahadur, Pattambi.
30. M.R.Ry. The Third Raja Avargal, Calicut, South Malabar.
31. „ Rao Bahadur M. C. Krishna Varma Raja Avargal, Pattambi.
32. „ K. T. Kunhi Kammaran Nambiyar Avargal, North Malabar.
33. „ T. A. Kaliyanakrishna Ayyar Avargal, Vandithavalam.
34. „ K. Prabhakara Thampan Avargal, Kuthiravattam.
35. E. M. Gawne, Esq., I.C.S., Collector, Malabar.
36. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. V. Govinda Menon Avargal, District Judge, North Malabar.
37. M. McGilligan, Esq., I.C.S., District Judge, South Malabar.
38. M.R.Ry. P. Sankunni Menon Avargal, Sub-Judge, Tellicherry.
39. „ P. G. Rama Ayyar Avargal, Principal Subordinate Judge Calicut.
40. „ K. Raru Nair Avargal, Additional Subordinate Judge Calicut.
41. „ M. C. Krishna Nambiyar Avargal, Sub-Judge, Ottapalam.
42. „ U. Ramappa Avargal, Sub-Judge, Palghat.
43. „ T. A. Seshayya Avargal, Government Pleader, South Malabar.
44. „ G. Damodara Rao Avargal, Government Pleader, North Malabar.
45. „ K. Karunakaran Nayar Avargal, Honorary Secretary, Bar Association, Calicut.
46. Secretary, Bar Association, Palghat.
47. Do. Ottapalam.
48. Do. Tellicherry.

South Kanara district.

1. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur B. Mahabala Hegde Avargal, President, District Board and Government Pleader, South Kanara.
2. „ Rao Sahib N. Venkata Rao Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Mangalore.
3. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C., South Kanara.
4. M.R.Ry. A. B. Shetty Avargal, M.L.C.
5. G. W. Wells, Esq., I.C.S., District Collector, South Kanara.
6. W. O. Newsam, Esq., District Judge, South Kanara.
7. M.R.Ry. T. Sama Rao Avargal, Principal Sub-Judge, Mangalore.
8. „ V. Kunhi Raman Nayar Avargal, Additional Sub-Judge, Mangalore.
9. „ K. Sadashiva Adiga Avargal, B.A., B.L., Secretary, Bar Association, Mangalore.

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Persons in favour of Legislation for compulsory partition—Marumakkattayam Bill by Mr. Madhavan Nayar:—

Malabar.

1. M.R.Ry. T. A. Sessa Ayyar Avargal, Government Pleader, South Malabar.
2. „ M. M. Kunhirama Menon Avargal, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Pattambi.
3. „ G. Damodara Rao Avargal, Government Pleader, North Malabar.
4. „ U. Ramappa Avargal, Sub-Judge, Palghat.
5. „ Rao Bahadur P. Narayana Menon Avargal, Retired Diwan of Cochin.
6. „ Rao Bahadur M. C. Krishna Varma Raja Avargal.
7. „ P. Sankunni Menon Avargal, Sub-Judge, Tellicherry.
8. „ K. Karunakara Nayar Avargal, B.A., B.L., Secretary, The Bar Association, Calicut.
9. „ K. P. Raman Menon Avargal, M.L.C., Calicut.
10. „ C. Krishnan Avargal, Advocate, Calicut.
11. „ T. A. Kaliyana Krishna Ayyar Avargal, Advocate, Vandithavalam.
12. „ Rao Bahadur A. V. Govinda Menon Avargal, District Judge, North Malabar.
13. „ C. V. Narayana Menon Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Calicut.
14. „ K. Prabhakaran Thampan Avargal.
15. „ Achutan Avargal, M.L.C., Cannanore.
16. „ G. Sankaran Nayar, B.A., B.L., Secretary, Malabar Tenants Association.
17. „ P. G. Rama Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., Principal Sub-Judge, Calicut.

South Kanara.

1. M.R.Ry. V. Kunhiraman Nayar Avargal, Sub-Judge, Mangalore.
2. „ T. Sama Rao Avargal, Principal Sub-Judge, Mangalore.
3. „ K. Sadashiva Adiga Avargal, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Secretary, The Bar Association, Mangalore.

(NOTE.—Replies were received from only 26 persons.)

Persons in favour of legislation for compulsory partition. The Marumakkattayam and Aliyasanthana branch Partition Bill by Mr. K. R. Karant.

Malabar.

- * 1. M.R.Ry. T. A. Seshu Ayyar, Government Pleader, South Malabar.
- * 2. „ U. Ramappa Avargal, B.A., B.L., Subordinate Judge, Palghat.
- * 3. „ P. Sankunni Menon Avargal, B.A., B.L., Subordinate Judge, Tellicherry.
4. „ R. Mukunda Maller Avargal, B.A., B.L., Chairman, Municipal Council, Tellicherry.

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Malabar—cont.

- * 5. M.R.Ry. A. V. Govinda Menon Avargal, B.A., B.L., District Judge, North Malabar.
6. " C. Krishnan Avargal, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Calicut.
- * 7. " P. G. Rama Ayyar Avargal, B.A., Principal Subordinate Judge, Calicut.
- * 8. " Rao Bahadur P. Narayana Menon Avargal.
9. " K. Sadashiva Adiga Avargal, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Secretary, Bar Association, Mangalore.

(NOTE.—Replies were received only from 13 persons.)

* They state also that if the Marumakkattayam Bill of Mr. Madhavan Nayar is passed into law, this Bill will be superfluous.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1595 asked by Mr. F. E. James at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th March 1930, page 122 supra.]

Bark purchases from private planters—1898-99 to 1928-29.

Year.			Quantity.	Cost.		
				LB.	RS.	A. P.
1898-99	...	...	347,451	71,576	0	0
1899-1900	...	...	207,258	67,069	9	8
1900-01	...	...	167,200	53,863	12	2
1901-02	...	...	101,568	38,420	9	2
1902-03	...	...	277,254	84,852	7	10
1903-04	...	...	396,885	1,18,922	15	5
1904-05	...	...	373,248	92,864	1	1
1905-06	...	...	302,784	73,335	12	1
1906-07	...	...	416,019	83,348	15	11
1907-08	...	...	355,967	97,408	8	0
1908-09	...	...	495,842	1,23,210	15	0
1909-10	...	...	549,830	1,25,240	13	3
1910-11	...	...	460,300	62,170	8	0
1911-12	...	...	366,802	56,633	0	3
1912-13	...	...	409,687	91,441	12	7
1913-14	...	...	525,760	1,16,035	0	6
1914-15	...	...	431,956	1,34,349	4	11
1915-16	...	...	318,958	1,09,563	5	6
1916-17	...	...	522,653	2,14,607	4	6
1917-18	...	...	393,142	1,83,728	5	3
1918-19	...	...	344,459	1,57,487	6	2
1919-20	...	...	769,849	3,39,470	13	7
1920-21	...	...	308,369	1,37,632	10	9
1921-22	...	...	667,674	2,74,460	15	1
1922-23	...	...	396,356	1,88,020	4	7
1923-24	...	...	367,889	1,42,477	13	10
1924-25	...	...	108,227	60,163	1	8
1925-26	...	...	103,823	69,006	0	4
1926-27	...	...	367,655	1,49,617	8	0
1927-28	...	...	354,772	1,31,472	2	0
1928-29	...	...	268,421	1,63,633	13	0

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide Item III—Paper laid on the table, page 176 supra.]

G.O. No. 164, Development, dated 24th January 1930.

READ—the following papers:—

I

Letter from the Assistant Director of Commercial Audit, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated Madras, the 14th October 1929, No. 21/1027.

I have the honour to submit herewith the audit report and accounts of the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, for the year ending 31st March 1929.

2. A copy of this report and accounts has been forwarded to the Director of Industries with the request that he should submit his remarks thereon to you direct.

3. Copies of this report and accounts have also been forwarded to the Finance Department, Accountant-General, Madras, Director of Commercial Audit, New Delhi, and the Superintendent, Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, for information.

ENCLOSURE

Audit report on the accounts of the Kerala Soap Institute for the year ending 31st March 1929.

The accounts of the Institute duly audited are herewith submitted to Government—

- (i) Balance sheet showing the position as at 31st March 1929.
- (ii) Manufacturing account for the year ending 31st March 1929.
- (iii) Trading account for the year ending 31st March 1929.
- (iv) Profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March 1929.
- (v) Working capital allocation and statement of depreciation reserve as at 31st March 1929.
- (vi) Schedule 'A'—General overheads allocated to soaps.
- (vii) Schedule 'B'—Comparative statement of output and cost of turnover and rates realized and opening and closing stocks for three years ending 31st March 1929.
- (viii) Schedule 'C'—Statement showing total cost and charges per cwt. of soaps manufactured and rates realized in 1928-29.

2. The working of the Institute for the year has resulted in a net profit of Rs. 196-15-3 to Government as against a loss of Rs. 7,886-14-4 in the previous year. The actual trading profit on the commercial activities of the Institute was Rs. 1,199-15-3, which was reduced by charges under 'Education' to Rs. 196-15-3. The trading profit was helped by an extraneous receipt of Rs. 2,761-1-11 due to an excess of soda ash—vide paragraph 7 (vi). A review of the manufacturing and trading accounts shows that the favourable position is largely due to the increased production of soaps during the year. In all, 405 tons, 15 cwt. and 82 lb. of soap were manufactured as against a total of 219 tons, 14 cwt. and 98 lb. in the previous year.

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3. The following figures show the variation over the previous year in the case of the chief class of soap manufactured:—

	Vegetol.			Washwell.			Toilet.		
	T.	C.	LB.	T.	C.	LB.	T.	C.	LB.
Production for the year 1928-29 ..	22	0	14	157	17	99	27	0	47
Production for the previous year ..	22	0	2	317	16	55	17	16	1
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Factory cost per cwt., 1928-29 ..	28	7	0	22	9	0	56	1	0
Factory cost per cwt., 1927-28 ..	26	2	4	25	0	8	55	2	7

Production is more or less the same in the case of Vegetol, but it doubled in the case of Washwell soap. Toilet soaps also show a substantial increase in the quantity produced. The production costs in the case of Vegetol have gone up due to the higher prices of the raw materials employed in manufacture. The reduction under Washwell is due to larger production. The increase in the cost of production of Toilet soaps in spite of increased production was also explained as being due to the increase in the price of the raw material.

4. The sales have gone up during the year, the supplies made to the Army department being largely responsible for the increase. It will be noticed that production has kept pace with the demand.

	1928-29.			1927-28.			1926-27.		
	T.	C.	LB.	T.	C.	LB.	T.	C.	LB.
Total quantity of soaps produced.	405	15	82	219	14	98	358	13	96
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Cost of production ..	1,98,828	8	0	1,16,330	10	6	1,70,183	3	5
	T.	C.	LB.	T.	C.	LB.	T.	C.	LB.
Total sold	416	4	93	225	1	25	354	9	8
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Value realized ..	2,89,873	10	2	1,82,331	14	3	2,44,337	14	4
	T.	C.	LB.	T.	C.	LB.	T.	C.	LB.
Total glycerine produced.	0	18	70	1	17	48	2	16	94
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Value	185	2	9	1,493	13	3	1,667	3	2
	T.	C.	LB.	T.	C.	LB.	T.	C.	LB.
Total glycerine sold.	0	5	66	1	18	64	2	16	94
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Value	224	7	0	1,551	1	0	2,320	9	0

The manufacture of glycerine decreased during the year as the plant was out of order and under repair.

5. The increase in the production and sale of soaps was chiefly due to the supply of 202 tons 6 cwt. and 15 lb. of Washwell soap to the Army department during the year. Though the transaction as a whole did result in a loss, yet it did afford a certain amount of relief to the factory overheads as the trading of the year shows.

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6. As a result of the increased production of soaps during the year, there has been a reduction in the all-in-costs of the various soaps manufactured. Schedule 'C' shows that, though Vegetol and Washwell were sold at a loss of Rs. 2-3-0 and Rs. 2-2-0 per cwt., Toilet soaps continued to show better results.

7. The balance sheet may now be reviewed, the assets being taken up first.

(i) *Plant and machinery.*—The position as regards the Domague oil mill remains the same. Early orders from Government are requested as to this plant as it is understood that the experiments have been completed. Until a decision is come to, there is no charge in the accounts for interest and depreciation.

(ii) *Furniture.*—Purchases to the value of Rs. 394-8-0 were made during the year for the use of the students against sanction conveyed in G.O. No. 140, Development, dated 29th January 1927. As the grant had lapsed at the close of the year, funds were provided by reappropriation and the Accountant-General has recouped the amount to the concern.

(iii) *Laboratory apparatus.*—Apparatus to the value of Rs. 2,648-7-4 ordered in Europe in 1927-28 against sanction conveyed in G.O. No. 140, Development, dated 29th January 1927, was received only during the year under review. As the budget provision in respect of these purchases had lapsed, funds were provided by reappropriation—vide G.O. R. No. 435, Finance, dated 26th March 1929—and the Accountant-General has recouped the amount to the concern as also Rs. 268 due to be recouped in respect of purchases made last year. The Accountant-General has, however, adjusted Rs. 2,921-10-4 as against Rs. 2,916-7-4 actually due to the concern and the sum of Rs. 5-3-0 will therefore have to be withdrawn by the Accountant-General from the 'Personal Ledger' account of the concern by credit to 'Recoveries of investments in Government commercial undertakings'.

(iv) *Library books.*—The original value has been carried forward.

(v) *Stores and raw materials.*—Stock was taken by the Deputy Director of Industries and the following excesses and deficiencies were noticed:—

	Excesses.			Deficiencies.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Raw materials	1,552	13	0	956	8	2
Perfumes	3,366	6	4	3,342	5	9
Packing materials	106	6	7	110	0	10
Firewood	..	..	..	253	11	6
Total	5,025	9	11	4,662	10	8

Net excess—Rs. 362-15-8.

Credit for the excess in stock-taking has been taken to the Profit and Loss account. In the case of raw materials, the gains and deficiencies are chiefly due to store-keeping, e.g., there was a gain of Rs. 375-13-0 under 'Coconut oil, fine' against a shortage of Rs. 341-2-11 under 'Coconut oil, inferior'.

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There is, however, one item under deficiencies that calls for notice and that is a shortage of 7 cwt. 25 lb. of rosin, grade W.W., value Rs. 140-14-7. In the case of perfumes, the excesses occur under 'Mixtus' offset by shortages under liquid perfumes.

Stock of fuel was not taken at the end of the year. The quantity in hand amounted to 56 tons 12 cwt., and the Deputy Director of Industries states that the quantities were seen but not checked. The actual shortage on stock-taking after allowing 10 per cent for dryage in terms of the contractor's agreement and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for wastage was 26 tons 9 cwt. 50 lb., value Rs. 253-11-6. The Director of Industries increased the allowance for dryage by 5 per cent which absorbs 23 tons 16 cwt. $19\frac{1}{2}$ lb., value Rs. 227, leaving the net shortage due to storekeeping to 2 tons 13 cwt. $30\frac{1}{2}$ lb., value Rupees 26-11-6. The action of the Director of Industries in giving an allowance of 50 per cent over the normal allowance for dryage in the Jail department—vide letter No. H.A. 7/296, dated 9th October 1926, page 11, and Development Department G.O. No. 1632, dated 15th November 1926—is brought to the notice of Government.

(vi) *Soda ash*.—The stock in hand at the beginning of the year of 37 tons 10 cwt. and 53½ lb. was disposed of during the year. The excess found after the book balances were cleared amounted to 27 tons 12 cwt. 22 lb., of which 22 tons 6 cwt. 40 lb. were disposed of, leaving a balance of 5 tons 5 cwt. 94 lb. on stock verification which has been brought on to the books. The reason for the excess has been explained as being due to the fact that the chemical is one which absorbs a considerable quantity of moisture. The value of the excess stock, amounting to Rs. 2,761-1-11, has been adjusted to the credit of profit and loss account and this windfall has helped in bettering the position of the concern for the year.

(vii) Stock of soaps was also taken by the Deputy Director of Industries and the chief differences are detailed below :—

Class of soap.	Book balance as at 31st March 1929.	Figure as per stock verifica- tion report.	Excess deficiency.
	T. C. LB.	T. C. LB.	T. C. LB. Rs. A. P.
Fish-oil potash soap	1 0 59½	.. ..	— 1 0 59½ ..
Do. soft soap	7 9 38½	8 16 19	+ 1 6 94½ ..
Neutral green oil bar	0 9 93	0 4 8	— 0 5 85 138 3 0
Total ..	8 19 77	9 0 27	0 0 62 138 3 0

As regards the deficiency under fish-oil potash soap, there appears to be some confusion as a large excess to the extent of 1 ton 6 cwt. 94½ lb. appears on stock-taking under fish-oil soft soap and the deficiency under one has been taken as a set-off against the other. The deficiency is attributed to dryage and, as the reduced balances only have been included for purposes of closing stock, the deficit stands adjusted and the final write-off by the Director alone is required.

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(viii) *Sundry debtors*.—(a) Rupees 62,611-13-7 represents debts which are good and recoverable. The following is an analysis of the above outstanding:—

	RS.	A.	P.
From agents (covered by security except to the extent of Rs. 567-9-0 which has since been regularized)	44,076	7	6
From stockists	4,683	1	10
Other sundry debtors	13,852	4	3
	62,611	13	7

(b) Rupees 8,235-1-5 represents the amounts due from the parties detailed in paragraph 7 (ix) (b) of my audit report on the accounts of the institute for the year ending 31st March 1928. These debts are covered by the bad debts reserve of Rs. 9,012-7-11 created in respect of them. Execution decrees have been obtained against the debtors in question and steps are being taken to execute them. In these circumstances, the adjustment of the debts and the reserve is being deferred.

(ix) *Interest on depreciation reserve.*—Interest at 1 per cent below the rate of interest payable by Government commercial undertakings, or at 4·3 per cent, has been charged on the amount standing to the credit of the depreciation reserve deposited with Government and a sum of Rs. 618-11-0 has been taken credit for in the accounts.

(x) *Interest on temporary accommodation.*—The temporary accommodation was repaid to Government on the 26th July 1928. Interest due to Government in respect of the same has been calculated at the bank rate in force during the period and a sum of Rs. 284-4-0 has been provided for in the accounts.

8. Under liabilities the following call for notice:—

(i) Additions to Madras Government capital represent the value of furniture and laboratory apparatus, etc., adjusted by the Accountant-General—vide paragraph 7 (ii) and (iii) ante.

(ii) *Accountant-General, Madras*.—The Accountant-General, Madras, has in my letter No. 61/799, dated 12th September 1929, been advised to withdraw the following sums from the personal ledger account on account of expenses due to Government for 1928-29 :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Interest	18,804	11	0
Direction charges	1,838	1	0
Audit fee	1,568	0	0
Leave and pension contribution	2,550	0	0
	24,760	12	0

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9. The cash position was as under :—

	RS.	A.	P.
<i>Liquid assets—</i>			
Personal ledger balance, including petty cash and cash unremitted	47,489	10	3
Book debts considered good	62,611	13	7
Advances to coolies	22	11	0
Miscellaneous items due	38	3	3
	<u>1,10,162</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>
<i>Current liabilities—</i>			
Reserve for expenses due to Government.	24,760	12	0
Sundry creditors	13,663	11	5
Less value of Domague oil mill	<u>1,170</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>12,493</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>5</u>
	<u>37,254</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>
Excess of liquid assets over current liabilities	<u>72,907</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>8</u>

The position admits of the charges due to Government being adjusted against the personal ledger account by the Accountant-General. The profit for the year of Rs. 196-15-3 may also be withdrawn by the Accountant-General from the personal ledger account and credited to profits on Government commercial undertakings.

10. The cash position indicated above will not admit of any further portion of the depreciation reserve included in the cash balance of the concern being deposited with Government, as it is cheaper for the concern to utilize its depreciation reserve rather than to go in for a temporary accommodation.

11. Subject to the foregoing remarks, I certify that I have obtained all the information and explanations I have required and that the balance sheet I have signed as relative hereto in my opinion exhibits a true and correct view of the state of affairs of the Kerala Soap Institute's accounts according to the best of my information and the explanations given to me and as shown by the books of the institute.

19th March 1930]

SUB-ENCLOSURES.

KERALA SOAP INSTITUTE, CALCUT.

(i)

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.		PROPERTY AND ASSETS.	
	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
Capital—Government of Madras—		Fixed Capital expenditure—	
As per balance sheet as at 31st March 1928	3,12,295 15 0	Government Land for the Institute—	
Add working capital	50,000 0 0	As per last balance sheet	25,877 4 6
Add adjustment by Accountant-General	4,134 9 10	Buildings—	
Reserve for bad and doubtful debts .. ..	.. ..	As per balance sheet as at 31st March 1928	99,034 11 7
Security deposits invested per contra—		Less depreciation per balance sheet as at 31st March 1928	14,355 11 7
Storekeeper	1,000 0 0	Depreciation for the year	3,706 0 0
Firewood contractor	300 0 0	Plant and machinery—	
Accountant-General, Madras—Reserve—		As per balance sheet as at 31st March 1928	18,031 11 7
Interest for year ending 31st March 1929	19,139 2 0	Less depreciation per balance sheet as at 31st March 1928	39,802 13 10
Interest on temporary accommodation	284 4 0	Depreciation for the year	14,799 13 10
Less interest on depreciation reserve deposited with Government for year ending 31st March 1929	<u>19,423 6 0</u>	Furniture and fittings—	
Share of Director's salary, etc., for year ending 31st March 1929	618 11 0	As per balances as at 31st March 1928	3,945 0 0
		Add additions during the year	394 8 0
		Less depreciation per balance sheet as at 31st March 1928	1,194 7 0
			<u>4,339 8 0</u>
			<u>18,671 13 10</u>
			<u>21,131 0 0</u>
			<u>80,973 0 0</u>

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 1929—*cont.*

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leave and pension contribution for the year ending 31st March 1929 ..	2,550	0	0				1,577	0	0
Audit fee for the year ending 31st March 1929 ..	1,568	0	0						2,762 8 0
Liabilities—									
For goods supplied ..	6,912	10	9	24,760	12	0			1,30,743 12 6
For expenses ..	6,334	4	2						3,550 2 11
For customers' credit balances ..	416	12	6	13,663	11	5			260 3 0
									651 10 0
Roads—Less depreciation (written off completely) ..									
Laboratory apparatus and chemicals ..									
Library books ..									
Loose tools at valuation ..									
Stores and raw materials—									
Perfumes, essential oils and colours, less reserve for unused perfumes ..							6,482	5	8
Other raw materials ..							44,683	5	4
Packing materials, firewood and stationery ..							6,594	0	10
									57,759 11 10
Soap basis ..							78,468	4	0
Stock in trade ..							9,339	6	1
									87,807 10 1
Book debts—									
Considered good ..							62,611	13	7
Considered doubtful ..							8,235	1	5
									70,846 15 0

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Profit and loss account—									
Profit for the year ..	..	..	..	196	15	3			
Loss, first quarter ..	7,891	3	6						
“ second quarter ..	1,685	0	9						
	9,576	4	3						

Deposits and advances—
Fixed deposit receipts held as security deposits of employees, etc., as per contra—
With the District Co-operative Bank, Limited .. 1,300 0 0

19th March 1930]

Profit, third quarter ..	RS.	A.	P.						
“ fourth quarter ..	2,516	9	3						
	7,266	10	3						
Net profit for 1928-29 ..	9,773	3	6						
	196	15	3						
	21	8	0						
	22	11	0						
	16	11	3						
	355	11	6						
	1,716	9	9						
	14,387	9	4						
	2,900	0	6						
	32,443	9	5						
	12,118	2	5						
	178	6	8						
	47,640	3	0						
	4,15,364	7	5						

Grand Total .. 4,15,364 7 5

Examined and found correct subject to my report of even date.

MADRAS,
14th October 1929. }A. K. MENON,
Superintendent.C. F. GEORGE,
Assistant Director of Commercial Audit.

[19th March 1930]

(ii)

Manufacturing account for the year ending 31st March 1929.

(1)	Vegetol soap. (2)	Washwell soap. (3)	Toilet soap. (4)	Shaving soap. (5)	Miscellaneous soap. (6)	Fish oil rosin soap. (7)	Fish oil soft soap. (8)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
To stock in process of manufacture	104 6 10	81,147 5 4	1,668 10 11	0 12 0	426 1 11	..	839 6 4
To raw materials, scraps of other soaps and firewood used	12,908 13 11	1,13,081 9 11	16,870 13 11	102 4 4	5,252 10 9	2,248 5 1	300 5 0
Factory overheads	1,539 4 0	17,466 7 7	2,165 1 1	0 16 11	969 7 9	223 13 0	112 15 8
Wages	237 3 8	3,592 6 7	231 4 6	1 13 0	187 3 8	37 12 2	10 9 0
Total ..	14,789 12 5	2,15,287 13 5	20,935 14 5	105 13 3	6,785 8 1	2,509 14 3	1,263 4 0
By scraps used for other soaps	2,110 8 4	..	165 8 8	..	521 12 9	..	..
Finished scraps sent to stores	12,620 5 3	1,43,231 1 4	18,501 13 6	105 13 3	4,731 5 8	2,509 14 3	1,263 4 0
Stock in process	168 14 10	72,056 12 1	2,268 8 3	..	1,532 5 8	..	..
Loss in manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	14,789 12 5	2,15,287 13 5	20,935 14 5	105 13 3	6,785 8 1	2,509 14 3	1,263 4 0

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Manufacturing account for the year ending 31st March 1929—cont.

(1)	Experimental curd soap. (9)	Pollakkai oil bar soap. (10)	Vegetable oil soft soap. (11)	Textile soap. (12)	Monopole soap. (13)	Demonstration soap. (14)	Glycerine. (15)	Total. (16)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
To stock in process of manufacture	273 3 6	..	..	..	..	..	335 3 11	84,795 2 9
To raw materials, scraps of other soaps and firewood used	..	239 14 5	63 1 8	4,944 13 4	292 3 5	3,636 12 2	202 0 9	1,60,143 12 8
Factory overheads	..	33 13 10	11 4 0	626 6 1	86 5 4	..	595 12 0	23,781 10 3
Wages	..	6 4 0	..	59 14 2	17 4 6	..	52 6 0	4,384 1 3
Total ..	273 3 6	280 0 3	74 5 8	5,631 1 7	345 13 3	3,636 12 2	1,185 6 8	2,73,104 10 11
By scraps used for other soaps	273 3 6	22 2 0	..	378 12 0	..	3,571 12 10	185 2 9	7,043 12 1
Finished scraps sent to stores	..	..	74 5 8	3,783 5 2	345 13 3	..	659 13 2	1,87,252 4 1
Stock in process	..	257 14 3	..	1,469 0 5	..	64 15 4	340 6 9	78,468 4 0
Loss in manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	273 3 6	280 0 3	74 5 8	5,631 1 7	345 13 3	3,636 12 2	1,185 6 8	2,73,104 10 11

[19th March 1930]

(iii)
Trading account for the year ending 31st March 1929.

(1)	Vegetol soap. (2)	Washwell soap. (3)	Toilet soap. (4)	Shaving soap. (5)	Miscellaneous soap. (6)	Fish oil rosin soap. (7)
To Stock on hand ..	RS. A. P. 1,558 14 9	RS. A. P. 6,920 8 11	RS. A. P. 1,239 15 5	RS. A. P. 36 1 0	RS. A. P. 1,341 10 8	RS. A. P. 59 0 0
Cost of soaps received from factory ..	12,520 5 3	1,432,231 1 4	18,501 13 6	105 13 3	4,731 5 8	2,509 14 0
Packing and despatching charges ..	724 7 5	17,471 11 2	15,683 2 5	102 6 8	415 9 5	204 11 9
Perfumes and essential oils ..	2,316 3 5	21,222 12 10	11,761 6 8	..	754 9 4	592 15 7
General overheads including selling expenses ..	..	..	10,564 4 0	41 2 7	..	1,160 15 1
Gross profit ..	..	..	15,148 14 6	38 6 1	..	..
Total ..	17,119 14 10	1,88,846 2 3	72,949 8 6	323 13 7	7,243 3 1	5,059 1 8
By Sales less returns ..	15,362 8 1	1,84,768 9 1	69,983 15 1	279 15 2	4,923 11 5	3,782 14 4
Soaps reboiled or transferred to other soaps ..	962 13 4	86 5 10	29 12 3	..	120 15 2	..
Free samples ..	64 6 2	186 0 7	935 0 2	29 1 0	26 5 7	24 6 4
Stock on hand ..	664 13 0	2,887 3 0	2,000 13 0	14 13 5	817 4 0	1,251 13 0
Loss ..	65 6 3	917 15 9	..	..	1,354 14 11	..
Total ..	17,119 14 10	1,88,846 2 3	72,949 8 6	323 13 7	7,243 3 1	5,059 1 8

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Trading account for the year ending 31st March 1929—cont.

(1)	Fish oil soft soap. (8)	Vegetable oil soap. (9)	Textile soap. (10)	Monopole soap. (11)	Cheap bar soap. (12)	Glycerine soap. (13)	Total. (14)
To Stock on hand ..	RS. A. P. 1,722 11 5	RS. A. P. 74 5 8	RS. A. P. 2,203 14 10	RS. A. P. 126 11 0	RS. A. P. 670 0 4	RS. A. P. 185 2 9	RS. A. P. 16,461 1 4
Cost of soaps received from factory ..	1,253 4 0	..	3,783 5 2	345 13 3	..	11 9 0	1,87,252 4 1
Packing and despatching charges ..	206 13 9	..	343 15 9	4 3 3	79 8 2	..	35,248 2 9
Perfumes and essential oils ..	..	..	916 7 9	28 13 3	108 4 10	22 5 11	11,761 6 8
General overheads including selling expenses ..	530 4 10	..	..	13 0 3	..	5 5 4	37,098 4 4
Gross profit ..	1,340 9 3	..	..	..	..	..	17,707 2 6
Total ..	5,063 11 3	74 5 8	7,247 11 6	518 9 0	857 13 4	224 7 0	3,05,528 5 8
By Sales less returns ..	3,643 12 0	..	6,271 8 0	198 6 0	658 7 0	224 7 0	2,90,098 1 2
Soaps reboiled or transferred to other soaps ..	356 6 3	..	635 5 8	..	..	..	2,191 10 6
Free samples ..	4 11 0	..	1 12 0	3 0 0	11 5 0	..	1,285 15 10
Stock on hand ..	1,058 14 0	74 5 8	97 11 0	317 3 0	154 9 0	..	9,339 6 1
Loss ..	..	..	241 6 10	..	33 8 4	..	2,613 4 1
Total ..	5,063 11 3	74 5 8	7,247 11 6	518 9 0	857 13 4	224 7 0	3,05,528 5 8

(iv)

Profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March 1929.

PART I.

	RS. A. P.	By Profit from trading account	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
To Interest on capital	19,139 2 0	.. ..	17,707 2 6	RS. A. P.
" Interest on temporary accommodation	284 4 0	.. ..	.. ..	
" Legal expenses	133 9 6	.. ..	.. ..	
" Net profit—Commercial side carried down	1,199 15 3	.. ..	.. ..	
		Less loss from manufacturing	340 6 9	
		Less loss from trading	2,613 4 1	
		House rent .. ..	.. ..	14,753 7 8
		" Sundry sale, etc. .. ..	.. ..	217 4 0
		" Stock differences .. ..	.. ..	3,478 6 9
		" Penalty for short sales in Mysore .. ..	.. ..	1,439 1 2
		" Interest on depreciation reserve .. ..	.. ..	250 0 2
		" deposited with Government .. ..	.. ..	618 11 0
Total	20,756 14 9	Total	20,756 14 9	

PART II.

(Including Educational.)

	RS. A. P.	By Profit brought down	RS. A. P.
To Teaching allowance	1,920 0 0	.. ..	1,199 15 3
" Advertisement charges calling in applications from apprentices	133 0 0	" Fees from apprentices	1,350 0 0
" Pension and leave salary contribution (Of the Superintendent on his teaching allowance)	300 0 0	.. ..	.. ..
" Balance—Profit	196 15 3	Total	2,549 15 3
Total	2,549 15 3		

[19th March 1930]

(v)

Schedule showing the distribution of fixed and floating agents and the position of the depreciation reserve as at 31st March 1929.

Fixed Assets.

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Land	25,877 4 6	Madras Government capital account	3,66,430 8 10
Buildings	99,034 11 7	Less working capital	50,000 0 0
Plant and machinery	39,802 13 10	Value of Domagoe oil mill included in	3,16,430 8 10
Furniture	4,339 8 0	plant and machinery to be recouped by	1,170 0 0
Excess of floating assets over current liabilities	1,48,546 2 11	the Accountant-General.	
Total	3,17,600 8 10	Total	3,17,600 8 10

19th March 1930]

Floating Assets.

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Laboratory apparatus, etc.	3,550 2 11	Working capital	50,000 0 0
Library books	260 3 0	Reserve for bad and doubtful debts	9,012 7 11
Loose tools	651 10 0	Security deposits per contra	1,300 0 0
Stores and materials	57,759 11 10	Reserve for expenses due to Government	24,760 12 0
Soap basis	78,468 4 0	—Other liabilities.	
Stock in trade	9,339 6 1	Less amount of Domagoe oil mill	1,170 0 0
Book debts	70,846 15 0	Depreciation reserves	12,493 11 5
Deposits and advances	1,716 9 9	Profit and loss account	38,310 9 5
Depreciation reserve invested with Government	14,387 9 4	Difference representing excess of floating	194 15 3
Cash and other balances	47,640 3 0	assets over current liabilities.	1,48,546 2 11
Total	2,84,620 10 11	Total	2,84,620 10 11

[19th March 1930]

Depreciation Reserve account.

	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
To Deposit with Government	14,387	9	4	By depreciation as on 1st April 1928—			
.. Balance forward ..	23,923	0	1	Buildings ..	14,355	11	7
				Plant and machinery ..	14,799	13	10
				Furniture and fittings ..	1,194	7	0
				.. depreciation for the year ending 31st			
				March 1929—			
				Buildings ..	3,706	0	0
				Plant and machinery ..	3,872	0	0
				Furniture and fittings ..	382	9	0
				Total ..	7,960	9	0
					38,310	9	5

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(vi)

Schedule A—General Overheads Allocated to Soaps, 1928-29.

	RS.	A.	P.
1. Establishment charges	11,636	1	11
2. Advertisement charges	7,092	10	0
3. Free samples	1,285	15	10
4. Pension, leave and contribution	2,250	0	0
5. Printing and Stationery	1,024	1	0
6. Telephone rent	175	0	0
7. Sundry office expenses	845	1	2
8. Travelling allowances	782	6	0
9. Rates and taxes	731	6	0
10. Experimental works	298	6	2
11. Direction charges	1,838	1	0
12. Fire insurance	1,038	11	0
13. Audit fee	1,568	0	0
14. Postage and telegrams	754	5	0
15. Depreciation	2,745	14	0
16. Trade discount	2,263	14	0
17. Bombay godown expenses (agent) ..	400	0	0
18. Salt supervision fee	100	0	0
19. Exhibition expenses	268	7	3
Total ..	37,098	4	4

Proportionately distributed :—

	Sales.			Proportion of overheads.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1. Vegetol	15,362	8	1	2,316	3	5
2. Washwell	1,84,768	9	1	21,222	12	10
3. Toilet soap	69,983	15	1	10,564	4	0
4. Shaving soap	279	15	2	41	2	7
5. Miscellaneous soap	4,923	11	5	754	9	4
6. Fish oil rosin soap	3,782	14	4	592	15	7
7. Fish oil soap	3,643	12	0	530	4	10
8. Textile soap	6,271	8	0	916	7	9
9. Monopole soap	198	6	0	28	13	3
10. Cheap bar soap	658	7	0	108	4	10
11. Glycerine soap	224	7	0	22	5	11
Total ..	2,90,098	1	2	37,098	4	4

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(vii)
Schedule B—Comparative statement of production and sales in quantity and values for the years 1926-27 to 1928-29.

(1)	Year.	Description of soaps and products.					(7)
		Vegetol.	Washwell.	Miscellaneous.	Toilet.	Fish oil soft.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(7)
1. Production	{ 1926-27 .. 1927-28 .. 1928-29 .. }	T. C. LB. 30 1 53 22 0 2 22 0 14	T. C. LB. 284 9 51 157 17 99 317 16 55	T. C. LB. 11 3 49 8 10 13 11 16 17	T. C. LB. 9 18 34 17 16 1 27 0 47	T. C. LB. .. 0 2 34 6 12 100	.. .. ..
2. Value	{ 1926-27 .. 1927-28 .. 1928-29 .. }	RS. A. P. 15,322 4 0 11,504 0 2 12,520 5 3	RS. A. P. 1,29,744 9 11 79,080 6 5 1,43,231 1 4	RS. A. P. 4,242 11 2 3,074 4 6 4,731 5 8	RS. A. P. 11,626 1 9 19,638 10 10 30,263 4 2	RS. A. P. .. 52 4 1 1,263 4 0	.. .. ..
3. Average factory cost per cwt.	{ 1926-27 .. 1927-28 .. 1928-29 .. }	25 7 7 26 2 4 28 7 0	22 12 10 25 0 8 22 9 0	18 15 11 18 1 2 20 1 0	58 10 1 55 2 7 56 1 0	.. 22 10 11 9 8 0	.. .. ..
4. Sales quantity	{ 1926-27 .. 1927-28 .. 1928-29 .. }	T. C. LB. 29 14 79 21 11 111 22 12 87	T. C. LB. 278 4 9 322 0 54 150 12 51	T. C. LB. 7 10 69 13 2 90 8 13 67	T. C. LB. 9 13 52 26 5 70 17 9 87	T. C. LB. .. 15 11 40 11 18 41	.. .. ..
5. Value	{ 1926-27 .. 1927-28 .. 1928-29 .. }	RS. A. P. 22,291 9 0 15,362 8 1 16,114 5 10	RS. A. P. 1,78,997 6 6 1,84,768 9 1 1,08,783 13 3	RS. A. P. 4,218 8 0 4,923 11 5 3,203 2 3	RS. A. P. 28,926 0 4 69,983 15 1 44,171 15 5	RS. A. P. 5,316 10 6 3,643 12 0 2,238 5 0	.. .. ..
6. Average selling price per cwt.	{ 1926-27 .. 1927-28 .. 1928-29 .. }	37 7 9 35 9 5 35 9 0	32 2 9 36 1 6 28 11 0	28 0 3 18 7 3 18 12 0	139 2 9 126 4 6 133 1 0	17 2 9 11 14 4 15 5 0	.. .. ..
7. Value of opening stock	1st April 1928.	1,558 14 9	6,920 8 11	1,341 10 8	1,289 15 5	1,722 11 5	..
8. Value of closing stock	31st Mar. 1929.	664 13 0	2,887 3 0	817 4 0	2,000 13 0	1,058 14 0	..

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(viii)
Schedule B—Comparative statement of production and sales in quantity and values for the years 1926-27 to 1928-29—cont.

	Year.	Description of crops and products.					
		Fish oil rosin.	Experi-mental.	Shaving.	Textile.	Monopole.	Glycerine.
		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Production	{ 1926-27 .. 1927-28 .. 1928-29 .. }	T. C. LB. 10 12 12 9 0 7 11 11 111	T. C. LB. 0 6 20	T. C. LB. 0 0 71 0 1 12 0 1 35	T. C. LB. 11 13 109 7 18 87	T. C. LB. 0 14 53 0 11 44	T. C. LB. 2 16 96 1 17 48 0 18 70
2. Value	{ 1926-27 .. 1927-28 .. 1928-29 .. }	RS. A. P. 2,908 2 5 2,248 14 10 2,509 14 3	RS. A. P. 74 5 8	RS. A. P. 72 10 8 50 5 4 105 13 3	RS. A. P. 5,715 14 9 3,783 5 2	RS. A. P. 550 12 9 345 13 3	RS. A. P. 1,667 3 2 1,493 13 3 185 2 9
3. Average factory cost per cwt.	{ 1926-27 .. 1927-28 .. 1928-29 .. }	13 11 4 12 7 10 10 13 0	 12 6 3	1 0 4 0 6 6 0 12 0	24 6 10 .. 23 13 0	38 0 11 .. 30 13 0	29 5 2 39 14 7 9 12 0
4. Sales quantity	{ 1926-27 .. 1927-28 .. 1928-29 .. }	T. C. LB. 9 15 93 9 5 32 9 6 111	T. C. LB.	T. C. LB. 0 0 54 0 1 0 0 0 87	T. C. LB. 1 3 88 10 16 90 6 3 15	T. C. LB. 0 4 57 0 5 0 0 7 0	T. C. LB. 2 16 94 0 5 66 1 18 64
5. Value	{ 1926-27 .. 1927-28 .. 1928-29 .. }	RS. A. P. 3,961 13 4 3,782 14 4 3,837 13 2	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P. 212 4 4 279 15 2 250 3 4	RS. A. P. 718 5 0 6,271 8 0 3,407 3 2	RS. A. P. 213 10 0 198 6 0 299 9 0	RS. A. P. 2,320 9 0 224 7 0 1,551 1 0
6. Average selling price per cwt.	{ 1926-27 .. 1927-28 .. 1928-29 .. }	20 3 9 20 8 5 20 7 0	.. .. ..	3 14 10 2 14 0 2 8 0	30 3 2 27 10 9 28 14 0	47 6 0 42 12 8 39 11 0	40 13 5 40 3 5 37 7 0
7. Value of opening stock	1st April 1928.	590 9 0	..	36 1 0	2,203 14 10	126 11 0	..
8. Value of closing stock	31st Mar. 1929.	1,251 13 0	74 5 8	14 13 5	97 11 0	317 3 0	..

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(viii)
Schedule C—Showing all in cost for purposes of comparison with average selling price.

Soap varieties.	Cost per cwt. of soap.			Interest.	Gain or loss per cwt.		Gain.	Loss.										
	Factory cost.	Packing charges and general over heads.	Total cost.		Total 'all in' cost for purposes of comparison with selling price.	Average selling price.												
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.							
Vegetol	28	7	0	7	1	0	35	8	0	37	12	0	35	9	0	2	3	0
Washwell	22	9	0	6	0	0	28	9	0	2	4	0	30	13	0	2	2	0
Toilet	56	1	0	49	11	0	105	12	0	2	4	0	108	0	0	25	1	0
Shaving soap per lb.	0	12	0	1	3	0	1	15	0	0	0	4	1	15	4	0	8	8
Miscellaneous bar soap	20	1	0	4	7	0	24	8	0	2	4	0	26	12	0	18	12	0
Fish oil Rosin soap	10	13	0	4	5	0	15	2	0	2	4	0	17	6	0	20	7	0
Fish oil Soft soap	9	8	0	3	2	0	12	10	0	2	4	0	14	14	0	15	5	0
Textile soap	23	13	0	5	13	0	29	10	0	2	4	0	31	14	0	28	14	0
Monopole soap	30	13	0	6	10	0	37	7	0	2	4	0	39	11	0	39	11	0
Glycerine soap *	39	15	0	5	11	0	45	10	0	2	4	0	47	14	0	37	7	0

* Last year's production rate has been taken as sales made during the year from last year's stocks.

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II

Letter from M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur A. APPADURAI PILLAI Avargal, M.A., Director of Industries, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated Madras, the 27th November 1929, No. 748-E/29.

[Reference.—Letter No. 21/1027, dated the 14th October 1929, from the Assistant Director of Commercial Audit, Madras.]

The following remarks are submitted on the Audit Report and accounts of the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, for the year ending 31st March 1929.

Paragraph 7 (i) of the report.—A note on the working of the Domague oil mill has been forwarded to Government with my letter No. 35-G/29, dated the 1st November 1929. The question whether the mill should be retained in the Institute has been taken up separately.

Paragraph 7 (iii) of the report.—The sum of Rs. 5-3-0 has been withdrawn by the Accountant-General from the accounts of the institute.

Paragraph 7 (v) of the report—Rosin.—The Superintendent explains that under rosin there was an excess of 5 cwt. 72½ lb. which escaped the notice of the Auditor and when this is taken into account the actual deficit is 1 cwt. 64½ lb. valued at Rs. 30-5-5. This deficit is due to the fact that rosin sticks to the sides of the cask and there is consequent wastage.

Firewood.—The firewood contractor agreed to supply wood of good quality at Rs. 8-12-0 per ton. According to the terms of agreement, a dryage of 10 per cent was allowed. The total quantity of firewood supplied was 476-3-56 tons; but actual weight found at issue was 363 tons 14 cwt., leaving a deficit of 112 tons 9 cwt. 56 lb. Allowing 10 per cent for dryage and 2½ per cent for wastage in splitting, the net deficit was 52 tons 19 cwt. 7 lb. The contractor was liable to make good the value of this deficit. In consideration, however, of the fact that the firewood was drying throughout the hot season partly in a covered shed and partly in the open yard and that the price of firewood since the date of the original contract had increased from Rs. 8-12-0, the contract rate to Rs. 12 to 13, the contractor was allowed as a special case a further dryage of 5 per cent.

Paragraph 7 (vii) of the report.—From the statement furnished by the Assistant Director of Commercial Audit in this paragraph it is clear that the net result of adjusting the excess under soap towards the deficiencies in other items, there is an excess of 62 lb. The question of writing off the deficit does not arise.

[19th March 1930]

Paragraph 8 (ii) of the report.—The Accountant-General has adjusted the amounts due to Government with the exception of Rs. 196-15-3, being the profit for the year. This may now be adjusted if it has not already been done by the Accountant-General.

Order—No. 164, Development, dated 24th January 1930.

Recorded.

2. *Paragraph 7 (i) of the Audit report and the Director's remarks thereon.*—The Director is requested to expedite his report on the question of retention of the Domague oil mill.

3. *Paragraph 7 (v) of the Audit report and the Director's remarks thereon.*—The agreement with the firewood contractor only provided for a dryage of 10 per cent and the action of the Director in having allowed a higher percentage without the sanction of Government was irregular. The Director's attention is drawn to paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 1632, Development, dated 15th November 1926.

4. *Paragraph 7 (vii) of the Audit report and the Director's remarks thereon.*—The Assistant Director of Commercial Audit is requested to offer his remarks on the observations of the Director.

5. *Paragraphs 8 (ii), 9 and 10 of the Audit report and the Director's remarks thereon.*—The attention of the Accountant-General is invited to the Director's remarks.

The Government agree that no further portion of the depreciation reserve need be invested with the Government.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Development)

S. V. RAMAMURTHY,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Industries.

- „ Accountant-General (through Finance Department).
- „ Assistant Director of Commercial Audit.
- „ Director, Commercial Audit (with C.L.)
- „ Secretary, Legislative Council, for placing on the table.

Copy to the Finance Department.

„ Librarian, Legislative Council Office.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Thursday, the 20th 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.	Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.	Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.	Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., the hon. Mr. H. G. Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.	Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.	Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib T. M.
Setaratnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.	Muniswami Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur B.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Abdul Razaek Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) S.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar, Mr. M.	Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.	Patro, <i>Kt.</i> , Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Bhooshayya, Mr. P.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.	Raja of Kallikota.
Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.	Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.	Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.	Ramaachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Ramalinga Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.
Foulkes, Mr. R.	Ramamurti, I.C.S., Mr. S. V.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.	Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Rao Sahib P. J.	Ramanath Goenka.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Gray, C.B.E., I.C.S., Mr. J.	Ratnasabhapatni Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.	Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.	Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Hilton Brown, I.C.S., Mr.	Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
James, Mr. F. E.	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
John, Mr. V. Ch.	Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.	Soundara Pandian, Mr. W. P. A.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	Srinivasa Rao, Nagar.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.	Subrahmanya Mooppanar, Mr. S.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.	Suryanarayana Ayyar, Mr. K. V.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib Syed.
Leach, I.C.S., Mr. A. G.	Thomas, Daniel.
Leech, Mr. A. J.	Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
Luker, Mr. A. T.	Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
Maharaja of Pithapuram, C.B.E.	Venkataramaia Nayudu, Rao Sahib Badeti.
	Venkiab, Mr. S.
	Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
	Wood, Mr. C. E.
	Zamindar of Seithur.
	Zamindar of Singampatti.

[20th March 1930]

I
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Government Houses

Proposed conversion of the Government House at Guindy into residential quarters for His Excellency the Governor and his staff.

* 1602 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there has ever been a proposal (i) to convert the Government House at Guindy into residential quarters of His Excellency the Governor and his staff during his stay at Madras; and (ii) to give up the Government House within the Madras City for public offices; and

(b) if so, what is the estimated approximate cost of the first proposal deducting the savings (if any) by the second?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) A preliminary estimate put the cost of converting the Guindy House into a sole cold weather residence at Rs. 27 lakhs, and the cost of converting Government House, Mount Road, into Government offices, including provision for the construction of a Council Chamber, at Rs. 12 lakhs. It was and still is impossible to give any estimate of the savings that might be effected by such wholesale changes. The hon. Member's attention is invited, in this connexion, to paragraph 12 of the leaflet on the subject issued by the Publicity Officer in 1920, reproduced below:—

“Various attempts have been made to assess the profit and loss attached to the scheme, but the considerations that have to be taken into account are so many that it is not possible to arrive at any estimate that is satisfactory, though an estimate has been made of the value of the land and buildings which it is proposed to hand over, of an amount of over 52 lakhs. The value of the site alone, if it were sold by private treaty or auction, would under present conditions be something very large indeed. So also would be the cost of acquisition of any site for the various offices that have to be accommodated. It is not possible to assess the value of an equally good site because there is no equally good one from the point of view of concentration of offices, which factor again has a value that cannot be assessed in rupees, though some items of expense which can be put down, such as the motor service for transit of papers, will suggest themselves. The actual value of the buildings that would be handed over according to the valuation in the Public Works Department books is 16½ lakhs. But again, it would not be possible to replace

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these buildings at present rates for anything like this amount. Lastly, the value of a park to the people is another item the price of which cannot be assessed. Of course, it would be possible, if it were thought desirable, to recover a large part of any expense that was incurred by selling frontages either upon the Mount Road or preferably, leaving that open upon the Wallajah Road.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“May I know what decision the Government have arrived at on this proposal?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“The proposal was dropped, Sir.”

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“May I ask how many Government offices are located in rented buildings in the city of Madras?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I must ask for notice of the question.”

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“May I enquire the total amount of rent paid by the Government?”

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

Police

Appointment of Inspectors in the Police Department.

* 1603 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of men promoted to the grade of Inspectors in the Police Department in the city and mufassal during the years 1928-29 and 1929-30, the dates on which they were promoted, and the communities to which they belonged; and

(b) how many of these Inspectors have since been confirmed, how many of them hold acting or temporary appointments, and how many of them have been reverted?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement ^a is laid on the table.

Direct recruitment of Police Inspectors.

* 1604 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the number of Inspectors of Police directly recruited by Government during the years 1928-29 and 1929-30, the dates when they were appointed and the community to which they belonged?

^a Printed as Appendix I on page 272 infra.

[20th March 1930]

4.—Inspectors are not appointed by Government but by the Inspector-General of Police or the Commissioner of Police. The Inspector-General recruited six men during 1928-30. Their names and other particulars are given below :—

Name.	Date of appointment.	Community.				Remarks.
		Brahman.	Non-Brahman.	Muhamadan.	Christian.	
R. Rama Rao ..	15th December 1928.	..	1	..	..	Probation ceased from 28th June 1929.
K. V. Muhamad.	Do.	..	..	1 (Mopla)	..	
M. Srinivasa Aacharya.	8th July 1929.	1	..	..	..	On probation.
K. Bashyam Ayyangar.	10th July 1929.	1	..	..	..	
V. Lakshminarayanan.	6th September 1929.	1	..	..	..	
S. N. Ramachandran.	20th January 1930.	..	1 (Kallar)	..	..	
Total ..		3	2	1	..	

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know why three appointments were made between the period from 8th July 1929 to 6th September 1929, whereas one appointment was made on 15th December 1928 and another on 20th January 1930 ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" These appointments are not made by the Government; they are made by the Inspector-General of Police."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" May I know whether the principle of communal representation is observed in the Police Department in the matter of recruitments ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Till now it was not observed."

Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur :—" May I ask whether the Government have any control over the Inspector-General ? "

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

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" May I know whether the principle of communal rotation is going to be observed in future with regard to recruitments to the department ? "

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

[20th March 1930]

External Relations

Appointment of subjects of Indian States to Government posts.

* 1605 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of subjects of Indian States are becoming naturalized with a view to secure appointments;

(b) whether the Government are aware that in Indian States like Travancore and Cochin, British subjects are barred from securing any post under the Government;

(c) whether they will lay on the table the number of appointments filled by subjects of Indian States in Government Service in the Madras Presidency within the last ten years to posts carrying a salary of Rs. 100 and over; and

(d) whether the Government have provided any and, if so, what safeguards to restrict, as far as possible, subjects of Indian States, whether naturalized or not, from competing for Government posts in British India ?

4.—(a) The Local Government have so far granted certificates of naturalization to twenty-six persons under the Indian Naturalization Act VII of 1926. Of these twenty applied with a view to enter or continue in the service of the Crown.

(b) No.

(c) No. The trouble involved in the compilation of such a list would be out of all proportion to its value.

(d) The previous permission of this Government is necessary for the appointment in a subordinate service under them of a subject of an Indian State (not already in possession of a declaration of eligibility under section 96-A of the Government of India Act, or of the sanction of the Government of India or of this Government to be employed in their service). In applying for such permission the Head of the department should report what steps have been taken to procure the services of a suitable and qualified British subject domiciled in the Madras Presidency. The Government themselves appoint persons to the Provincial Services or special posts. The Government usually grant permission for the employment of subjects of Indian States by subordinate authorities and themselves employ such subjects only if there are no suitable British subjects available or if there are other exceptional circumstances. The Government have placed no restriction on the employment of subjects of Indian States who have become naturalized.

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—" With reference to the answer (b), may I ask whether the Government will make enquiries and find out how many British subjects are provided with appointments in Native States ? "

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES :—" The Government do not propose to make such an enquiry."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" It is stated in the answer that the trouble involved would be out of all proportion to the value of the compilation. May I ask whether the trouble involved will be out of all proportion to the Government or to the people concerned ? "

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The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"It is out of proportion to all concerned."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I enquire whether British subjects are not very much affected by the action of the Government in appointing a large number of Native States subjects?"

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

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—"May I know whether there is considerable feeling in the country that the so-called naturalized Indian States subjects are competing with British subjects in the matter of appointments made by this Government in the various departments, such as Education, Medical and Judicial departments?"

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"No, Sir. The Government are not aware of it."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the Government are aware that Indian States do not encourage British subjects in the matter of appointments there?"

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"The Government have already answered that question, clause (b)."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—"May I ask whether the Government will consider the desirability of restricting these appointments to the so-called naturalized British subjects of at least ten years' standing?"

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"No, Sir; the Government have no intention of adopting such a policy."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know if the Government are aware that Indian States are imposing restrictions upon British subjects; and if they are not, whether they will find out what the policy of these Indian States is, and adopt a reciprocal policy?"

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"That question has already been answered."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. the Finance Member whether the Government will go into the whole question, find out the real grievances and arrange for reciprocal adjustments?"

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"The Government have no information which will justify such an enquiry."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know whether the Government will take a little trouble and collect the information required in clause (c) of the question?"

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"The Government have already answered that question."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"If the hon. the Finance Member is not aware of the inconvenience felt by British subjects with regard to appointments in Indian States, may I know whether he will find out how many appointments have been given by Indian States to British subjects and if the Indian States do not employ British subjects, whether this Government will adopt the same procedure?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The first portion has been answered; the latter portion is hypothetical."

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know whether the Government is prepared at all to enquire into the question whether there is injustice done to British subjects by Indian States in the matter of appointments?"

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"The Government do not propose to make an enquiry into a question which is primarily a domestic question of the Darbars concerned."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"May I ask whether the Government have no control over the Indian States in their administration?"

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"The Government have no control over Indian States administration."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I enquire whether the Government do not consider it necessary to have a reciprocal policy in the matter of admission of citizens of Indian States?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think the matter is a fit subject for a resolution being tabled."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—"May I know whether the Government are aware that the free admission of subjects of Indian States into Government colleges is seriously interfering with the rights of British subjects in securing admission into colleges maintained at the expense of the British tax-payer?"

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"That is a matter regarding the educational policy of the Government. The question must be addressed to the hon. Minister for Education."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"May I know if the Government have no power to refuse appointments to subjects of such Indian States as do not employ British subjects?"

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"Certainly, the Government have that power. The answer to clause (d) indicates the extent beyond which they are not prepared to exercise their power. They have no information sufficient for them to justify the alteration of the policy which is indicated in clause (d). Clause (d) makes it sufficiently clear that preference is given in the matter of State patronage to subjects of British India, but subjects of Indian States are not specifically and entirely excluded. The Government do not consider it necessary to alter their present policy."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"The hon. Member said that a certain question related to the educational policy of the Government. May I know whether financial policy also is not involved in that question?"

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"Not materially."

Finance

Increase in the number of elected members of the Finance Committee.

* 1606 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to the answer given to my question No. 868 on 10th October 1929, will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state whether Government have decided to increase the number of elected members of the Finance Committee in accordance with the resolution passed by this Council at its meeting on 8th August 1929?

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A.—The Government do not propose to constitute the Finance Committee for 1930-31 until after the new Legislative Council is formed. The question of increasing the number of elected members of the Committee will be considered at the time of moving for the election of the next Committee.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I ask when the new Legislative Council will be formed ? "

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES :—" I am sorry I cannot answer that question, not being a prophet. "

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" If no Finance Committee is constituted for the year 1930, am I to understand that no new proposals will be taken up by the Government without consulting the House ? "

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES :—" The House will, I gather, cease to exist very shortly. I do not think the Government can give an undertaking of that kind. "

Railways

Construction of bridges near the Elephant Gate level-crossing.

* 1607 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the construction of the two bridges over the canal at the Elephant Gate level-crossing has been completed and who is the officer in charge of the construction ;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the bridges are too low to permit the passage of covered boats ;

(c) whether any proposals are under consideration to remedy the defect and, if so, what ; and

(d) what is the estimated extra cost for the remodelling and who is to bear the extra expenditure ?

A.—The two bridges were constructed by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Administration. The Government do not know who was in charge of the construction.

The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. * No. 604 I., dated 20th February 1930, which is laid on the table.

Forests

Appointment and dismissal of Forest Rangers.

* 1608 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) who are the officers by whom a Forest Ranger may be appointed and dismissed from service ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the status of officers with power to dismiss a Forest Ranger is lower than that of the officer authorized to appoint a Forest Ranger ; and

(c) if so, on what authority the rule and practice are founded ?

* Printed as Appendix II on page 273 infra.

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A.—(a) Forest Rangers are appointed by the Chief Conservator of Forests. The power of dismissing them is vested in the Conservator of Forests.

(b) Yes.

(c) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the notifications No. 118 and No. 17 published at pages 559 and 1780 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th April 1927 and 1st October 1929, respectively.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know why the power of dismissal is vested in the Conservator of Forests, while the power of appointment is vested in the Chief Conservator of Forests ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" For the convenience of administration. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I ask how many appeals are allowed for dismissed officers ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" An appeal is ordinarily allowed to the immediate superior officer, viz., the Chief Conservator of Forests. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the Government consider it a right policy to pursue to allow only one appeal, when the power of appointment is vested in the highest officer and that of dismissal in a lower officer ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The Government have considered it as a right and legitimate policy. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I ask whether greater latitude will not be given in the matter of preferring appeals by allowing an appeal to be made to the Government ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" No, Sir, the Government do not think so. "

Admissions to the Forest College.

* 1609 Q.—Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what was the total number of students admitted to the Forest College in each of the last five years ;

(b) how many belong to the Madras Presidency and how many to other provinces, administrations or Indian States, and how many to each of them ;

(c) how many students the Madras Government propose to send for admission in the next college year ;

(d) what is the capital expenditure incurred on the College from the beginning up to date ; and

(e) what is the net cost of the College during each of the last five years ?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement^a giving the information required is appended.

(c) None.

(d) The information is not available but has been called for.

* Printed as Appendix III on page 273 infra.

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(e) The net cost of the College during each of the last five years is as follows:—

	RS.
1924-25	11,839
1925-26	21,061
1926-27	22,490
1927-28	29,083
1928-29	41,704

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"May I take it that pensionary contributions and interest for capital expenditure involved are not calculated in the figures given?"

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

Mr. F. E. JAMES:—"In view of the fact that a sum of Rs. 41,000 is spent on the Forest College, may I ask whether provinces and States make any contributions in respect of students they send to this College?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The Government do collect contributions from them."

Mr. F. E. JAMES:—"Has the hon. member any idea of the amount?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The amount of fee that is collected is Rs. 1,500 per annum; they have also to meet the boarding charges of the students."

11-15 a.m. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask the hon. Member how it is that, while the strength of the school has fallen from 29 to 16 from 1925 to 1930, the cost has nearly doubled?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Yes, it is because the number of students has fallen down that the net cost has risen. One follows from the other."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I take it that if there had been 29 students the net cost would have been the same as it was in 1925?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"It is impossible to say that the net cost would have been less. It all depends upon the number of students."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I ask whether the hon. the Law Member has investigated the reasons why the number of students has gone down?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"So far as this Presidency is concerned, the reason is that there is a glut of rangers."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"May I know whether the Law Member proposes to close down the College as there is no necessity for a college for this small number?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The Government will consider my hon. Friend's suggestion."

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know if the hon. the Law Member is aware of the fact that the fees and the other expenses at the college are so high that ordinary poor people cannot have that education and so the number of students has gone down?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"It is not ordinarily meant for poor people. It is meant for officers in the department."

Inams

Working of the amendment to the Hindu Religious Endowments Act.

* 1610 Q.—Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the amendment to the Hindu Religious Endowments Act has been enforced and, if not, why not?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. No. 373, Revenue, dated 25th February 1930.

Irrigation

Regulation of water from the Lower Anicut system.

* 1611 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any orders have been passed by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation since 28th January 1929, concerning the regulation of water for irrigation purposes from the Lower Anicut system and the channels connected therewith;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the orders of the Chief Engineer have adversely affected the rights of the ryots of the South Arcot district and have caused discontent among them; and

(c) whether the Government will place on the table copies of the said orders of the Chief Engineer and whether they propose to take any steps to remove the disabilities of the ryots of South Arcot?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government received petitions objecting to the arrangements made by the Superintending Engineer.

(c) (i) A copy of the Chief Engineer's report* on the subject is placed on the table.

(ii) The question is under the consideration of the Chief Engineer and the Collectors of Tanjore and South Arcot.

Panchayat Forests

Transfer of certain reserves in Bellary district from military to civil authorities.

* 1612 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the repeated requests made to them for taking over the reserves near Thornagal and Kudithini of Bellary district from the military authorities and handing them over to the civil authorities; and

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(b) the steps they have taken to secure the necessary transfer, either by addressing the Government of India in the matter or otherwise?

A.—(a) & (b) The reserves near Thornagal and Kudithini are the Thornagal reserve, its extensions and Daroji foreshore reserve. These are under the management of panchayats. Twelve forest reserves were formerly worked by the military grass farm department but these were handed over to the management of forest panchayats under an order of Government of October 1927 and are now under Panchayat management. There are now no reserve forests in Bellary district which are under the control of the military authorities.

There are however military grass farm lands known as 'Rumnahs' in Kudithini and Haraganadona villages in Bellary taluk and in Yerrabanahalli and Chikkanthapuram villages in Hospet taluk. They are not forest reserves but are poramboke areas belonging to the Military department. The Government are not aware that any requests have been made for the transfer of these areas to this Government.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know with reference to the last part of the answer, the extent of the poramboke area that is now under the control of the Military department? "

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

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask the hon. the Revenue Member whether the civil population in those areas have no right to the forests? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" That is asking for an opinion. "

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Is it not a fact that these 'Rumnahs' were given to the Military department, because there was at that time a military contingent at Bellary and that these areas were reserved for the requirements of the cattle of that contingent? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I am not aware of the circumstances under which they were handed over to the Military department. "

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Will the hon. the Revenue Member look into the matter and see whether the circumstances which justified the formation of the farms no longer exist and if so, have the matter examined? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" Yes, Sir. "

Education

Vernacular as the medium of instruction in schools.

* 1613 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) in how many schools vernacular is used as the medium of instruction in the fourth, fifth and sixth forms; and

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(b) whether in any of the secondary schools or colleges for boys or girls French is taught instead of the local vernacular and, if so, in which institutions?

A.—(a) Fifty-five schools used the vernacular as the medium of instruction and examination in non-language subjects in the higher forms of secondary schools and presented pupils for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate public examination in 1928-29.

(b) So far as Government institutions are concerned, the Queen Mary's College for Women is the only institution in which provision has been made for the teaching of French. This College offers instruction in Indian languages also. Information is not available as regards other institutions.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" Will the Government find out whether in any of the secondary schools or colleges French is taught instead of the local vernacular? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As far as I am aware, except in the Queen Mary's College no French is taught in Government secondary schools. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister for Education what steps are being taken to introduce vernacular as the medium of instruction in these schools? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I would like to submit for your consideration, Mr. President, how this question arises out of the answer. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, why only 55 schools have adopted vernacular as the medium of instruction? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It has been left to the schools to adopt vernacular as the medium of instruction and only 55 have chosen to do so. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I ask the hon. the Minister whether he will consider the question of imposing vernacular as the medium of instruction, so that more schools may take up the question? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Government do not propose to enforce any such restriction. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know why Government do not propose to enforce it? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Because Government do not see the necessity for it. "

Grants to Indian orphanages in 1929-30.

* 1614 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased—

(i) to place before the Council a statement showing the Hindu, Adi-Dravida, Indian Christian and Muslim orphanages or boarding houses among which boarding grant was distributed in 1929-30 showing

- (a) the number of orphans in each boarding house or orphanage,
- (b) the total grant made to each,
- (c) what the amount comes to for each orphan; and

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(ii) to state—

- (a) whether any application for grant was refused on the ground of religion or caste,
 (b) whether any proportion has been fixed between different communities in distributing the grant, and
 (c) if so, on what basis such a proportion has been fixed?

A.—(i) (a) & (b) A statement* is annexed.

- (i) (c) Rupees 36 per annum for each child in accordance with rule 12 of the Grant-in-Aid Code; but in certain cases the total grant payable has been restricted to half the net cost of the orphanage.

(ii) (a), (b) & (c) No.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire with reference to the answer to clause (i) (c) where it is stated that the amount spent on each child comes to 36 per annum? "

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know from the hon. Minister why a particular community gets a very large share of the amount allotted for such a purpose? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The Council was very keen on this grant being made and the particular community to which the hon. Member refers is the only community which maintains these orphanages; that is why this particular community gets a good proportion of these grants."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I ask the hon. Minister whether he would make enquiries to verify his statement and see that there are other communities which also maintain such orphanages and that they do not get such a large amount? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As a matter of fact, we did consider this question in an advisory committee at which my hon. Friend Mr. Hameed Khan was also present and we are giving grants to such orphanages of the community to which he belongs as have applied for such grants."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether there were any orphanages that applied for grants and did not get them? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As far as I am aware all the orphanages that applied for such grants have been given this grant."

Grievances of secondary grade teachers.

* 1615 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the grievances of secondary grade teachers have been placed before Government and the Director of Public Instruction by such teachers at Rajahmundry and by the Non-Gazetted Officers' Association;

(b) if so, what their main demands are; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to meet them?

* Printed as Appendix V on pages 275—279 infra.

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A.—(a) Representations have been received from the Non-Gazetted Educational Officers' Association.

(b) The main requests on behalf of secondary grade teachers have been—

(1) that the posts of Junior Deputy Inspectors should be reserved for them; and

(2) that their scale of pay should be enhanced.

(c) No action has been considered necessary. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 677 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st October 1929.

Local Self-Government

Relief to the poor and the destitute.

* 1616 Q.—The MAHARAJA OF PITHAPURAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken on the resolution of this Council, dated 24th January, regarding relief for the poor and destitute; and

(b) if no action has been taken, the reasons why no action has been taken?

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

Increase of contributions to the Provident fund by local board employees.

* 1617 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that local bodies were permitted by Government to raise, if they so desired, the rate of subscriptions by their employees to the Provident fund;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government have since withdrawn the said permission;

(c) if so, what were the circumstances that led Government to grant the permission in the first instance and to withdraw the same subsequently; and

(d) whether Government propose to permit such of the local bodies as so desire it to raise the contribution up to one-twelfth of the pay of the subscribers and, if not, why not?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) & (d) Because it was found that the contingent financial liability on Government was greater than they were prepared to undertake.

Public Health

Leprosy survey in South Kanara by Dr. Santra.

* 1618 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether Dr. Santra or any other officer proposes to carry out a leprosy survey in South Kanara and, if so, when?

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A.—There is no proposal to carry out a leprosy survey in South Kanara district. The Surgeon-General has recommended the appointment in each district of a medical officer of the grade of a sub-assistant surgeon trained in leprosy work to open out-patient leper clinics, to treat patients and to take steps to prevent the spread of the disease. This proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister for Public Health in how many districts leprosy survey has so far been made and is proposed to be made hereafter and on what consideration districts are selected for this purpose ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Dr. Santra conducted a survey in two districts and there is no proposal to carry out a general survey of the Presidency, because we know there are a number of cases of leprosy everywhere. But, there is now a proposal to appoint an officer for each district to tackle the question and this is now under the consideration of Government."

Inspection of anti-malarial operations by the Malaria Commission of the League of Nations.

* 1619 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Malaria Commission of the League of Nations have visited our Presidency ;

(b) on which all places they have seen the anti-malarial operations done here ; and

(c) whether they have made any suggestions with reference to these operations ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The Government have no information. It has been called for.

Action taken on the recommendations of the Special Malaria Officer.

* 1620 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased—

(i) to place before this Council a summary of the reports and recommendations made by the Special Malaria Officer on Malaria surveys in the several districts ; and

(ii) to state what action Government have taken or propose to take on them ?

A.—(i) A note^a by the Special Malaria Officer on the investigations he has made to 30th September 1929 is placed on the table. In view of the labour involved, the Government do not consider that any useful purpose will be served by preparing a summary of his reports and recommendations.

(ii) They have been forwarded to the local bodies concerned. The question of giving grants to the local bodies to enable them to carry out the recommendations is at present before the Government.

^a Printed as Appendix VI on pages 280—299 infra.

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Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know whether the note placed on the table is only an extract of the proposals made by the Special Malaria Officer or the whole of the report itself ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The report generally deals with the question of malaria and remedies. As regards the reports of the several districts, Government do not think it necessary to place them on the table."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" With reference to paragraph 40 of the report that is given as an appendix, may I ask the hon. Minister what steps he has taken to solve the conflicting interests of the Public Works Department, local bodies and the others concerned in the matter of keeping the irrigation channels clean ? In the answer it is stated that on account of the conflicting interests no progress has been made. I want to know what steps the hon. Minister is taking to get these conflicting interests together and solve the question."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The Minister is addressing all the conflicting authorities and asking them to come to an understanding."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the hon. Minister has at any time called them together and settled the question by a talk with them personally ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I think correspondence serves sufficiently well."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" In the note it is stated that the Malaria Officer considers that no progress has been possible. Does the hon. Minister propose taking further steps in the matter ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Yes, further steps are being taken."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" What are the further steps taken except by correspondence ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" By correspondence we have been able to persuade some of the conflicting parties."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the local bodies have not been left unaided and whether the Public Works Department has taken any share in this work of cleaning the channels ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Yes, the Public Works and the Public Health Departments have been taking up the work in some places and the local bodies have been asked to undertake the work in other places."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know what share the Public Works Department has taken in keeping these channels clean ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Whatever they have to do."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know exactly whether the Minister knows anything about it at all ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That is no supplementary question."

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know whether the hon. Minister can give me in some detail the share of the work taken by the Public Works Department?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"If the hon. Member will ask me whether the Public Works Department is doing a particular thing, I will be able to answer."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know whether the Public Works Department round about the municipality of Nandyal has kept the irrigation channels clean on its own account?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"If the Malaria Officer has recommended that the channels have to be taken up by Government, they would have done it."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know whether the hon. Minister knows that the Government have done it?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"If the hon. Member assures me that the Public Works Department has to do this work, then I will take notice of that matter."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know that in this case he has not considered whether he should ask the Public Works Department to undertake that work?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order, the hon. Minister need not answer the question."

Audit of expenditure on anti-drink propaganda.

* 1621 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) how the expenditure of the amount allotted for anti-drink propaganda is controlled and by whom and subject to what rules as to sanction of the several items;

(b) where the moneys are to be deposited, by whom they are to be drawn and under whose authority;

(c) on what forms the bills for travelling expenditure and other items of expenditure are to be drawn and under whose counter-signature; and

(d) whether any arrangements have been made by Government for the audit of expenditure incurred by the Central and District Committees, and if so, what they are?

A.—(a) The amount allotted for temperance propaganda is administered by the Central Propaganda Board. The nature of the expenditure which may be incurred is specified in the scheme sanctioned by Government. The expenditure incurred by the Central Propaganda Board and the Publicity Committee is subject to the ordinary rules which regulate expenditure in the case of other Government departments. A copy of the rules^a issued by Government for regulating the expenditure to be incurred by District Committees is laid on the table. The Central Propaganda Board sanctions grants to non-official

^a Printed as Appendix VII on pages 299-301 infra.

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associations subject to the conditions that the amount is spent for the purpose of carrying on the scheme of propaganda sanctioned by Government and that the work is carried on in close co-operation with District Committees.

(b) & (c) In all cases money is drawn from the treasury. The following statement shows the further information required:—

Nature of expenditure.	Form used to draw money from the Treasury.	Remarks.
1. Expenditure connected with the office of the Central Propaganda Board.	Standardized forms such as detailed pay bill of establishment and detailed bill of contingent charges.	Signed by the Secretary, Central Propaganda Board, and money is drawn by him.
2. Expenditure incurred by the Publicity Committee.	Do.	Signed by the Chairman of the Publicity Committee and the Secretary, Central Propaganda Board. Money is drawn by the Secretary, Central Propaganda Board, and sent to the Chairman, Publicity Committee.
3. Travelling allowance bill of the members of the Central Propaganda Board.	Travelling allowance bill form used by gazetted officers.	Counter-signed by the Deputy Secretary, Local Self-Government Department.
4. Travelling allowance bills of the members of the Publicity Committee.	Do.	Counter-signed by the Chairman of the Publicity Committee and the Deputy Secretary, Local Self-Government Department.
5. Expenditure incurred by District Committees.	Abstract contingent bill form (Madras Financial and Account Code form No. 17).	Signed by the Chairman, District Propaganda Committee. He draws and disburses the amount on appropriate bills which are signed by him.
6. Grants to non-official associations.	....	The amount is drawn by the secretary or president of the association concerned.

(d) The bills of the Central Propaganda Board and Publicity Committee are pre-audited. The accounts of District Propaganda Committees are received in the office of the Central Propaganda Board and are audited by an auditor specially deputed for the purpose by the Accountant-General.

Opening of rural dispensaries.

* 1622 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHERRY: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of rural dispensaries existing at present; and

(b) the number of dispensaries which local boards have not been able to start though budget provision has been made for them?

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A.—(a) & (b) Up-to-date information is not available. It has been called for. Three hundred and ninety-nine dispensaries had been opened up to 1st October 1929 out of the four hundred and sixty-six provided for in the budget estimates for 1929-30.

Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know how many dispensaries are opened for allopathic medicine and how many for other systems of medicine ? "

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

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I take it that after 1st October 1929 the remaining dispensaries had been opened ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I have no definite information about it."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" May I know the reason for not opening the required number of dispensaries when provision has been made for 466 dispensaries, as I find in the answer only 399 dispensaries have been opened ? May I know the reason for this ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Because the taluk boards that have to be interested in these things have not come forward though we have sanctioned them."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" Will the hon. Minister take steps, hereafter at least, to see that the required number of dispensaries are opened ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" We can only ask the taluk boards to open them. Beyond that nothing else can be done."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know from the hon. Minister whether the delay in opening the remaining dispensaries is due to the inadequacy of the rate of Government grant ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I am not sure of that. We have recently raised the grants too."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I ask the hon. Minister whether the Government have asked the local bodies to increase the number of dispensaries for indigenous systems of medicine ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" It is left to the local bodies to start dispensaries of any system of medicine."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" If the local bodies have not done so, would not the Government encourage them to open dispensaries ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" That is why we are asking them to open dispensaries."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Have the Government advised them in regard to this ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" That is what has been done."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" May I ask the hon. Minister whether it is not possible to remove the restriction that there should be only three dispensaries for each taluk board ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" There is no such restriction."

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether any restriction is placed upon the contribution that local bodies have to make before they are allowed to open these dispensaries ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" No restriction is placed upon the local boards in respect of the contributions they have to make."

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—" May I know whether any indigenous dispensary has been opened in any local board area ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" A good number."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" May I know whether the Surgeon-General placed a restriction on the contribution paid by local bodies that it should not exceed Rs. 75 ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask the hon. Member what he refers to ? "

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" With regard to the contribution to be paid by local bodies by way of helping the rural dispensaries, may I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that the Surgeon-General placed a restriction upon the discretion of the taluk boards as regards the payment of the amount of contribution to supplement the contribution paid by the Government that it should not exceed Rs. 75 per mensem, both the amounts put together ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I am not aware of any contribution or any restriction in respect of contribution. As regards these rural dispensaries, Government pay Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 for allowances to be paid to the medical officer according as he is a an L.M.P. or a graduate and Rs. 300 for the pay of the midwife and they do not make any other payment and the local bodies have to find the money for the medicines."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that the local board is not empowered to give the rural practitioner any travelling allowance at all ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Because the rural medical practitioner is not required to travel anywhere at all."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" Are Government aware of the fact that these rural dispensaries are sometimes paid more than Rs. 360 by the taluk boards concerned ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Government are not aware of it."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I ask the Minister whether he is aware of the fact that these rural dispensaries are shifted from one place to another from time to time ? "

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a.m.

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" There is no rule that they should be shifted from one place to another after a certain time."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know why travelling allowance should not be paid to these officers in charge of these dispensaries when the dispensaries are removed to another place, as otherwise they will have to incur a large expenditure from their own pockets ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I have told that shifting of dispensaries is not allowed and therefore this question does not arise."

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Agriculture*Opening of a cattle-breeding station in South Kanara.*

* 1623 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the South Kanara District Advancement Association regarding the opening of a cattle-breeding station in the district;

(b) whether this representation is backed up by the taluk boards in this district; and

(c) what action the Government have decided to take in the matter?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The representation is supported by four taluk boards.

(c) The Government have called for proposals for opening a station in South Kanara and the Director of Agriculture's report is awaited.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know, Sir, how long this has been with the Director of Agriculture? "

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

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether the Minister is satisfied with the working of the present station to justify the opening of another station in another place? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The policy of the Government is that they will not open another station unless they are satisfied with the working of the existing stations. "

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

II**MOTIONS ON THE BUDGET FOR 1930-31—cont.****DEMAND IV—FOREST—cont.**

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The Council will now resume discussion on the motion of Mr. Wood. Mr. A. B. Shetty will continue his speech. "

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" Sir, yesterday when the House adjourned I was referring to the Government of India circular and I was showing how in actual practice the forests were not administered in keeping with the high principles enunciated in that circular. I mentioned the chief forest grievances of the ryots and I was dealing with the destruction of cattle by wild beasts when the House rose for the day. I have already mentioned how Government are not now giving rewards for killing wild beasts as liberally as they used to do in former years, how they are not giving sufficient number of gun licences for the purpose of crop protection as they should do in accordance with the recommendation of the Government of India, and how in short the Government are following an unsatisfactory policy in regard to the needs of ryots living close to forests. Though hunting is said to be allowed in the reserved forests in South Kanara, people don't generally avail themselves of this privilege as they are required to get the previous consent of the divisional officer before they enter the reserved forests. Sir, Government ought really to encourage organized hunting, if they want to help the people by putting down the ravages of the wild beasts. "

" In another way the forests are a nuisance to the ryots. Where the forest boundary runs close to the holdings of ryots, they have no grazing

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facilities for their cattle. The poor ryot cannot afford to pay grazing fees and get permits for the several heads of cattle he is maintaining for purposes of manure. Yet he is compelled to take passes for his cattle by the forest subordinates. If there is any fall in the number of permits granted in any year, the forest guards will be taken to task for the loss in revenue by their superior officers. So they force the ryots to take permits. "

" Sir, in some reserves in South Kanara, the Government have raised new plantations in the vicinity of villages and these areas have been closed for grazing. I don't understand why the experiment of raising new plantations should not be carried at some distance away from the village boundary instead of doing it so close to the village site. "

" One of the serious evils brought on by reserved forests is an increase in the incidence of malaria. Sir, the Chief Conservator of Forests seems to think that forests don't contribute to the spread of malaria. But the special Malaria Officer who came down to South Kanara in 1928 and investigated into the causes of malaria in Puttur taluk came to the conclusion that the prevalence of malaria in the district was due to a considerable extent to the existence of forests in the vicinity of human habitations and villages and he recommended that the undergrowth to some distance from the neighbourhood of human dwellings should be cleared. In answer to a question put by Mr. Saldanha to-day it has been stated that in the taluk of Puttur in South Kanara the proximity of forests encroaching close upon human habitations contributes to the very severe incidence of malaria as evidence by a spleen rate of over 80 per cent. We have about 800 and odd square miles of forest area in South Kanara. The Government propose to reserve further areas, though the reserved forests in our district yield no surplus revenue to the Government and are a source of immense loss and trouble to the people in the neighbouring villages. Forests which are meant for timber growth must be confined to the ghat areas in our district. Those that are lower down in the plains and near the villages must be made to supply the needs of people in the matter of manure leaves, fuel, pasture and the like. Most of the troubles arises on account of proximity of forests to the holdings and habitations of people in the villages. What is wanted is disafforestation near cultivated areas. I understand, Sir, that the Government have in many other districts removed the boundary of forests to a distance of half or one mile from human habitations; and they have handed over to the management of panchayats 3,421 square miles of minor forests. But in South Kanara the reserve lines have not been shifted away from the adjoining villages and they say there are no forests suitable for ordinary panchayat management in our district. Some time back we had ten panchayats under the forest village system but now they have been reduced to four. The tale of our grievances is too long. I invite the hon. the Law Member to come to our district and see things for himself so that he may realize how the ryots are suffering in various ways. Government have been very indifferent to the representations repeatedly made in this House. Will it be too much to hope that the present Law Member will make up his mind and do what he can to remedy the forest grievances of the people in my district as well as other districts? "

* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I have given notice of a token out to discuss the necessity for disafforesting forest lands lying within municipal limits and to urge the necessity for granting to the members of the depressed classes lands adjacent to villages and towns either

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permanently or on temporary leases. Sir, at present the Revenue Department are trying to give some lands to the depressed classes but not in the near vicinity of the towns, but miles away from them. There are lands belonging to the Forest department lying waste without any use for anybody. I don't see any reason why Government should not come forward and do something to elevate the depressed classes by giving them lands near the towns. The other reason I want to adduce in support of this plea is that the depressed classes are mainly doing the work of the labourers in the towns; and by granting lands away from the towns it is not possible for them to improve the lands given far away from the towns. So I think the time has come for the Government to assign lands to the depressed classes in the vicinity of the towns."

* Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have great pleasure in supporting this motion as I feel that the forest policy of the Government requires thorough examination. Sir, the whole policy of the Government in respect of forest exploitation has been till now a failure. We have been, from time to time, supplied with the accounts of the working of these exploitations and they show clearly that the concerns are running at a loss, and never have they at any time been a success. Instead of selling the forests as they are the Government have taken to the policy of felling timber and sawing them and thus disposing of them. For this they had to purchase costly machinery, maintain establishments and so on and the result is that the whole scheme has failed. From the audit report of the year 1928, paragraph 22, you will see 'that the disposal of logs was satisfactory, the outstanding figures being that 350,767 cubic feet were sold in the round against 158,549 cubic feet sawn up and that stocks in hand were reduced from 233,679 cubic feet to 59,519 cubic feet'. Then again the report says 'In sawn timber the Utilization Officer was not so successful, the incomings were 148,392 cubic feet and the outgoings 126,229 leaving 22,163 cubic feet to go to stocks in hand which were increased from 28,078 to 50,241 cubic feet.' From the audit report of the Mount Stuart Working Circle, you will see in paragraph 2: 'It will be observed that the sawn timber trading is chiefly responsible for the loss that has occurred', and again in paragraph 3: 'As the loss suffered is greater than the value of the logs to be put up in the market it would, apart from the loss arising from the mill being idle, have been to the advantage of the State to have disposed of the logs for whatever they would have fetched—fixed wood value if necessary—rather than to have run them through the mills'. So what we are urging is for the appointment of a committee to go into this question of forest policy. There is a sawmill working at Parapa in South Kanara and I understand that that is also working at a loss. Sir, there are good forests in my part of the South Kanara district and if Government are to set up saw mills in all these places, I fear the whole thing will be a failure."

1-45 "One of the elephants which were used for dragging logs of timber was shot dead as it lost one of its teeth. If it had been sold there it would have fetched at least Rs. 1,000. The Government could have instead let it go again into the forest and live there. Such are the sources of loss. The difficulties of South Kanara have been properly and sufficiently described by my hon. Friend Mr. Shetty. I am glad he has taken some pains to study the figures and presented them in a clear manner and made my work easier. But I am afraid I can't support the description of Mr. Saldanha which was verbose and read like the tales from the Arabian Nights especially his wild tales of tigers, elephants, cheetahs and other wild animals."

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'Words are like leaves and where they most abound
Fruits of Sense are least found.'

"It is true wild animals such as pigs, etc., are doing havoc in the villages. In my taluk it is very difficult for the cultivators to reap their harvests without being destroyed by wild animals."

(At this stage, Mr. Saldanha rose to speak.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Mr. Saldanha will be given an opportunity of giving a personal explanation if necessary."

* Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"The licences for shooting these animals are not freely given when they are applied for. These licence applications are generally sent down to the police officers who send them down to the sub-inspectors who in their turn send them down to the head constables. Sometimes these head constables and sub-inspectors do not recommend licences unless they are properly satisfied (laughter). When I recently asked one of the inspectors he told me that it was not their business, they are supposed to forward these petitions to the head constables for report and they simply submit their reports. It virtually means that the authority for issuing gun licence is the head constable. I therefore request, Sir, the Government to see that such enquiries are made by at least the sub-inspectors. In conclusion I will request the Government to appoint the proposed committee to go into the question of the Forest policy."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"My hon. Friend Mr. Schamnad characterized my description as verbose. I wish to point out, that, whether my description was verbose or not, it was only too true and was borne out by his own statement."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sir, several of my hon. Friends including Messrs. James, Nagan Gowda and Raman Menon referred to the policy of the Government in regard to the Forest department and each of these gentlemen referred to the different aspects of the policy of the department. I shall try very briefly to explain the policy of the department with reference to these forests. The Government have very roughly divided these forests into two classes, into what I may call the major forests and the minor forests. The major forests are again divided into two classes. One is technically known as the remunerative class and has special reference to the valuable timber which will bring income to the Government and the other is what may be called unremunerative. These unremunerative forests are intended for the purpose of the conservation of the water-supply and for preserving the climatic conditions of the different districts in which these forests are situated. The minor forests are chiefly the ryots' forests intended for the everyday needs of the ryots—agricultural implements, grazing, thorns for fencing and fuel, etc. These minor forests have been handed over to the ryots for management and they are under the management and control of the ryots themselves."

"Then coming a little more into detail, with reference to some of the specific allegations made by my hon. Friends, I shall first deal with the representation of Mr. Raman Menon. He asked what the policy of the Government is with reference to those trees that are cut down from what are called the virgin forests, that is ever-green forests. He asked the Government further what is their policy with reference to re-stocking these places"

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after timber trees have been cut down. Incidentally my friend stated also that these forests are necessary for rainfall. It may or may not be so. I may say, with reference to this, that there are two different and distinct schools of thought. One school of thought is of opinion that the forests do not help rainfall in any way. It is not necessary that trees should exist for the purpose of attracting clouds and helping the rainfall while the other school of thought is equally emphatic in its opinion that such forests are necessary for rainfall. But whatever it may be, it is unnecessary for us now to consider whether the forests are necessary for rainfall or not. But there is no doubt whatever that forests and particularly these evergreen forests are very necessary in preserving moisture not only in the hills but to facilitate irrigation in the plains. So it is necessary that these forests should be preserved for the purpose of preserving moisture.

"Then with reference to my hon. Friend's query as to what is the policy that the Government pursue with reference to the cutting of trees in these forests, I may say that the policy that the Government have laid down and which they wish to emphasize in the future is this that so far as the particular class of forests referred to is concerned, namely, these evergreen forests, they are distinctly against clear felling. They have laid down that felling in these evergreen areas should be select felling. In other words, the trees that are to be felled should be marked and they should be restricted. I am glad to say, Sir, that the Conservator of forests is entirely in sympathy with this policy of the Government. What he actually now does in the Silent Valley is this. He selects on an average four, five or six trees in an area of one acre. After these are felled down, attempts are made to regenerate the particular area. Now, with reference to this regeneration, there is a clear difference between the forests existing on the west coast and the forests existing on the other coast of this presidency. So far as the west coast districts are concerned, there is plenty of rainfall and after the forests are cut down, whether by clear felling or select felling, in the course of a few years, the trees grow up again luxuriantly and it will be very difficult to find out that these particular areas were once felled. But with reference to the other districts, the case is different. The rainfall is not so abundant and difficulty exists for the growth of these trees again in the areas that have been felled. With reference to the policy of re-couping or re-stocking the areas that have been felled, what we find is this. The experts themselves differ. As a matter of fact, at a conference that was recently held at Dehra Dun about two or three years ago, the experts who were there were not able to come to an unanimous conclusion. They referred to the experience of the forest officers in America, in Germany, in Switzerland and in the different provinces of India, and they have not yet—I do not say they are groping in the dark—decided as to what particular course of action should be taken with reference to this. One course may be—particularly on the west coast—to allow the forests to grow spontaneously. Another way may be to select the crops of varying growth, that is, trees that require different years for development and to plant these trees in the areas that have been felled.

"Closely connected with this is a representation made by my hon. friend Mr. Nagan Gowda. He said that in Bellary there were large extensive forests before, and that either through being burnt down or through other causes, those forests have now ceased to exist. I am sorry that this is so. My hon. Friend suggested that the Government should try to put grass on

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these areas. I quite sympathize with him. Seeing that this state of affairs has been in existence for some time, I doubt very much whether it will be possible to find any special kind of grass which will grow on these rocky regions. My hon. Friend himself stated that these regions are rocky. I have yet to know any kind of grass which can be grown on rocks. I will however ask my expert officers. But I am afraid my friend is asking me to do a thing which is very nearly impossible, if not absolutely impossible.

"Then my friends Messrs. Wood and James referred to certain particular aspects of the forest policy. My friend Mr. Wood asked whether the Government have decided whether it is profitable to work any particular area of forest and if so what it is and whether the Government will give any information relating to this to this hon. House. He also asked me whether the Government have any particular programme for taking a complete census of different species of timber that can be worked.

"I entirely agree with him that it is necessary to have a policy and pursue it. For instance the process of what is known in the technical language of the department as cruising is now going on in Amarampalam. They are very extensive and rich forests and the officers of the department are now engaged in choosing the trees that are to be felled plotting and marking them, with a view of cutting them down so that income may accrue to the Government. The attention of the department will be engaged particularly in the coming year 1930-31 to the exploitation, not on a mechanical scale as was recently done in some forests but in a smaller scale.

"Then my friend, Mr. Wood, again asked whether the Government were going to develop the saw-mills and said that the saw-mills were competing with private enterprise and referred to it as being 'not right'. I may give an assurance to my friend and to all my other friends who had pointed this out that it is not the intention of the Government to compete with private enterprise and that as a matter of fact the Government are closing the saw-mills which were put up within the last few years. The reason for the putting up of these mills was to find out a sale for the comparatively unknown species of timbers which had to be shaped in the mills situated near the forests where they grow. There is no difficulty with regard to teak, rosewood and other known trees but the difficulty exists with regard to finding a sale for the less known kinds of timber. The object of the Government in starting the mills at Olavakkot and Russellkonda was to exploit those forests which were in their vicinity. The Government have merely used this as an experimental measure and they have gained experience but commercially they have not gained anything. The Government have closed down the saw-mill at Russellkonda and Olavakkot. But with reference to the latter the Government have not yet come to a conclusion as to what should be done, whether it should be sold to a private purchaser if one could be found or whether it could be removed to and used in Amarampalam. So far as the other mills are concerned the Government are closing them. This is the policy of the Government and I may assure my friend, Mr. Wood, that it is not the intention of the Government to enter into a competition with private enterprise."

Mr. C. E. Wood :—"Have the Government come to the conclusion that the Beypore mill should be closed?"

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*The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Yes, Sir, the mill is definitely going to be closed down at the end of this year, i.e., the 31st March; and, after that, it will be kept on in what I may call a maintenance basis. Practically the mill is closed down and the recommendation of the Chief Conservator of Forests is that it should be maintained on a maintenance basis for some time more. Government have not come to any conclusion as to whether the recommendation of the Conservator is to be accepted or not, but they have already come to a conclusion with regard to the closing down of the saw-mills.

"My friend, Mr. James, referred to the Engineering department which had been introduced and which was used largely in connexion with the exploitation on a huge scale. I may say this in connexion with his observations regarding the department. The Chief Forest Engineer was engaged for a particular term and his term expires during the course of 1930-31 and there is also another Engineer under him whose duty was in connexion with these mills. His term also expires during the year 1930-31 and Government have no intention of extending their services under them for any longer period. I may now take the opportunity of mentioning the good work that these two officers have done. The Chief Forest Engineer, Mr. Martin, was of considerable help and he has infused a new spirit into the Engineering department and has imported new ideas from America into this department. The other officer was of equal service and they have done good work. So I take this opportunity of expressing the appreciation of the Government of the good services they have rendered to the Government during the time they have been here. Of course one Engineer is necessary for the Forest department and that will be a permanent employee of the Department. It is necessary even hereafter, so long as the Forest department exists as a separate department, that we should have a trained Forest Engineer who will be a permanent employee and his duties will extend to the whole of this presidency.

"My friend, Mr. James, referred to some other points particularly to the recommendations of the Agricultural Commission. My friend stated that grazing is injurious to forests and that the recommendation of the Agricultural Commission is that the grazing system which at present exists should be substituted by grass-cutting on a large scale. I may say for the information of Mr. James and the other hon. Members of this House that this particular recommendation of the Agricultural Commission was considered by a committee consisting of the members of the Agricultural department and some others—I myself was not present—, that they came to the conclusion that the system of grass-cutting on a large scale to be substituted for the grazing of cattle, as is existing at present, is not practicable; and that grass-cutting on a large scale could be done usefully only when cattle are fed in stalls at home. The habit of the people here being only to graze the cattle, this recommendation could not be accepted; because it would not suit the conditions existing in the presidency.

"Then my friend Mr. James referred to the need for investigation with reference to fodder and said that it should be undertaken on a systematic and scientific basis by the Agricultural and Forest departments. I may say that this will be borne in mind. He also said that there should be a scientific system of investigation made with reference to fuel. As a matter of fact,

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even now large quantities of fuel are supplied from our forests, sometimes by the Government agency and sometimes by the contractors, and charcoal is made on a more or less extensive scale. Fuel and charcoal are cheaper than coal.

"Then my friend suggested that the forest officers should be trained in the Agricultural department. I may say that the rangers and subordinate officers are trained in the Forest College at Coimbatore and that the higher officers are trained in the universities of America or Europe. So far as the higher officers are concerned I do not think that it is necessary, and as far the rangers are concerned I do not know whether they will be able to learn anything material and useful from the officers of the Agricultural department. In any case this will be borne in mind.

"Then I proceed to the observations which had been made by my friends from South Kanara, Mr. Saldhana, Mr. Schamnad and Mr. Shetty. Mr. Saldanha deserves my warmest thanks for his having invited not only myself but all my colleagues and for his promise of giving a grand welcome to us not with triumphal arches, flags, festoons and the like but with an army of panthers, tigers, cheetahs and other wild animals. I should be still more thankful to him if he would not desert us and leave us in the company of wild beasts. Joking apart, Sir, one of the specific grievances referred to, is the injury done to cattle by the wild animals. I notice from the figures that have been given that cattle are being killed in large numbers and I am sorry for it. The remedy, to some extent at all events lies in ryots' own hands. Government have given them rights which are not enjoyed by the ryots of other districts. For instance, during the months from July to January they are allowed to hunt freely in the reserved forests and the licences for hunting are to be obtained not from the Forest officers who may be unsympathetic but from the Revenue officers. But my friend says that the applications when given to the Revenue Divisional Officer are sent to the Deputy Superintendent of Police, who sends them down to his Inspector who again transmits the same to his subordinates and the subordinates, the Sub-inspectors again refer them to the Head constables, for report upon which alone depends the grant or refusal of the licence. And he says that they 'must be satisfied' before they recommend the grant of a licence. The Government have given the ryots ample concessions. Now it is the duty of the persons concerned to represent the existing state of things to the Revenue Divisional Officers and I am sure they will oblige them."

Mr. J. A. Saldanha was seen rising in his seat to ask some question.

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"This is not the time for supplemental questions."

*The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Then again a special concession is granted to the ryots in South Kanara, which is denied to the people in the other districts. The ryots themselves are given the liberty to remove the undergrowth in the sea coast to a distance of 200 yards, and to half a mile within the vicinity of cultivated fields in the interior. If that privilege is freely availed of, naturally cheetahs and other wild beasts in any case will be at some distance from human habitations. If my friends take things in a spirit of resignation, thinking that it is impossible to improve

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matters then I must say that nobody can help those who cannot help themselves. Mr. Shetty referred to the question of grazing fees and the privilege of the ryots to graze their cattle free in the panchayat forests. I know that panchayat forests do not exist in South Kanara as in other districts. The ryots are allowed to graze their cattle on payment of the usual fees of 4 annas per sheep, 8 annas per cow and one rupee for a buffalo. In this matter also special privileges are granted. Formerly ryots were allowed to graze their cattle only in the block for which the permit was issued but now the area has been extended to the whole range. Not only that, but the cattle are allowed to stray into the neighbouring range to a distance of half a mile."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The demand will be put to vote at 12-22 p.m."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"If these privileges are rightly availed of, there can be no real hardship. As a matter of fact, the officers of the department are of opinion that the grazing fees are very low and much higher fees are levied by panchayats and private people. But Government have resolved not to enhance the fees. Then my friend Mr. Muniswami Pillai stated that forests which are within municipal limits should be disafforested and given to the members of his community. Probably my friend has in view particular areas in the Nilgiris. I do not know if there are such areas and I shall make enquiries. If there are any such areas and if they can be disafforested and given to the members of the depressed classes without detriment to the forests, I shall see what can be done in the matter. I believe I have answered all the points."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"I wish to add only two sentences because I have no time. The forest panchayat affair has not been referred to at all by the hon. the Law Member, nor is the Revenue Member present here to answer the points. Government is making a profit of two lakhs on the income of the panchayats to cover the deficit caused by their forest policy in the name of the ryots. A great deal has been said about the Panchayats committee. The committee is sitting; but it is a committee without powers and without any extensive point of view. Therefore a most wretched policy is being pursued. I am sure the House will vote for this motion and express its disapproval of the policy of the Government in the matter of forest administration."

The motion was put and declared lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

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| 1. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. | 13. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami |
| 2. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder. | Mudaliyar. |
| 3. " A. B. Shetty. | 14. " S. Kumaraswami |
| 4. Khan Bahadur Mahmud Sahamnad Sahib | Reddiyar. |
| Bahadur. | 15. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyyar. |
| 5. Mr. Daniel Thomas. | 16. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon. |
| 6. " N. Srinivasa Rao. | 17. " R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 7. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. | 18. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 8. " K. Ramachandra Padayachi | 19. Kadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 9. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. | 20. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 10. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 21. Rao Sahib B. Venkataramayya Nayudu. |
| 11. " C. Natesa Mudaliyar. | 22. Mr. C. E. Wood. |
| 12. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | |

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Ayes—cont.

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| 23. Mr. F. E. James. | 32. Mr. J. A. Saldanha. |
| 24. " A. J. Leeb. | 33. " L. K. Tulasiram. |
| 25. " A. T. Luker. | 34. " K. Uppi Sahib. |
| 26. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapathi Mudaliyar. | 35. " Abdul Hameed Khan. |
| 27. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. | 36. " M. Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar. |
| 28. " A. V. Bhanoji Rao. | 37. Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyyar. |
| 29. " P. Bhooshayya. | 38. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| 30. " K. Koti Reddi. | 39. Muhammad Meera Rowthar Bahadur. |
| 31. " K. V. Suryanarayana Ayyar. | 40. Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao. |

Noes

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|---|--|
| 1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 16. Khan Sahib Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 2. " Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar | 17. Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 3. " Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. | 18. Mr. J. Bheemayya. |
| 4. " Mr. H. G. Stokes. | 19. " R. Foulkes. |
| 5. " Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. | 20. Rao Sahib P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. |
| 6. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 21. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subharayan. | 22. Zamindar of Singampatti. |
| 8. Mr. Hilton Brown. | 23. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| 9. " H. A. Watson. | 24. Mr. N. Siva Raj. |
| 10. " A. G. Leach. | 25. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva. |
| 11. " J. Gray. | 26. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| 12. " S. V. Ramamurti. | 27. Mr. S. Subrahmanya Moopanan. |
| 13. " C. B. Cotterell. | 28. " S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 14. " V. Ch. John. | 29. Raja of Kallikota. |
| 15. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 30. Mr. G. R. Premayya. |
| | 31. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-Jah Sahib Bahadur. |

Neutral.

1. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi.
2. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.

Ayes 40. Noes 31.

The motion was adopted.

The demand under Forest for an amount not exceeding Rs. 38,55,900 minus Rs. 100 was then put to vote and carried and the grant minus Rs. 100 was made.

DEMAND V—REGISTRATION.

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move—

"That Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,63,800 under Demand V—Registration."

* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Sir, I move—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 82,800 for Superintendence by Rs. 100 to discuss the necessity for the representation of depressed classes in the service.

"Sir, recently the Government brought in a rule to have the services in the Registration department on communal basis. But so far as the depressed classes are concerned they are not given a separate place but they are mixed with other communities; so much so there is no certainty that the depressed classes men will be able to get into the cadre in the near future. Practically there is no certainty at all. It is this that prompted me to give notice of a token cut. Moreover, Sir, taking the registration service as it is, from the clerks

[Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai] [20th March 1930]

to the registrar I think the percentage of the depressed classes is in a very negligible percentage. Now, I am sure the Government will consider the matter and do justice by giving a larger percentage of appointments to the members of the depressed classes in the Registration department."

* Mr. M. V. GANGADHARA SIVA :—"Sir, I rise to second this motion. In doing so I would like to say that there is very little representation of the depressed and backward classes in this department. There are very few people in the department in the selection grade representing the Oriyas and depressed classes. I request the hon. Minister in charge of the portfolio to consider their claims and to see that they are appointed to the office of the registrar, when they are already duly qualified, as early as possible in preference to the other communities in rank and order."

1-30
m.

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, the hon. the Mover of this motion and the hon. the Seconder are probably justified in voicing their grievances in the matter of representation of depressed classes in the services. I do admit that in the Registration department there is not sufficient representation of the depressed classes as compared with the other communities. That is probably one of the reasons which induced the Government to set down a rule by which all communities should have representation in the services. Mr. Muniswami Pillai thinks that there is not a separate figure fixed for the depressed classes only. True, the depressed classes are put down with other communities. But, Mr. President, it was not intended thereby to include among them any other community excepting the depressed classes. The expression 'depressed classes' is more or less a wide term, and it is impossible to define exactly all those communities which come under the category of 'depressed classes'. As questions may arise whether certain persons will be really considered to belong to the depressed classes or not according to the exact definition of the term as understood in Government terminology, it is put down as depressed classes and other communities including backward communities. But I may say there is no intention of including in that category any other community which cannot be ordinarily considered as depressed classes. Therefore, in making appointments we will go on the basis of giving representation to the depressed classes in the services. Instructions have been issued to the department so that when there are any applications from depressed class candidates they should be given favourable consideration. I may assure the House that they will have first chances as regards these appointments when suitable candidates are available."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—"I beg to withdraw the motion."

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

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

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 24,59,300 for pay of Establishments by Rs. 100.'

"My object is to discuss whether Government propose to extend the system of photo-copying to rural tracts and if so whether the estimated saving of or addition to the non-recurring and recurring expenditure on the present system of copying will justify the extension of the new system. I know, Sir, that the system of photo-copying has been introduced here after considering very

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carefully the system which is prevailing in Bombay. My object is simply to find out from the Government whether they have got any comprehensive policy in the matter of photo-copying. I think it is proposed in the first instance to introduce it only in the Madras-Chingleput district as an experimental measure, and I want to know whether, if the experiment succeeds, it would be extended to the whole of the Presidency."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I second it."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I am glad the hon. Mover has brought in this motion, as it may be possible for the Government to say publicly what policy the Government propose to pursue in this matter. The advantages of the photographing of documents are very well known to hon. Members in this House. It ensures accuracy, and enables the finding out from certified copies issued by this system whether a certain signature is genuine or not. Chances of errors are very much minimised. As the system is now in full working order in Bombay, it may be said that all chances of errors have been altogether done away with; so that, when this system is introduced in this Presidency it will be a great boon to the public who are to be benefited by the Registration department. The present idea is to introduce the system so far as the Madras-Chingleput district is concerned including the rural areas. If the system succeeds, it will be gradually introduced in the whole province. When it is so extended, Government expect that there will be some saving. But the chief object in introducing this system is not merely one of effecting a saving in expenditure but the greater efficiency of the department and greater ease and quickness with which copying can be done. I personally saw in Bombay that they were taking about 800 pages of photographs in about an hour. If this system is introduced here, it will save very much time in copying documents, and persons applying for copies will be able to get copies of even long documents covering 50 or 60 pages in a day or two. That is the reason with which we have introduced this system, as an experimental measure, in the Madras-Chingleput district this year, which will be gradually extended throughout the Presidency in course of time."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"In this connexion, I only want to know how far these photo-copies will be permanent, or rather what will be the life of these copies, so far as photo-copying system is concerned."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"In the opinion of the experts who have been doing this work in Bombay, they are having more permanent impressions than with the ink now used for copying purposes."

Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR :—"I thank the hon. Minister for the assurance given and withdraw the motion."

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Mr. President, Sir, I move—

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 24,59,300 for pay of Establishments by Rs. 100.'

"I do this with a view to urging the need for increasing the clerical establishment under sub-registrars. I understand that applications have been made by several sub-registrars, supported by the registrars, in various parts of the Presidency for increasing the clerical establishment under the sub-registrars. As the present establishments are rather overworked at present, there is every necessity for increasing the establishment. But it may be said that when

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photo-copying is introduced everywhere there will be no need for increased establishment. But until then it is not desirable that the existing clerical establishment should be made to overwork. I have seen with my own eyes that clerks attend office even on Sundays and other holidays in order to complete the arrears of work. This sort of thing cannot go on for ever. It is fair to the establishment as well as to the public that work should be done carefully and systematically and expeditiously, but not at the cost of the establishment alone. After all, the clerical establishment is not now generously paid, not to speak of the restrictions placed upon unpassed men of whom there are several in the establishment. I therefore hope that Government will consider favourably the applications made for increase of clerical establishment under the sub-registrars."

Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, the clerical establishment as regards the registration offices was re-organized in the year 1918 with reference to the work then. True, subsequent to that the number of registrations of documents has increased in various offices, and it has become necessary to employ temporary clerks wherever it is found that permanent staff is not adequate. The Registrars have therefore been permitted to employ temporary staff. The Inspector-General of Registration stated that it was necessary to increase the clerical staff, and the Inspector-General has been asked to consider and make definite proposals as regards the staff necessary for each of the officers, and that matter is under consideration. But I may also say that there are two things which are now being done, which will minimize the necessity for as large a clerical establishment as there is at present. There is this system of photo-copying which is to be introduced, and then we have introduced within the last four or five years the register of holdings which is now complete in about 12 districts already. After these registers have been introduced, the trouble involved in making searches is becoming much less, and thus more time of the clerk will be saved. Generally, a clerk is expected to copy 1,200 pages in a year, i.e., five or six pages in a working day, which no hon. Member will think as too much work. As I have already said, the need for more clerks is being investigated, and wherever it is necessary more clerical staff will be entertained. Till the clerical establishment is organized, wherever there is more need for clerks, the Registrars have been permitted to employ temporary staff."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I withdraw the motion, Sir."

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" Mr. President, I beg to move—

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 28,93,000 for District charges by Rs. 100.'

"My object is to draw attention to the necessity of opening more sub-registry offices with special reference to South Kanara. Sir, when the hon. Minister visited South Kanara in December last a representation was made to him by the District Advancement Association in regard to this matter, and he promised to consider the representation. In answer to a question which I asked yesterday, he says that 'The Government have decided to introduce the itinerating system of registry in Kadaba from 1930-31 and that as regards the other three places referred to in the representation the question will be considered' next year. Sir, I urge upon the hon. Minister the necessity of

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paying immediate attention to the representation made by the District Advancement Association. The figures given in reply to a question of mine last year show that in the neighbouring district of Malabar, there are as many as 78 sub-registry offices while in South Kanara there are only eighteen offices. The surplus income to the Government got from Malabar is only about Rs. 9,000, while in South Kanara they have as large a surplus as Rs. 44,000 and odd. The average area of jurisdiction and the average population per office are much larger in South Kanara than in Malabar. The last sub-registry office in South Kanara was opened sixteen years ago at Sankaranarayan. After 1914 no new office has been opened. Some of the offices like the one at Beltangadi have to serve an area as large as 400 square miles or so. There is no registration office anywhere from Karkal to Sankaranarayan to a distance of 42 miles and so the people of Hebri have submitted a petition to the Government asking for the opening of an office there. New offices are badly needed at Kadaba, Shirva, Nileshwar, Badiadka and Hebri. The itinerating system will not satisfy the needs of Kadaba. Every mortgage deed and sale deed for Rs. 100 and above has to be registered. But how can this be done if no facilities are provided for registration? Such facilities are particularly needed in a district like South Kanara where communications are not developed and the heavy monsoon stops even bus services in certain parts of the district during three or four months in the year. It may be said that the number of registrations expected at the places mentioned by me will not justify the opening of new offices there. But past experience shows that the number of registrations will go up in course of time. Now many documents go unregistered for want of convenient offices. In view of all these circumstances I trust the hon. Minister will give his best consideration to the need for opening new offices in South Kanara."

* Mr. N. SRINIVASA RAO :—" Mr. President, I fully endorse the views expressed by my hon. Friend, Mr. Shetty. I request the hon. Minister to open at least three or four sub-registry offices in the taluks of Coondapoor, Kasaragod and Puttur as early as possible. In some places, people have to go a distance of 30 or 40 miles to reach the nearest sub-registry office, and the distance is generally such that a person cannot cover it within a journey of one day. So there is every urgent necessity for opening at least three or four offices in the district just now."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Mr. President, Sir, I support this motion, and in doing so I have to urge stronger reasons than those urged by my hon. Friends who spoke before me, which the hon. Minister will have to bear in mind in the matter of opening more sub-registry offices in South Kanara. Sir, our district, as has already been brought to the notice of this House, is the most hilly district in the whole Presidency excepting the Nilgiris. We have hills reaching to a height of 6,200 feet in our district. I shall exclude the Nilgiris district which is much hillier. The district of South Kanara is hilly. The hills commence from the very sea shore. You can sometimes see tigers roaming in these hills."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Reference to tigers in the Registration Demand looks rather irrelevant."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" What I mean to say is that it is very difficult for people to walk long distances in a hilly country. There is hardly a mile without ups and downs. It is very tiring for people to walk long distance

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with such ups and downs and dangers. I hope this fact will be borne in mind by the hon. the Minister when opening new offices. In opening new offices population should not be taken as the only basis but area also should be taken as the basis. In a hilly country there is also the difficulty of crossing the streams if people are asked to go long distances for registering their documents. For three or four months in a year the country on the sea side is inundated. So considering the difficulty of the people in moving about from one place to another, I hope the Government will increase the number of offices. I wish to bring to the notice of the Government that greater facilities will be afforded to the people if an office is opened in a place called Siruva. It is quite possible that the number of villages to be brought within this registration area may be increased. The present arrangement of asking the Sub-Registrar to go about and halt in a place for one or two days does not work satisfactorily, because if those people who want to get their documents registered do not go to the particular village at the time when the Registrar has come there, they cannot get their documents registered there; because the office is only temporary in a particular village. Whereas if the office is located permanently in a village, although people may not be able to go to the registration office on a particular day they may be able to go the next day or the day after. Sometimes registration is done at the last moment. In view of all these facts, I do hope that the number of registration offices will be increased in our district."

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"In this connexion I only want to impress upon the Government the necessity of opening more registration offices particularly in Cuddapah district where usually there is only one registration office for a taluk. The distance between one office and another is considerable and the amount of expense that the public are put to in travelling these long distances is really very great. One way of curtailing this large amount of expenditure is by opening more registration offices in mufassal centres in which case the public will not be put to the necessity of travelling long distances. I am particularly anxious to see that more registration offices are opened in big mufassal centres. At any rate in the district in which I am acquainted, there is even to-day a regular mamul of paying as much as the registration fee and if this is not paid the public are made to wait longer. The public rather prefer to pay this mamul than wait for a long time and then get disappointed because of the fact that the documents will not be registered the same day but only the next day which would only mean more expenditure for them. If on the other hand more registration offices are opened there will not be this temptation. If the opening of more offices is not possible owing to financial consideration—because I see that Government are getting only about 6 lakhs of rupees as profit—another remedy that I would propose to the Government is to make Sub-Registrars in some places as itinerating officers and make them register documents by staying in particular places for a day or two. That will go a great way to minimize the difficulty of the public having to travel long distances. I would once more like to impress upon the Government the necessity of opening more sub-registration offices in our district."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Just one or two observations in regard to the policy, which, to my mind, should guide the Government in opening more registration offices. The first consideration that always weighs with the Government whenever a new office is opened is how far it is going to be

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* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"As regards the suggestion of the hon. Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, the last speaker, generally when an office is proposed to be started it is examined how many registrations there are likely to be in that office. Generally it is considered that about 1,500 or 2,000 will be a fair start for an office. In some districts the average for each office goes up to 3,300. And there are districts like South Kanara where the average is only about 1,500. True it is that revenue should not be the only consideration. There may be places where only petty documents are registered and thus the income collected will be very small. There may be other places in which the number of documents may be fewer but the value of documents may be greater and hence the total income derived from registration of those documents may also be greater. So in considering the question whether an office should be opened at a particular place or not, all these considerations are taken together, viz., what is the area which this office is intended to serve, what is the total number of registrations which this office is likely to have if it is opened, whether that number is likely to grow if sufficient facilities are provided, what is the value and the general nature of the documents, whether there is any likelihood of rise in the number of documents being registered and lastly whether the people will be benefited and if there will be a substantial reduction of their hardship in having to travel long distances. These are the general considerations which weigh with the Government in opening new offices. The Government do not pay attention only to the revenue side of the question. As the hon. Member said the policy of the Government is not to look upon the Registration department as a source of revenue. As the hon. Member from Cuddapah said there has been a profit of Rs. 4 or 5 lakhs. This 4 or 5 lakhs cannot be considered as the profit of the department, because in the budget it does not appear what exactly we have to pay as pension to retired officers of the Registration department. Some of the budget figures may be misleading as to whether a particular department is really self-supporting or not. But I do not say that the question of opening more sub-registration offices will be affected by this."

"As regards South Kanara, the opening of an office in the places which the Advancement Association of South Kanara mentioned in their address presented to me in December last will be considered in connexion with the budget for 1931-32. It is not possible to consider that suggestion in

DEMAND V—REGISTRATION

[Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar] [20th March 1930]

connexion with the present budget as the application came very late. However, we have decided to open an itinerating sub-registry office in Kadaba. As regards the suggestion of the hon. Member Mr. Koti Reddi from Cuddapah that itinerating system of sub-registry may be introduced, if the hon. Member will give information in what places of Cuddapah the itinerating system may be introduced, Government will consider those suggestions.

"As I said already, Government do want to give facilities to people as regards registration of documents. When representation is made as regards any particular place such representation will be duly considered. As far as possible an office will be opened provided it does not start with a ridiculously low figure of registration. Supposing there are only 300 or 400 registrations in a place, nobody will say that an office should be opened. The average for a district is from 1,500 to 3,000. The lowest is Nellore which has 1,488 registrations.

"I do not say that 1,000 or 1,200 ought to be the average in a place if you want an office to be opened. But what I say is if an office has 1,000, or say 800 registrations, it will be a good start for opening an office, because it is likely that in future years the number may increase. Sir, these are the considerations which influence the Government in opening new offices and the question of South Kanara will be given due consideration. It may be possible to have an office in the place mentioned in the memorandum submitted by the Advancement Association but it can be included only in the budget of 1931-32."

The motion was by leave of the House withdrawn.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,63,800 under Demand V—Registration."

The demand was carried and the grant was made

DEMAND VI—IRRIGATION.

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move."

'That Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 94,62,300 under Demand VI—Irrigation.'

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I move that the allotment of Rs. 1,03,300 for Works be reduced by Rs. 100 with a view to get from the Government a clear exposition of the policy as to irrigation. We are after all laymen with very little technical knowledge of irrigation works. This House has been approving schemes placed before it without a clear exposition of the policy underlying them. They have sanctioned the big project at Mettur. In connexion with it I may point out . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think there is a separate demand in connexion with the Mettur project."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, what I say is that there are several projects which ought to have been considered before this Mettur project. As it is, the Government have selected for further irrigation project district which has already enough of irrigation works. We are at a loss to know what they are going to do for the Ceded districts which though it has a fertile soil is the most arid district in the presidency. Scarcity is the rule there and it is a question for consideration whether something cannot be done for that district.

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Districts like Salem and Coimbatore which are very much in need of irrigation facilities are denied such facilities. They have got large volumes of water passing very near their mouth and yet they cannot get a drop of that water. All the water in the canals in and around those districts go to the most productive and fertile and most irrigated district in the presidency. We want to know what the policy of the Government for the future is as regards the works known as productive and unproductive. I consider that . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar has given notice of a specific motion regarding the classification of works as productive and protective."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I leave my hon. Friend with better experience to speak on those subjects."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Does Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar propose to speak on this motion?"

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I shall speak on this motion if I am allowed, Sir."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"As a layman I cannot see that we have as yet any clear idea of the policy if any underlying these irrigation works. After all, the saving of humanity is a great thing. If this is borne in mind by this department as well as by the Forest department, much misunderstanding can be avoided. Our policy must be to save humanity and enable them to cultivate their lands unmindful of the cost. Instead of enabling the poor cultivators to have water for cultivating their lands, we launch on big schemes for capital expenditure with an eye on the dividend to be derived from them. Although we expect large income from such schemes, we find in the end owing to some miscalculation, the results to be not quite satisfactory. I expect the Government to tell us plainly what return they anticipate from these schemes. From the speeches made in the Council it is clear that the Council would be prepared to sanction large sums to help the cultivators and to relieve the suffering humanity. I do not think that in the past our Hindu and Muhammadan princes considered the question from the remunerative point of view when they constructed large irrigation works. The capitalistic point of view was never taken into consideration by them. They did the thing for the welfare of the suffering humanity in their charge. The relief of the distress of humanity was the main principle. After all, man is more important than money and the interest to be derived from a capital outlay should count for nothing when compared with the increased prosperity of the people which it will ensure. Under such circumstances money spent on works which will benefit the suffering humanity is not money thrown away. I shall leave it there in the hope that other experienced members may speak on this very important point. What I want is that this Council at the close of its term of office should have something definite in its view in connexion with these irrigation works. Let us have some clear policy enunciated and followed."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, I am afraid even the Government are not quite sure in their own mind as to what their policy is. (Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar: Their policy is as bad as yours when you were Minister.) In the Madras Administration Manual published by the Government, Irrigation works are divided into two classes, productive and protective. Productive works are those which

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are expected to give a return of 4 per cent while the protective works are not expected to be so remunerative as they are purely intended to protect the areas with precarious rainfall against recurring famines. Sir, so far as protective works are concerned, the Government have made a special provision for the sum necessary for the execution of such works. They have laid down that the required sum should be met out of a fund formed out of the special taxation levied for the purpose. This fund was treated as imperial. If I am informed correctly, the income-tax when it was first levied was meant for this purpose, namely, to provide money with which protective irrigation works could be carried out. I think it was out of this fund that the Rushikulya project in Ganjam and the Kurnool and Cuddapah canal were executed or otherwise helped. But, after the year 1919, irrigation has become a provincial subject so that we are now in this position, viz., that we can no longer depend upon the imperial revenues for the execution of irrigation works in the province. If therefore any works have to be executed by this Government, necessarily they have to borrow money. We know that the rate of interest is something about 6 per cent. So that, when this Government undertake the investigation of any project, naturally it has this before its mind, namely, whether it could get out of the project under investigation a return which will cover the 6 per cent interest and any other charges that they may have to incur in connexion with that project.

"Now let us take the productive works. For this they have to borrow money as I said at 6 per cent. But it is not this 6 per cent only that they are trying to get out of these projects. They say that they have to meet the establishment charges out of the income from the irrigation works. This comes to 25 per cent of the capital outlay. And then there is the leave and pension allowance of the establishment which comes to 21 per cent of the cost of the establishment. Tools and plant account for 2 per cent and for some other thing an additional 1 per cent. There is yet another item taken into calculation and that is, that, on account of the cost of collection the Government reduce the revenue by 5 per cent and they deduct another 12 annas per acre of irrigated area for maintenance expenses. So that if we take into calculation all these factors, only such works can be called productive as will yield 8 per cent on the cost of the work. If the proposed work is not likely to yield this percentage within a period of 10 years, it is usual for the Government to abandon the project as unremunerative. If this is so with regard to productive works, it is much worse with regard to unproductive works.

"The Public Works Department Code, Sir, provides that the famine insurance and relief fund can be drawn upon where unproductive works are to be executed. Otherwise they have to be carried out from the general revenue itself. Now, when we have no expanding sources of revenue like customs and income-tax which are now imperial revenues the difficulty of the provincial government to find the necessary money is considerably increased. There is another curious thing about the famine insurance and famine relief fund which I want to bring to the notice of the Government. As I said, the Madras Presidency Manual refers to a fund called the famine insurance and relief fund and I think the Public Works Department Code also refers to that fund with the same terminology. But when we look into the budget, we find that the word 'insurance' has dropped out. We have got only the famine relief fund. I want to know what the policy of the Government now

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is. Is it that they will hereafter only carry out works when there is actual famine as relief works or is it still their policy that they would execute works as purely protective works at times of normal prosperity so that they may obviate the famines hereafter. Sir, from the changes that I have enumerated, the following inference may be legitimately drawn: Public Works are classified not as productive and protective, but as productive and unproductive. Secondly there is no famine insurance fund and the tax specially levied for protection against famine is no longer utilized for that purpose. Thirdly, the burden of constructing productive works has been transferred from the Imperial Government which utilizes the special taxes which the provincial Government had hitherto been collecting. The word 'productive' occurs in the Statistical Atlas but is omitted in the Public Works Department Code; and the expression 'Famine Insurance Fund' which is retained in the Public Works Department Code has been struck out from the provincial budget heads. The provincial budget, Sir, shows that a contribution is made every year to the famine-relief fund and that it has now reached nearly 40 lakhs. Luckily for the province, there has been no need to utilize that fund during the last two or three years. It is clear that the difference between famine insurance and famine relief has been abrogated and the obligation that rests on Government to provide protective works in justification of the special taxation levied for the purpose has been altogether ignored. So that, if the rules are strictly interpreted, no irrigation works can be carried out unless they give a return of 8 per cent of the cost of such works or they must wait for the chance of their being taken up as famine-relief works.

"What is the attitude of the Government with regard to big projects? Even as regards productive works I submit, Sir, that the rate of return expected is rather very high. Especially with regard to districts like ours where the soil is poor and where the economic condition of people is not at all very encouraging, the levy of taxation at Rs. 16 or 17 an acre for the first crop seems to be exorbitantly high when you find that in Tanjore and deltaic districts, the rate is very much lower. I would therefore submit, for the consideration of the Government, certain proposals. I would ask them to find out what those taxes are which are levied for the purpose of protective works and what the localities are that are recognized as being susceptible to vicissitudes of famine. If those taxes are not under the control of this Government, they should approach the Imperial Government and get a corresponding grant in exchange for the taxes that are taken over by them. If on the other hand, the taxes are under the control of the Local Government, the amount derived from those taxes should, I submit, be set apart for famine insurance. I would also submit to the Government that they should use the words protective and famine insurance fund in the Codes and in the budget. If possible they should separate the Insurance Fund from the Famine Relief Fund. Famine Relief Fund may be utilized in times of distress in carrying out works meant for the relief of those in trouble. On the other hand, the money that is accumulated under the Famine Insurance Fund, is to be utilized for carrying out protective works, supplemented by the amounts available from the general revenues and by loans that may be found necessary to be secured from time to time. Productive works may continue to be carried out, as at present, by borrowings; I would only say that the return need not be fixed very high.

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"I now come to works which are called minor works. These minor works come under two categories, those works for which capital accounts are maintained and those for which such accounts are not maintained. I want the Government to realize that these minor works are really of considerable importance. These tanks were constructed in the pre-British period; very few of them were constructed by the British Government. I think it is the duty of the Government to keep them at least in good repair.

"As regards other minor works for which no capital accounts are maintained, I would like to say a word or two. The wet rates on lands under these tanks, I admit, are not high and cannot reasonably be expected to be high. In certain districts either the Government or the Collectors—I do not know who are responsible—are fighting shy of carrying out any improvements to such tanks unless they are able to recover the amount spent on these tanks in the course of four or five years. I think that is not a safe criterion for the Government to follow. The usefulness of these small tanks consists not in the revenue they yield—which put together collectively is not altogether insignificant—but more in supplying and enriching the springs in the wells in the ayacut lands. It must be borne in mind that each well is an insurance against famine and the abolition of a tank in the proximity of wells removes any partial protection against famine. These small tanks by arresting the flowing of water from the hills, ensure the safety of the bigger tanks lower down. I should therefore request that these minor irrigation tanks should be repaired fully from the annual grant of the district as a whole without regard to the revenue realized under any particular tank. I think, Sir, a policy pursued on lines similar or identical to those I have ventured to enunciate, would ensure the small tanks being kept in repair and big projects being undertaken to avoid recurrence of famine. This point leads me to the big project for the investigation of which the Government have provided a certain amount in the budget—I refer to the Tungabhadra project. That project has been under investigation for a certain number of years. The Geologist has inspected the spot and is quite satisfied that the borings have shown that good foundations are available. It is said by the hon. the Revenue Member that the Geologist has still to go and inspect a few more borings. I do not see any reason why the preparation of the estimate should be delayed on that account. There is no doubt about the proper foundations being found. There may be some difference in the depth at which rock is to be found. That good foundation is available is a matter beyond doubt. I would therefore suggest, Sir, to the Government that they should proceed in this matter more expeditiously. I know that the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam are interested in this project. If I can draw an inference from what appears in the papers, there seems to be a certain amount of anxiety as to how far they would be permitted to share in the water that may be available by this project. I think the Government should lose no time to place themselves in correspondence with the authorities there and come to some agreement with His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government as to whether the site at Malapuram or Timmapuram should be chosen, so that this work may be proceeded with more expeditiously. The Government have at present provided a sum of Rs. 65,000 for this purpose. If the project is to be commenced early, I submit that a larger sum is necessary and I hope that the Government will see their way to provide larger sums of money for this purpose."

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is
'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,03,300 for Works by Rs. 100.'

"Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar may speak now on the subject of his amendment."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, has spoken on the general policy of the Government with regard to irrigation and has drawn special attention to the defects of that policy. The differentiation between productive and non-productive works has also been referred to by him and I am waiting to see what the hon. the Member for Irrigation has to say on the matter. Reference has also been made to the percentage of income which a scheme should yield in order to be classed as productive work. Sir, the present rate is very high; it was fixed at a time when money was very tight. To have the same rate at a time when we are living in a better financial position is not a proper policy to pursue. The Government are paying $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest on their borrowings. We can understand the Local Government, which depends on the Imperial Government for their finances, charging half a per cent extra. If a scheme yields 6 per cent, in fairness it should be considered as a productive work and the scheme should be carried out on that basis. To fix a higher percentage of yield for productive works and to insist on the works giving a yield of more than 6 per cent is, I think, not a proper policy to pursue.

"Leaving that general question I should like very much to refer to the present as well as the past condition of my district. Every time an officer is asked to consider the question. The last officer that was asked to go into the question was this special officer deputed to investigate the Upper Bhavani project. Everyone has deliberately stated that a large part of Coimbatore is a semi-famine area. Probably, Sir, in the whole Presidency you cannot find tracts of land which are so badly situated with regard to irrigation facilities as some parts of my districts; parts of Dharapuram taluk and Palladam taluk get a crop once in four or five years. It is well known that the people living in those areas are very industrious, they work night and day; they spend large capital in sinking wells. In spite of their hardwork and in spite of the large capital they have sunk on their wells, they find that the water in the wells is not sufficient and they get a good crop only once in four or five years. The average rainfall in the district is only a little over 20 inches; in some tracts it is lower than that. Situated in that condition one would have thought that the Government would favourably consider any scheme for protecting that area from their bad state. Even in the present year, I may say that, when there was a shower or two in the beginning, people sunk all they had in their hands in ploughing and sowing; afterwards there was no rain at all with the result that they are much worse off than when the season began. Even now there is no crop at all in parts of Palladam and Dharapuram taluks. What little crop there is now will probably not yield even enough to meet the expenditure they have incurred in cultivation. Such being the state of affairs of my district, I wish to impress on the Government and on this Council the necessity for taking up schemes of irrigation in our district. We thought, Sir, three years ago that the Upper Bhavani Project was practically sanctioned. The hon. Member for Irrigation of the day gave us the promise that this project would be started along with the Mettur project, that the same officers would be put in charge of the two schemes and that the same tools and plants would be made available for both the schemes. Within a

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few months after that, what took place? Everybody knew the conditions under which the scheme would be started. The scheme was intended to irrigate dry lands. It was well known that there will be the question of evaporation, the question of location, etc. These conditions were well known to everybody concerned; there was nothing new at all. Some officers of the Government were sent to Punjab to study the conditions under which dry lands were supplied with water there; some calculations were made on the basis of the experience in other countries; it was on that basis that the estimates were prepared; there was nothing new; it was with full knowledge of those facts that the scheme was prepared. . . .

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will continue his speech after lunch.

"The Council will now adjourn and re-assemble at 2-30 p.m."

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, I was referring to the preparation of the estimates for the Upper Bhavani project after getting as much information as possible that was available at the time. When the scheme was about to be sanctioned, the matter seems to have been referred to the Board of Revenue in order to go into the revenue possibilities of the scheme and the Revenue Board wanted some inquiries to be made regarding practically the very same matters into which they had already gone. The same questions of loss due to evaporation, loss due to the length of the channel and the duty for dry irrigation and the localization of the area, were again considered by the Revenue Board, who proposed the appointment of a special officer to go into these matters. The special officer simply repeated the ideas that were already considered by the Government and other responsible officers of the Government. No new questions were raised by the special officer, so far as I can see, and the only conclusion to which the special officer came to was that he had no material on which he could measure these things. He did not go further than that. He made certain calculations and according to him if the calculations were worked in a particular way, the income will be 6 per cent on the outlay and that if water was not taken by the calculated area, there will be a loss. The whole thing was treated on a speculative basis and the Government do not really face the problem. Even the special officer recognized he was dealing with a big question like this of protecting a semi-famine area against famine and against the vicissitudes through which the ryots are unfortunately passing. The Chief Engineer also stated that when the Coimbatore water-supply scheme was sanctioned and it was working, it will give sufficient material for Government to decide one way or the other. Instead of investigating the questions raised, what the Government have done is, they simply say, that they will drop the scheme. I beg to submit that is not the proper way of dealing with the matter.

"We in India are concerned with a limited supply of water and a large tract of country thirsting for water. Which is more favourable: Is it to give water to wet cultivation or for dry cultivation? If we are going to give water only for wet cultivation, it means we restrict the area which can be irrigated, and by giving water for dry cultivation we practically extend the area of irrigation by something between three to four times the area which can be covered by wet irrigation. So the chief question which the Madras

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Government will have to consider is: Are they going to restrict irrigation to a small area simply because they have not had experience or are they going to give water for dry cultivation? That is a question, which I beg to submit, the Madras Government will have to seriously consider. If they are going to say, simply because they have no knowledge of conditions under which water could be given only for dry irrigation they are not going to undertake that at all, then that will be very much restricting the utility of water which is very limited in quantity in this presidency.

"Then, Sir, the second question is, what are you going to do to meet the needs of an admittedly semi-famine area like parts of the Coimbatore district—and I may include also a part of the Salem district? Are they going to do anything seriously to help these people who are admitted on all hands to be very industrious. Even foreigners who came here to make enquiries have recorded their opinion that the ryots living in these dry areas are probably the most industrious in the world. Such being the case, are the Government going to help these people in any way or are they going to throw them on their own resources and leave them to reap only one harvest in five years. That is another question which Government will have to consider.

"There is also the other question which was referred to by the hon. the Irrigation Member of those days, namely, that we have got machinery and tools which have been purchased for the Mettur scheme at a very great cost. Supposing the Mettur scheme is completed, what has to become of these tools and plants (Mr. K. Koti Reddi: There is the Tungabhadra project). I know that. I am glad that I am reminded of the Tungabhadra project. The work in the Tungabhadra project is very different from that which is carried on in Mettur. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It seems hon. Members are not anxious to contribute to the debate by their own speeches. These tips will only give him (the speaker) the opportunity to continue his speech."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"Here in Mettur, the question is one of constructing a big reservoir. The Upper Bhavani project is of the same nature. So far as the Tungabhadra project is concerned, I do not know whether it can utilize all the machinery and tools which have been purchased for a big scheme like the Mettur project. . . . (Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar:—Bigger scheme). My hon. Friend says that the Tungabhadra project is a bigger scheme, but so far as I am concerned, from the estimates which I have been able to see, I do not think the amount of machinery and tools that have been purchased for Mettur can all be utilized for the Tungabhadra project. I am sure there will be a lot left over. If the machinery and tools are sold in the open market, they will fetch only very little. So, by undertaking a scheme like the Bhavani project, they will utilize all the machinery and tools and thus save a lot on the estimates for the Upper Bhavani project. I therefore very respectfully request the Government to consider these questions over again and if necessary, carry on the experiments which the special officer and the Chief Engineer want to be carried before they finally come to an opinion about both the question of localization as well as giving water for dry irrigation. That I would respectfully ask the Irrigation Member to consider.

"The second thing which I want to refer to is that so far as the Coimbatore district is concerned from the Mettur project. . . ."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think the hon. Member will have to take another opportunity to discuss that subject. Here he should not address himself to the topic of giving water to Bhavani taluk from the Mettur project."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—" Sir, there are some other schemes affecting both Coimbatore district and certain parts of Salem district. So far as the Coimbatore district is concerned, there are some minor schemes, one of which is the Coimbatore water-supply scheme under which water could be found enough to irrigate about 2,000 acres. This is a matter which the Government have seriously to consider. The extent of land that can be irrigated under this scheme is variously estimated. The lowest estimate is 1,500 acres, and the highest is 6,000 acres. Whatever that may be Government under this scheme have to consider the claims of two sets of lands. There are lands under the Noyyal river which do not get sufficient supply of water. Several lands under the wet ayacut of the Noyyal feel much the scarcity of water, and it is only once in two or three years that the ryots there get a full crop. Now, if new water is available, the people will be glad to pay even a higher water-rate."

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" Are they willing to pay a higher water-rate ? "

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—" I think they can pay up to 10 to 12 rupees an acre."

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" What rate do they now pay ? "

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—" Now they are paying six or seven rupees an acre. And if there is any question of extending irrigation, you ought to give preferential right to the wet ayacut already in existence under the Noyyal."

" Then, Sir, it was only the other day, in reply to the question of Mr. Basheer Ahmad, the Revenue Member said that he was considering two schemes in the Kollegal taluk. In this connexion I would submit to him that in the case of the Kollegal taluk he has to deal with a table land without much rainfall, and hence should give preference to that taluk in water-supply. I do not want to take up any further time of the House ; and I will reserve my remarks regarding the Mettur project."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Provided the hon. Member gets a chance. (Laughter)."

* Mr. D. THOMAS :—" Mr. President, Sir, I would take this opportunity to invite the attention of the House to some of the irrigation needs of my own district—Tinnevely. Sir, the name of Tinnevely is usually associated with the river Tambraparni, which is supposed to be a perennial river. The river runs only through the middle of the district and the northern and southern portions of the district do not get any benefit of the irrigation system under the Tambraparni ayacut. The taluk of Nanguneri is in a very bad plight. It is one of the largest of the nine taluks comprised in the district, and it is one of the driest taluks. The people of Nanguneri taluk are mostly an industrious class, but, owing to the poverty of the soil, owing to the absence of irrigation facilities, they are one of the poorest sections of the people of the district. So far as

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their industry is concerned, it is beyond question or cavil. Mr. Pate in the District Manual of this district has paid a glowing tribute to their habits of industry, thrift and economy. But unfortunately, owing to the extreme scarcity of water in the taluk, the ryots are not in a position to cultivate the extensive lands that are now lying waste and arid. A small river (Nambiyar) flows through this taluk and empties itself into the sea. On the upper reaches of this river there are certain channels which to some extent irrigate some of the portions of this taluk. And in the extreme south-eastern part of this taluk at the Nambiyar river there is an anicut known as the Anakarai anicut. During the floods which took place some years ago this anicut became dilapidated and the bed of the river at this anicut has become silted up much, so that in seasons of flood most of the water flows over the anicut and runs into the sea. Recently, I believe, some investigations have been undertaken by the Revenue Department to see if this anicut could be placed in proper repair and also to dig a channel from a spot near this anicut towards the village of Tisyanvilai, a distance of five or six miles. If only Government will seriously consider the question of putting this anicut in proper repair and at the same time earnestly attempt to dig a channel from this anicut right up to the village of Tisyanvilai, I am sure a very large extent of land which is now lying uncultivated will be irrigated and the people benefited. I would therefore impress upon the Government the necessity for starting and carrying out some scheme of irrigation : it need not necessarily be the very scheme I am putting forward, for I am only anxious that Government should bestow some attention on the irrigation needs of this dry Nanguneri taluk by which some facilities for water-supply can be provided for the needy and deserving people of this tract.

" There is one other thing which I wish to refer. No doubt, as I said, the Tambraparni river is supposed to be a perennial river. But with the lapse of time the seasons of floods also seem to change. In olden times, except in years of abnormal scarcity, the running supply of water was found to be sufficient to the irrigation needs of the ayacut under this river. But now with the change of seasons scarcity of water is becoming frequent; we do not have the rains at their expected time; when we do not want water, then we get rain, and when we are in dire need of water there is no rain. Sir, the river Tambraparni takes its source in the Papanasam hills, and there is also a water-fall in Papanasam. Papanasam is so situated that the main stream of the river runs down between two sides of the hills so that the conservation of the river water could be easily effected by putting up a dam on the third side and by this means water-supply could be regulated. So that in times of flood water could be stored and it may be distributed in other times

" For some time past there has been a talk of starting a hydro-electric scheme at Papanasam by which electric energy can be generated . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hydro-electric scheme comes under a different head. The hon. Member will not be in order in referring to that here."

* Mr. D. THOMAS :—" I referred to that only to say that nothing came out of that."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will take another opportunity to say that."

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* Mr. D. THOMAS :—"I submit, Sir, that a large extent of land depends upon the supply of water in this river and, unless something is done to conserve and regulate the water, these lands will be in a bad plight. During the last five or six years, excepting last year; which was a fairly good season for the crops, there was scarcity of water. And it seems that it is the habit of this failure of water to make its appearance frequently at very short intervals when once it has made its appearance. I believe in the district of Tinnevely for the last fifty years and more there has been no irrigation scheme; and I believe the time has come when Government should seriously consider the needs of the ryots in Tinnevely both of the Nanguneri taluk, which is a dry area, and also of the ryots under the Tambraparni irrigation ayacut, so that their crops may be placed beyond the risk of failure or of withering."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"The need for improving the condition of the agriculturists by means of irrigation is so very great that no amount of time spent in discussion of a subject like this would be irrelevant or wasted. But, Sir, for the present I am going to confine myself to one aspect of the irrigation policy of this Government and that is that a great deal of work that could be done under irrigation for the improvement of agriculture has not been done because there has been no Irrigation Bill in this Presidency. Sir, you will notice that the amount of income that is derived from irrigation in this Presidency alone amounts to the large and stupendous sum of three crores of rupees and an amount over two-thirds of this is spent yearly on irrigation works without putting the rules and laws regulating the irrigation system in this Presidency on a statutory basis. In some cases, it does not work hardship, but in others it does work great hardship because there is not any particular statute or rules by which irrigation laws are governed. For instance, I would particularly mention the question of irregular irrigation. The amount of income that has been derived by the Government on this head alone comes to the huge figure of Rs. 7,50,000."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Is it not collected under the Irrigation Cess Act."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"No, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It is a penalty levied for irregular irrigation under the provisions of the Irrigation Cess Act. The Government have got the right to fix penal rates under the Irrigation Cess Act and rules were framed to that effect."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"At present, the rules . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member may refer to the rules because they are made by the Government."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"At present, the rules regarding irrigation are contained partly in the Board's Standing Orders and some are mere executive orders and some are contained in the decisions published in the Law Reports. Some of these orders, Sir, are reconcilable and some of them are conflicting with one another and hence there has been considerable amount of litigation. The Government has been carrying on the work of irrigation by arbitrary rules. There have been cases in which water has been denied without giving any reasons that would reconcile themselves with any rules or statute. For want of a regular Irrigation Act, the Government have not been able to tak

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up some of the beneficial works which they could have otherwise carried out because the Government is not in a position to fix the rates that would pay a certain percentage of interest which would make it possible to take loans and which would enable Government to enforce muchilikas they could obtain from the ryots. The co-operative irrigation committees have not been formed because there has not been an Irrigation Act. There are some minor problems also, such as putting bridges over channels, hanging fire for a long time because nobody knows definitely whether it is the work of the Public Works Department or of the Local Boards. Whenever the Public Works Department is asked to put up a bridge or an anicut, they always point out to the Local Boards, as if it is their work. I do not want to take much more time because Mr. Koti Reddi wants to speak on the matter. I urge that there is a great need for an Irrigation Bill."

* Rao Babadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Mr. President, Sir, I do not propose to traverse the ground covered by my hon. Friend from Bellary or my Friend from Coimbatore. I propose to confine myself to one aspect of the irrigation policy, namely, the protective or unproductive policy. These works have been carried on hitherto as a means of affording protection for the areas where rainfall is uncertain and where the economic conditions are such that they require special assistance from Government. It is with a view to meet these two conditions that the policy of productive works was devised. Now it is a matter of regret that the Government have gone back upon the policy of protective works and the first thing the Government looks for is any scheme that is proposed, whether new or extension or strengthening the protective works, should be on a remunerative basis. As an illustration I would submit to you, Sir, that recently when there was heavy scarcity and famine in certain parts of the Ganjam district, nearly 30 lakhs of rupees were spent. That was only eight years back. Now a demand has been made from that district—the public of the district have applied to the Government—that there should be an extension of the scheme of Rushikulya system so that irrigation may be extended and strengthened to avoid scarcity and famine. The estimated cost was about twenty lakhs of rupees. Another project was sought to be added by spending about 20 lakhs of rupees. Several other projects were investigated in connexion with this. But not one of these has been taken into consideration and yet periodically public revenues are spent on the relief of famine. This would show that the Government have no definite scheme of policy with regard to protective works or that they do not understand how irrigation schemes should be carried on. We hope the present Revenue Member will realize that the scheme was not intended to be remunerative and that the works should be considered on that basis. There is the minor river scheme in Ganjam. This was inaugurated about 30 years ago. The capital expenditure invested was very little. Now when we ask that the irrigation under that scheme should be extended and strengthened the Government at once goes to calculate whether the extension would be remunerative, whether it would pay 6 per cent not on the whole project but on the particular projects we applied for. The capital outlay must be taken along with the capital that has to be invested for strengthening the minor river scheme in Ganjam. The whole scheme must be considered as a whole. It would irrigate to the extent of 30,000 acres and the people are prepared to pay an enhanced water-rate of Rs. 2 in order to meet the cost of it. Even then the Government does not consider it desirable to take up the scheme. A committee was appointed by the Government recently, of which I was a member.

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We were handicapped for want of expert advice. I insisted on a separate division for that area as in Trichinopoly and elsewhere. The Government are so liberal as to find special projects for them and to create special officers for that area. There are three special divisions in the Tanjore and Coimbatore areas. Why is it that the Government are so unjust and ungenerous towards backward districts? It is because there are persons in the Government who can be approached in the matter or agitation can make itself felt (Voices : Hear, hear). We have shown that there are projects which were investigated 25 years ago with a view to prevent famine and scarcity. We ask that those projects should be re-examined now in the light of present conditions. We want that a special division should be created so that an Executive Engineer may give his whole time for reinvestigation of projects. I pressed it in my note. It is desirable in the interests of the people of the district to ascertain whether a particular project would be remunerative now or whether it can be brought under the protective system. On the revenue side also a special Revenue Officer should see what areas would come under irrigation and enquire whether the people in those areas would be prepared to pay increased rates. It is noteworthy that the ryots are willing to pay the extra amount for water-rate. The Nagavalli scheme was also recommended by the Board of Revenue. The Government's policy seems to be that nothing could be done until the gauging operations are completed. But in the meantime lives may be lost and cultivation may suffer. That is not the policy we expect from a civilized Government. The Government ought to take into their consideration the needs and requirements of the people immediately and not wait for a decade or so when great damage may be caused to the people. I would therefore appeal to the present Revenue Member to bear in mind what has now been said and to recognize that it is absolutely necessary that a special division should be created in Ganjam to investigate the various projects and complete the Langulya project. I do not say that all the projects would be successful but we are not in a position to say that any particular project will be unremunerative. To come back to what I was saying with reference to the two propositions laid down in the case of protective works, the Government ought not to apply the rules of productive works to schemes in Ganjam district. For instance in the case of protective works the Famine Relief Fund is available to the extent of Rs. 40 lakhs. It is admitted in the Budget Memorandum as the hon. Members will see that any excess on these forty lakhs may be devoted for the purpose of protective works. On page 67 of the Budget Memorandum we see that under rule 29 and Schedule IV of the Devolution Rules, the Local Government are required to establish and maintain out of provincial revenues a Famine Relief Fund and to make every year a provision in the budget of 3 lakhs for expenditure on the relief of famine. We know also from the budget that the present Famine Relief Fund is about 49 lakhs. This can be seen on page 447 of the Budget Estimates for year 1930-31. Therefore, there is now available from the Famine Relief Fund an excess of about 9 lakhs of rupees without touching the capital fund of Rs. 40 lakhs which is the minimum sum provided for it. And this amount we may use towards protective works. We need not fear that there may be any diminution in the Famine Relief Fund for under rule 29 of the Schedule IV of the Devolution Rules we shall be making an annual recurring contribution of 3 lakhs of rupees. Therefore we have a source here even without touching the enormous revenues of the province wherewith the protective works can be carried out. I do not quite understand why large sums of money are lying idle while the protective works which are so much to the

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advantage of the ryots are not attended to even in spite of their offer to pay increased taxes to enable the Government to meet the expenditure which may have resulted therefrom. I do not understand why the Government are not able to take any steps to see that the urgent protective works are carried out. It is absurd for any Government to say 'Unless we are able to borrow the funds required and unless the interest of 6 per cent on the capital amount expended is forthcoming we cannot undertake this work or that work.' It should not be brought forward as an excuse for not carrying out some protective works when the Government had carried out certain works in some other district. It should not be the policy of the Government to carry out the required works in one place and leave some others to starve. Where they expect to receive a loaf of bread, people are given a stone. See what disappointment it would cause especially in view of the fact that some of their neighbours had been given enough and more than their actual requirements. The policy should be such as to carry out works wherever they are needed most and not to take up works where they are in plenty. I am not speaking of this district or that; but I say, Sir, that common justice demands that there should be an equal distribution of funds. If I may be excused for bringing in an illustration I would ask, Sir, what is all the white elephant that we are asked to feed and maintain, the Cauvery-Mettur Project? It only benefits one taluk, i.e., Pattukkottai, and supplements the existing irrigation and for the sake of one single taluk and for supplementing the irrigation of certain portions of the district, is it fair that 10 crores of the rate-payers' money should be spent? Is it just that this vast sum of money should be spent on one area? What is the assessment levied on Pattukkottai taluk? Is the scheme remunerative? Has that been proved? I ask, Sir, whether it is fair. (Hear, Hear.) Where is the interest at 6 per cent to be found? Therefore, Sir, I think that the policy of the Government in regard to productive and protective works should be revised thoroughly.

"Incidentally, Sir, I would again refer to the second form of irrigation in minor river schemes. If works were carried out some years ago when labour was cheap, when money was cheaper, they could have finished at a comparatively small capital cost. If a particular work is to be extended or improved the project as a whole should be taken and not be considered piecemeal. It is a vicious policy of this Government in that they do not look beyond their nose and treat matters with a broader view of the matter. I would impress once more that it should be the policy of the Government to take the work as a whole and not in different units. Government must realize the strong feeling that exists in the rural areas in regard to this matter of irrigation. I submit, Sir, that the time has come when this Council will have to take a very strong view of the matter and insist on the revising of their irrigation policy.

"We have heard from all sides of this House various suggestions regarding the schemes which the Government may launch. I would suggest that a programme of works should be drawn up according to the nature of the urgency of the schemes and possibility of Government financing one or the other according to the availability of funds. This would to a considerable extent relieve the feeling in the rural areas that Government had not been neglecting any particular area in the matter of irrigation works. If such a programme is kept up, the public will have at least the consolation of thinking that their need would at least be attended to after some years though not

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at the present moment. This would create some confidence in the minds of the rural population as to the good intentions of the Government. Government should view irrigation policy with a changed and refined mentality and not be thinking of the revenue a particular project may yield and give preference to such area if that area is under a protective system of irrigation.

"As far as the Ganjam district is concerned, I would suggest that a special division be formed to re-examine the Rushikulya system and other schemes and see whether or not the minor river scheme of Ganjam could be improved. The other schemes are the Dusi Wadada scheme and Vamsadhara river scheme—I commend them to their earnest consideration and I shall press on the Government that the district of Ganjam should receive as fair a treatment as Tanjore and Trichinopoly."

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am not quite sure that every one of the hon. Members who have spoken on the irrigation policy of the Government wants it revised. Hon. Members are aware that the Government are endeavouring to maintain in an efficient condition all existing irrigation works. The control of any irrigation source whose ayacut is 200 acres and more is vested in the Public Works Department while smaller works are in charge of the Revenue Department. That is the main line of division of work. Money is allotted in the budget in accordance with the demands of the local officers for the upkeep and maintenance of the works that are already in existence. Reference has been made to the unsatisfactory condition of some irrigation works but the maintenance of works has been receiving increased attention from the Government in recent years. I have already pointed out that the amount spent annually on minor irrigation works in particular has increased considerably during the last decade. We have also Tank Restoration Scheme parties working in the different districts of the province. They undertake the investigation of various works included in a river basin and after preparing the necessary estimates the party ordinarily hands them over to the department in charge of the works. As however it was found that under this system execution was not keeping pace with investigation and the preparation of estimates, the parties have been directed to carry out certain works themselves. I may mention, in this connexion, that a Tank Restoration Scheme party is working in the Nanguneri taluk in Tinnevely district and I hope that the result of its efforts will improve the irrigation facilities in that taluk.

"New projects are divided into different classes; first they are divided into 'productive works' that is to say, the net receipts from which would at least cover the interest on the capital expended in carrying them out and 'unproductive works.' Unproductive works are again divided into two classes which are known as 'protective works' and 'others.'

"My hon. Friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar criticized the method of calculation of capital cost for purposes of determining whether a work is productive or not and stated that we are taking too much into consideration. The position is this. In the case of original works, for each Rs. 100 of the estimated cost of the works Rs. 25 is added on account of the cost of establishment, Rs. 2 for tools and plant, Re. 1 for audit and accounts and 21 per cent of the cost of establishments on account of contribution for leave and pensionary charges. And thus the Rs. 100 comes to about Rs. 133.

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"Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar also objected to the deduction of 5 per cent from revenue expected from the scheme but that is an estimate of the amount we have to spend on collecting the revenue and it is necessary to deduct this cost in calculating the revenue from the scheme. Well, Sir, it seems to me that if we do not take into account all these charges we should not be fair to the Legislative Council. We should be incorrect in alleging that the scheme could be carried out without drawing on funds obtained from the other parts of the Presidency. It is for that reason that we have to take all these factors into consideration. Every new scheme is dealt with in a similar way to find out whether it is likely to yield a reasonable income. Well, Sir, if a project is productive we shall be justified in carrying it out from borrowed capital. The reason why the interest is now fixed at 6 per cent is because we have to pay interest at about that rate on the money we borrow. A few years ago the rate was 4 per cent; afterwards it was raised to 5 per cent and now it has been raised to 6 per cent. If a work is not productive it does not preclude the Government from carrying it out. But it necessarily means that the particular area which is to be irrigated under the scheme will be benefited to some extent at the expense of the rest of the Presidency. That is the point. Hon. Members of the Council will have to realize the position. But we should not be justified in carrying out an unproductive project entirely from borrowed funds. We usually carry out such schemes from surplus revenues. It has been the practice of Government in case of unproductive works to give preference to protective works because by carrying out such works in areas liable to famine Government will be preventing the recurrence of such calamities. It is reasonable that we should take into consideration the savings the Government may expect from having to spend less money in famine in future. No doubt when we have an unnecessarily large famine fund we should be justified in spending the surplus over a certain minimum on such protective works. Sir Patro has drawn attention to the fact that we have now 49 lakhs in the famine fund as against the prescribed minimum of 40 lakhs. I shall take into consideration whether we can find some protective works on which the 9 lakhs could be spent. Of course the proposals will have to come before this House before they can be undertaken.

"As regards minor irrigation works, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar said that Collectors fight shy of undertaking the repairs of tanks unless the cost is likely to be recovered within the next four or five years. I believe that there was an order in existence many years ago which might have acted as a check in that direction. But that order was cancelled in 1925 and so far as I know and so far as I have been able to ascertain in the short time since the hon. Member spoke there is no such order now in existence which prevents the Collector from carrying out repairs even if the amount does exceed four or five years' revenue. (Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: They have to furnish information.) I do not think any information is called for now. If it exceeded a certain amount the estimate had formerly to be submitted to Government before it was carried out. That order has been cancelled. If the hon. Member can draw my attention to particular cases I shall be glad to make further enquiries.

"My hon. Friend Sir Patro has referred particularly to the committee's report on the Ganjam district. I am afraid that he has me at a disadvantage as I have not had an opportunity of going through the report and the papers connected with it. He has referred to the fact that Langulya project has had

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to be postponed pending the collection of gauge-readings. It is rather exceedingly necessary to make sure that we shall have an adequate supply. Some of our irrigation works which were expected to benefit considerable tracts of country have failed and it has been found after completion that the tanks do not fill and the consequence has been that there has been a waste of Government money; for that reason we have to take gaugings for a series of years. If we take them for two or three years only it is quite possible you may get statistics which are misleading. The unfortunate thing is that in famine tracts when rainfall is scanty irrigation works are liable to fail when they are most needed.

"Sir Patro also said that a programme of works should be drawn up. I shall consider the question whether we can have a statement drawn up of schemes investigated in recent years with some information regarding the cost, a short outline of the scheme and the anticipated return from the charges for water. It will then be possible for us to examine and see whether any one of the schemes can be carried out as protective works or as productive works. Government in recent years has been readily investigating any scheme to which its attention has been drawn. (A voice: But not carry out.) There must necessarily be investigation before it is carried out. Otherwise we may run the risk of losing considerable sums of money.

"My hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha asked what was being done in the Ceded districts. I may say that there was a special committee which went into the question of irrigation in the Ceded districts and that we have now under investigation the Tungabhadra project, that is to say, a reservoir at Timmalapuram. As hon. Members are aware we are awaiting the final report from the geologist who hopes to visit the scene again during this summer. It was suggested by Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar that the preparation of the estimates should be proceeded with without waiting for the final report of the geologist, as he understood that so far as the geologists are concerned their opinion was favourable. Investigation has been going on in the meantime and preliminary rough estimates have been very recently submitted to the Government by the Chief Engineer. I have not had an opportunity of seeing them yet I may assure my friend that they will be examined as soon as possible. The site cannot be settled until we have the geologist's report. We have also to consider the estimates of the probable cost. It is suggested that we might reopen negotiations with His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government; I may say that we have not been approached by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government in this matter. Government have not been approached so far as I know. Well, Sir, if we find that that Mallapuram site would be preferable I shall be quite prepared to open negotiations with His Exalted Highness's Government.

"My hon. Friend Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar referred to the condition of irrigation in the Coimbatore district. In answer to a question I referred to irrigation in the Kollegal taluk. With reference to the Bhavani project, certain investigations as to evaporation, loss by percolation and so forth were being carried on. The Lower Bhavani is preferable to the Upper Bhavani project. In that connexion it has been suggested that we ought to have some other irrigation project to which the tools and plant at Mettur could be transferred in 1934 when we hope the Mettur project will be completed. That is a matter which has been already engaging our attention and I hope it may be possible

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to find a project in this province to which we shall be able to transfer some at least of the plant and to take advantage of the experience gained by the engineers at Mettur. It depends upon the rate at which we are able to complete the investigations of such projects as the Timmalapuram and Bhavani. The Government realize, as much as hon. Members do, the very great importance of irrigation to the people of this Presidency and I am sure the Government will do all they can to extend its benefits as far as possible within the means at their disposal."

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"Mr. President, within the limited time at my disposal . . ."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The Demand will be put to vote at 4 o'clock."

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"As some other hon. Members also are anxious to speak, I shall not dwell very much upon the subject, but I should like to point to the vicious and wrong policy that has been adopted by the Government in connexion with irrigation. To begin with, I should like to disabuse the Government of the idea that they ought to act as business men when they have to consider the policy to be followed in matters of irrigation. I am one of those who think that the Government need not, ought not to incur loss on account of any irrigation project. But I am bound to say that the policy that they have been following in arriving at whether an irrigation project is productive or not is wrong. The Government ought to realize that they are not here merely for preserving law and order in the country. They have a much higher and better function to perform, namely, to see that the maximum amount of economic good is secured to the country. The Government ought to realize that they are agents acting on behalf of the State, and as such not only should they preserve peace and order but they should also be the means of bringing to the people the maximum benefit possible. If the Government realize this responsibility of theirs, I am sure they will also realize that the method that they have been applying in order to arrive at whether a particular project is remunerative or not is absolutely wrong and vicious. Sir, the amount of revenue they might realize out of a project should be viewed merely as a question of taxation. The only test that they have to apply in connexion with arriving at whether a particular project is productive or not is not the revenue that the Government derives as such but the amount of increased wealth that is secured to the country as a result of it. I will tell the Government what the test is, what the method is, that they have to apply in connexion with this matter. I will put it in this way: a project ought to be considered productive or remunerative if the increased value of the grain raised as a result of a particular irrigation project is not less than the interest charges on the capital outlay and the maintenance charges which include the salary of the establishment and the cost of repairs and the expenses of collection of revenue. So far as the State is concerned they have to apply only this test, and not the test of mere revenue the Government derives from a project. But how to get revenue in proportion to the charges that Government incur is a question, as I already said, purely of taxation for the Finance Member and not for the Member in charge of irrigation. It is a problem for the Finance Member to see whether a particular irrigation project is a losing or a gaining concern from the point of view of revenue. The Government should only take care to see

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that the increased value of the grain raised as a result of the project is not in any case lower than the amount of interest and maintenance charges. If so, they should consider that project as remunerative. The question of considering a project as productive or unproductive from the point of view of Government revenue alone has given rise to this false notion of treating irrigation projects as business propositions and taking account only of the revenue that the Government derives thereby. Government should ask themselves the question whether a particular project is remunerative or unremunerative from the point of view of the country or of the people only. I tell them again it is not to be considered purely as a problem of revenue. Let the Revenue Member ask the Finance Member to devise means to meet any deficit on account of any irrigation project provided it gives the people such increased return, as assures him that the country as a whole is not going to be put to any loss, not even a pie. I appeal once again to the Revenue Member to look at the question from that point of view, and apply the only proper test I have described above in finding out whether a particular project is productive or not, without taking account merely of the revenue derived from the project. I say this because they have been applying a very wrong standard, viz., looking at the problem only from the point of view of the productiveness of revenue. That false test has caused all the misapprehensions in the minds of the Government to carry out any project beneficial to the people and the country. I know they have been adopting a very wrong policy in the way of charging rates for water supplied. It is on account of that false test, they have not carried out a number of irrigation projects, which in the light of the test I ask them to apply are productive. To illustrate what I have said: Suppose the capital outlay of a project costs one crore of rupees, and the interest thereon calculated at the present Government rate comes to 6 lakhs. Suppose the cost of maintenance charges including salaries and cost of collecting revenue is one lakh. So far as Government are concerned, they would expect a revenue of 7 lakhs to consider the project remunerative. Suppose the value of the produce from the land before the project, was only 3 lakhs, and after the project, the value of the produce is 15 lakhs. I would say that the increased value to the country as a result of this project is 12 lakhs. I will give 2 lakhs for the cost of increased labour due to wet cultivation as against dry cultivation before, and even then the net increase of wealth to the country will be 10 lakhs. Deducting the expenditure incurred by Government, viz., 7 lakhs, the net gain is 3 lakhs and hence the project productive. But if you take the amount of revenue alone, supposing the particular project served an area of 60,000 acres, the revenue derived will be about 6 lakhs, at the rate of Rs. 10 per acre. From the Government point of view there will be a loss of one lakh. So I say Government should view it from the standard of productivity as I stated already, namely, the increased value of the grain or wealth produced. I ask therefore if that test and the only proper test is applied, where is the loss to the country? So I appeal to the Government to judge projects only from that standard and see in future whether any project they have given up as unproductive is productive or not from that point of view, i.e., from the point of view of the country's gain.

"Then, Sir, with regard to the Tungabhadra project, I have to say one or two words. It is a fact that there is an urgent necessity for this project in order to help the dry districts, the Ceded districts particularly. Now, Sir, if the Government approach His Exalted Highness the Nizam in the proper

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way, I am sure he will certainly give all the necessary facilities to this Government to have the site for the reservoir that they want. If the Government realize the urgent necessity of this Tungabhadra project, they will surely get the Mallapuram site investigated years ago and found suitable even if the site now under investigation proves unsuitable. I do not see any reason for the long delay in undertaking works which have nothing to do with the reservoir. There are a number of other recommendations made by the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee in connexion with irrigation projects which could be taken up at once without any delay. Again why should the question of the reservoir stand in the way of the other questions connected such as the canals that have to be dug in connexion with the irrigation project. The Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee recommended a number of other subsidiary investigations, and Government so far as I know have not taken any steps to investigate them, which would be absolutely necessary if this Tungabhadra project is to be put into execution. The question has to be investigated whether there is a possibility of taking water to the taluks of Siddhout and Badvel in the Cuddapah district, and to the taluks of Dharmavaram and Anantapur in the Anantapur district. These have to be investigated without any delay apart from the finding of a suitable site for a reservoir which is to be found somewhere. As other hon. Members are anxious to speak, I shall not take more time, Sir."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"I do not want to occupy much time by way of preliminary remarks. I desire to ask the hon. Revenue Member why even the schemes which have been considered feasible and which have been considered ready for execution have been delayed for years. I shall refer only to one or two projects. One is the Tippayapalem project. In 1927 it was said that it was a mere matter of compensation that remained to be settled. Later on, when I put a question about it, I was told that it was ready to be brought into execution. But from 1927 it has been delayed, and nothing has been done up to this moment. Then the second matter is one of repairs. I brought to the notice of the Government the disrepair of the channel a feeder to tanks in Rudravaram in the Sirvel taluk of the Kurnool district in 1927. There is rank vegetation growing up in the channel, which has to be removed, but nothing has been done up to this moment not to speak of repairs. Then there is the question about the channel issuing from sluice 34 of the Cuddapah-Kurnool Canal. That also has not been rectified so far. Under these circumstances, poor districts like mine can never have faith in the irrigation policy of the Government.

"With regard to the Tungabhadra project, I desire to say only one or two words, and that is this. Can the other schemes be hung up on account of this Tungabhadra project? Every day this Tungabhadra project is being shown to us as the apple hanging before our eyes. But there is no possibility of its coming into effect, within a short period or within a measureable distance of time. I do not know how the Tungabhadra project is going to benefit us in the Kurnool district. As a matter of fact, there have been schemes and schemes. We do not know what the poor persons in our district are going to get. There is the West canal project for Bellary. I do not know whether the Cuddapah-Kurnool canal will be strengthened by a connexion with it or not. I do not equally know whether the water of the Tungabhadra Project will be run into the Pennair from the Anantapur or the Kurnool district. If it is taken up in Anantapur, Kurnool will not be profited. I want the Government to clearly announce the policy they will pursue in regard to the

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Tungabhadra scheme: I feel that the Government owes to us that they should pursue a vigorous policy in these matters and give us clear information.

"In regard to kudimaramat also, I tried to introduce some change in the law, but the Government stated . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"This is not the occasion to speak on the change in the law of kudimaramat."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"The Government have done nothing to improve the kudimaramat system. But the ryots are being fleeced in my district on account of this law. Anything done in one year by the revenue officials becomes a custom in the next year, and the people are fleeced into paying double the money that the Government spend on repairs. The authorities are not giving a proper opportunity to the people to apply to the Government and get the necessary help. I therefore feel that on this motion I have no other option except to vote for the reduction. I feel that the men in authority have always failed in the matter of irrigation to do justice to the poorer districts."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,300 for Works by Rs. 100'."

The motion was declared lost.

P.M. Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao demanded a poll, and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

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|---|---|
| 1. Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar. | 15. Rao Sahib B. Venkataramayya Nayudu. |
| 2. Mr. K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. | 16. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. |
| 3. " N. Srinivasa Rao. | 17. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati |
| 4. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. | Mudaliyar. |
| 5. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 18. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 6. " C. Natesa Mudaliyar. | 19. " P. Bhooshayya |
| 7. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddi- | 20. " K. Koti Reddi. |
| yar. | 21. " K. V. Suryanarayana Ayyar. |
| 8. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. | 22. " J. A. Saldanha. |
| 9. Rao Sahib S. Ellappa Chettiyar. | 23. " K. Uppi Sahib. |
| 10. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon. | 24. " Abdul Hameed Khan. |
| 11. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu | 25. " M. Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar. |
| Nayudu. | 26. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. |
| 12. Khadir Mohideen Sahib Bahadur. | 27. Mr. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar. |
| 13. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidu Sahib Bahadur. | 28. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. |
| 14. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi. | |

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed | 19. Mr. R. Foulkes. |
| Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 20. Rao Sahib P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. |
| 2. " Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan | 21. Khan Bahadur Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib |
| Nayar. | Bahadur. |
| 3. " Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. | 22. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. |
| 4. " Mr. H. G. Stokes. | 23. Mr. N. Siva Raj. |
| 5. " Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. | 24. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva. |
| 6. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 25. " S. Subrahmanya Moopapar. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 26. " D. Thomas. |
| 8. Mr. Hilton Brown. | 27. " S. Venkiah. |
| 9. " H. A. Watson. | 28. " S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 10. " A. G. Leach. | 29. " S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |
| 11. " J. Gray. | 30. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib |
| 12. " S. V. Ramamurti. | Bahadur. |
| 13. " C. B. Cotterell. | 31. Mr. C. E. Wood. |
| 14. " V. Ch. John. | 32. " F. E. James. |
| 15. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 33. " A. J. Leech. |
| 16. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. | 34. " Lukér. |
| 17. Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | 35. Rao Sahib L. C. Gurnswami. |
| 18. Mr. J. Bheemayya. | |

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Neutral.

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| 1. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi. | 5. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 2. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. | 6. " R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 3. Mr. W. P. A. Soundarapandian. | 7. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 4. " K. Ramachandra Padayachi. | |

Ayes 28. Noes 35. Neutral 7.

The motion was negatived.

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

DEMAND VII—CAUVERY-METTUR PROJECT.

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move that—

'the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,13,94,400 under Demand VII—Cauvery-Mettur Project'."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think Mr. Saldanha may club together all the four out motions he has given notice of under this Demand and speak so that there may be one general debate."

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

'that the allotment of Rs. 77,08,900 for Works be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"Sir, I have indicated in my cuts the points to which I wish to draw the attention of the House. Firstly, I wish to draw attention to the question of the soundness of the project as a productive work; secondly I wish to discuss the question of the extension of irrigation facilities so far as the districts of Salem, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly; and lastly to urge the need for water-supply to Salem town. Under another out motion I wish to enquire whether Government have assured themselves of the willingness and capacity of the cultivators that might benefit by the use of the canals to pay the required rate and what that rate will be. Then under the third of my out motions I am moving along with this motion, I want to be enlightened as to the necessity for the increase of expenditure on establishment and why it should not be decreased as the works progress. And under my next motion I ask for information as to the total expenditure up to date on tools and plant, the various firms of different countries from which they were ordered to secure the best and cheapest materials.

"The hon. House will recollect that two years ago, I moved a motion for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the conditions and the prospects of this Mettur project. With myself as the convenor, a committee of the members of this House was then formed. This committee after visiting the Mettur works, the Tanjore canals, etc., made an elaborate report on the various schemes and on the prospects of this great project. Our fear then was that this scheme might eventually prove to be a failure and land the Government in financial difficulties. I had in mind the Bombay Reclamation project known as the Back Bay project and the Sukkur project which have proved ruinous failures. With regard to the Mettur project, I must confess and recognize that the authorities here, both the Government and the engineers are bestowing conscientious care on this great project. But, however conscientious the technical officers and the heads of the departments might be on this subject, they might commit blunders and land the Government into

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pitfalls which could be avoided by proper foresight and prudence. Therefore, last year, I urged that there should be a permanent vigilance committee to keep watch on this work. One of the great needs in connexion with a project of this kind is to have, along with the vigilance committee I have spoken of, a sort of efficiency check—a terminology which I will explain presently. We have got a very elaborate audit system in India in connexion with local fund accounts, but we have not got for any of our great institutions like the hospitals and other departments in which large sums are spent on supplies and contingencies, any such audit. We have not got what is called the efficiency audit and economy audit. This is a point on which I would lay much stress. I would suggest that if for any of our spending institutions or departments we require such an efficiency audit, the Mettur project is one such. The Government have got a separate audit department for checking the expenditure on this project, but there is no agency to check and see that the expenditure which is incurred is incurred in the right direction. It must be the duty of the agency I am speaking of to see that the supplies are ordered in the right time and not prematurely as was done in more than one case. The House will remember that in connexion with the Tuticorin Harbour Works and some other works, machinery was ordered much in advance of the time when it was required. So, what I say is that in this case also we should guard against machinery being ordered much in advance entailing loss."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" May I request the hon. Member to confine his remarks entirely to the Mettur project. We have now nothing to do with the Cochin or Tuticorin Harbour Works."

MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I was only illustrating my point."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" But I do not think I will be justified in allowing the hon. Member to give such illustrations."

MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I mentioned it only to enable the House to . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I must say that the hon. Member is not relevant."

* MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Then, Sir, I shall go to the project itself. (Laughter.) I have got a map of Mettur kindly furnished by the department. I would request the hon. Members to visualize the project and fancy having a tour over the area. In the absence of an arrangement like the one which the Government of Bombay made for the members of that Council to visit the Sukkur Barrage, I can only request hon. Members to visualize the state of things at Mettur from the map which has been furnished to us. We are thankful for this."

" For those who have gone to the place it will be easy to realize all these defects in the working of the Mettur project, but for those who have not gone there it will be very difficult to imagine them. I can understand Government spending large amounts on buildings and water-works for the comforts of officers but what I am afraid is that they have gone too much and these works will remain unproductive even after the project is completed. If that is not the case, Government may tell us as to why they spent such a huge sum on new water-works while the old works would have been amply sufficient for the population."

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think the execution of water-works has nothing to do with this year's budget."

* MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—" We are suffering from the effects of it."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is depriving other hon. Members from joining in this debate."

* MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, things are going in a somewhat extravagant manner. Last year they brought in a supplementary demand. I think it was due to extravagant expenditure of this sort that made them to come forward with a supplementary demand."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will not be justified in commenting on the last year's supplementary demand. The hon. Member will be relevant if he refers to the items of this year's budget. The hon. Member will not be justified in making the Council wait for him."

* MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I am referring to page 82 of the budget memorandum which shows that even in this estimate there are many items of expenditure which ought to have been foreseen but which owing to carelessness were not estimated for at the proper time."

" It is pointed out there ' present indications point to a material saving over the estimated provision for the whole project. There may still be variations among sub-heads but taken as a whole there is little doubt that the project will be completed within the estimate'. My criticism is this: that there ought not to be so many variations as pointed out there. Government ought to have foreseen such expenditure. With some care, I am sure these variations can be reduced to a minimum. I hope much more care will be taken in preparing plans and estimates for future works in connexion with this project."

" The second point that I would urge is the extension of irrigation facilities as far as the districts of Salem, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly. Surely with regard to water-supply to Salem town there are many members who are as much interested as I am and I hope they will touch upon this point."

" The third point that I would urge is whether the Government have assured themselves of the willingness and capacity of cultivators that might benefit by the use of the canals to pay the required rate and what that rate will be. In this connexion I beg to point out that we have not got an Act to impose enhanced rate on the ryots. The rate can be imposed but it depends upon their willingness to pay it or not. I have some information collected from various sources but I think that the assurance which the Government gave, viz., that the people would pay enhanced rates if they were imposed, would prove false."

" The fourth point that I wish to touch upon is this: to enquire as to the total expenditure up to date on tools and plants, the various firms of different countries from which they were ordered to secure the best and cheapest. Sir, this is a point of great importance. Sir, if we want machinery, I think we may without going through the High Commissioner call for tenders from various firms all over the world, by advertising in all the important papers"

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of the various countries in the world where these machinery and tools are produced and order from such of those firms who quote the cheapest rate for the best material, so that economy may be introduced as much as possible. I hope therefore that assurance will be given on behalf of the Government that plants and tools will be ordered at cheapest prices possible and thus economy effected in carrying out these works."

* **MR. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR** :—" Mr, President, Sir, there is an impression to which many have given expression that Tanjore is the most favoured district by the Government because it is in Tanjore that Government have got many engineering divisions and are working many irrigation works. Sir, I want to assure hon. Members of this House that most of these works have come down from the days of Chola kings and those kings were particular about launching these works partly. On account of the facilities afforded by the alluvial soil of the district which rendered it easy for the Engineers to conceive and carry out these projects in Tanjore and chiefly for the sake of the revenue which was very promising and never failing and which made it profitable and necessary to carry them out and keep them working. I would also ask hon. Members of this House to remember the words spoken by the then hon. the Law Member when he introduced this Mettur project and the reasons he gave for our encouraging it. I am referring to the fact that although there are many Engineering divisions and many projects in Tanjore district still the irrigation problems have not yet been solved. There is one great disadvantage under which the mirasidars and ryots of Tanjore district are labouring and that is they cannot be sure of a perennial supply of water. There is full supply of water in the river Cauvery and Vennar only for a few weeks at flood time. But from August to September there is temporary scarcity on account of the system of mudai. If there are no rains and if there are no floods, water is diverted into one of these two rivers for one week into the Vennar and for another week into the Cauvery. Therefore, during one full week when there is water in one of these streams the ryots are expected to finish their agricultural operations. When the water is diverted in the following week into the other stream, sometimes it happens that the seedlings wither away and this affects the agricultural yield to a considerable degree. Therefore, if what the hon. the Law Member in introducing the Mettur project said, viz., that this was intended chiefly to assure this perennial supply of water to the Tanjore district and make the water available at the lower reaches of the rivers is given effect to and if the hope then held out is fulfilled after the completion of the Mettur works, I think the mirasidars and ryots of Tanjore will be very grateful to the Government. As regards the Mettur project and allied works, these were designed by Colonel Smart not surely for having more water for double crop cultivation and increasing wet cultivation in the Tanjore district but chiefly for the lower reaches and this has been launched nearly eighty years after its investigation. The only criticism I have to offer is more in the shape of elucidating information from the hon. the Law Member than to censure the action of the Government. Some unforeseen difficulty has cropped up in the working of this project. When the Engineering department laid the foundation it was discovered that for 100 feet they could not get rocky soil and they had to carry the test still further for another 80 or 90 feet more. Unforeseen circumstances like this have tended to make the scheme far more costly than what it was originally designed to cost. That was the point raised by my hon. Friend

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[Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar]

Mr. Saldanha when he spoke of variations. What I want to know is this: whether on account of these variations, whether on account of these revised estimates and consequent increased costs of the Mettur works the rates which the ryots were originally expected to pay are likely to be increased. At first it was thought we had to pay Rs. 12 per acre. When we went to Mettur it was said that we had to pay Rs. 14 per acre. I fear on account of these variations we may in course of time be required to pay even more than Rs. 14. It is high time that Government should investigate the financial aspect of the Mettur project because it may be that large numbers of people in Pattukottai taluk who are now raising commercial agricultural products such as groundnut, etc., and who find it more profitable to cultivate such crops may grumble or refuse to pay this increased assessment per acre. Therefore, it is necessary that Government should satisfy those ryots and point out to them the advantages that are likely to accrue from this assessment which in its turn is the result of the increase in the estimates of the Cauvery-Mettur works.

"While speaking of the difficulty of the ryots of Tanjore I may at the same time inform the House of the special facilities which will be afforded to them by this work although there may be a little higher assessment than what was thought they should pay at first. On the other hand I find the assessment that is going to be collected from the Trichinopoly ryots will be a little higher than that which will be collected from Tanjore ryots. The grievance of the people of Trichinopoly is that the river Cauvery flows through their district but that they have been denied a share in the benefits accruing from the Mettur project. There was, I know, an agreement or at least an understanding that at least 15,000 acres should be brought under cultivation in the district of Trichinopoly, with the water from Mettur. Well, the relative situation is this: that in Tanjore two-thirds of the district are already under wet cultivation, and the project will bring in the remaining one-third under wet cultivation while in Trichinopoly hardly one-third has up to now been brought under wet cultivation. Now as I have first said the Mettur works are intended to convert the whole of Tanjore into a wet area. Naturally the people of Trichinopoly made representations to the then hon. the Law Member and also the present hon. the Law Member to see that such quantity of water as would enable them to bring 50,000 acres under wet cultivation should be given to them.

"To bring these 50 thousand acres under cultivation, there was a project, called the High Level Channel; a special division was constituted to go into the question and to investigate the problem. I think the report must have been submitted to the Government. I should be very thankful if the hon. Member in charge of Irrigation would give us an idea when and on what date or whether in the near future there is a possibility of this scheme being undertaken and carried to completion. If that is done, I am sure that the ryots of Trichinopoly will not have the slightest hesitation whatever to pay the rates of assessment which the Government feel it necessary to impose in consequence of giving water-supply to the district. With the intention of getting clear, definite and positive information, on these financial aspects, from the hon. Member in charge of Irrigation, I second this motion of my hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha."

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* Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR :—“ Sir, if I rise to support this motion, it is with a view to obtain from the Government information regarding the economic aspect of this project. We are not suffering in this Presidency from want of rice, because we are exporting several thousands of bags of rice to Japan, the Straits Settlements and other places. If we are going to increase the acreage under wet cultivation, we would automatically be increasing the output of paddy in this Presidency. Unless the Government, side by side with the Mettur project, are going to devise measures for a marketing Board to see that all the paddy that Pattukkottai and other taluks which will be benefited by the Mettur project, produce is profitably sold, I do not see how ultimately the country will be benefited by the Mettur project. There is enough rice in this country and there are enough people to consume it; the only difficulty is there are not enough people with enough purchasing power to buy the necessary rice. Millions of the people of this Presidency are starving without having a full meal or even a half meal a day. The only question that arises is where is the money, where is the wherewithal to buy the necessary rice to enable these people to have at least one full meal a day. Therefore I would humbly request the Government to consider side by side with the possibility of the success of the Mettur project, the necessity for taking steps to control effectively the marketing of the paddy that will be produced by this project.

“ The only indication the Government have given us as to the necessity for completing the project as soon as possible is the note of the Finance Secretary in the Budget Memorandum that the interest on the capital invested in the project is running very high. But when we come to the actual progress of the work we are told that, in the course of the year, the construction of so many million cubic feet of masonry work was not possible on account of floods in the Cauvery. Every year there will be floods in that river. The Government should necessarily anticipate that there will be floods every year in Cauvery; they must arrange to carry on the work, floods or no floods.

“ My hon. Friend, from Trichinopoly referred to the fact that there is a necessity to revise the estimates. How many times are the estimates going to be revised? How long is this project going to hang fire? From the Madras Government to the Secretary of State there has been correspondence; we have been getting the necessary sanction for all the revised estimates. We are told that in the coming financial year, so many millions of cubic feet of masonry work will be constructed; it remains to be seen how much of it will be actually accomplished. The past has shown that the Government have not realized their anticipations in the actual progress of the work; it is considerably short of the Government's expectations. If I rise to support this motion, it is with a view to warn the Government of the immediate necessity of coming to close grips with this problem, finish the work as early as possible, and bear in mind the immediate necessity for the economic aspect of the question being thoroughly surveyed before they complete the scheme.”

* Rao Bahadur S. ELLAPPA CHETTIYAR :—“ Sir, I wish to say a few words in support of this motion. The object of this motion is to discuss (1) about the supply of water to Salem, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore districts

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for irrigation purposes, (2) about the supply of water to Salem town for drinking purposes. You may remember that some time ago a resolution was passed”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I wish to know whether the Council has not adopted a resolution on the latter subject; I think the House has given its vote on the matter and I do not think the hon. Member will be in order to refer to the same matter. We cannot have two votes on the same question. The hon. Member is requested not to develop that argument.”

Rao Bahadur S. ELLAPPA CHETTIYAR :—“ A resolution was moved by me in this Council; I want to know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether steps have been taken to give effect to that resolution. With regard to the supply of water to Salem town”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I request the hon. Member not to refer to the subject of supply of water to Salem town. If I remember right, I think the Council has adopted a motion that Government should make arrangements for supplying Salem town with drinking water.”

Rao Bahadur S. ELLAPPA CHETTIYAR :—“ That motion was withdrawn, Sir. A resolution for supply of water to Salem for irrigation purposes was carried.”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ The Government gave the assurance that they will look into this matter and Mr. Ellappa Chettiyar withdrew his motion.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ It is brought to my notice that the amount for water-supply to the Salem town is included in the previous demand which the House have already passed; it is not included in Demand VII. The hon. Member will not be in order to refer to that matter.”

Rao Bahadur S. ELLAPPA CHETTIYAR :—“ The motion standing against my name is 248. Provision for giving water to Salem town is included under this Demand VII.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Paragraph 79 of the Finance Secretary's Memorandum says :—‘ The increase in the revised estimate for the current year is due mainly to the continuance beyond the period of six months, for which provision was made in the budget, of the special division for the investigation of the scheme for extension to Salem of irrigation under the Mettur reservoir’ I wish to know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether the expenditure for water-supply to Salem town is included in this Demand.”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ Water-supply to Salem town is not included in this Demand.”

Mr. S. SUBRAHMANYA MOOPANAR then spoke in Tamil.

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—“ Sir, I wish to say just a few words with reference to the original idea to give water to the Coimbatore and Salem districts from the Mettur project. Ever since the Mettur project was conceived of, proposals regarding these two channels, one on each side of the river, to supply water for Coimbatore and Salem districts were considered. From that time proposals for these two channels underwent several vicissitudes of fortune. One time the Engineer thought that it was possible to

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supply water; another time it was thought that it would be too costly. Ultimately when the Mettur project scheme was before this House, it was distinctly understood that this question of giving water to Salem and Coimbatore would be gone into by a committee appointed by the Government and that the Government would accept the recommendations of that committee. A committee was appointed and the hon. Member in charge of Irrigation was the Chairman of the committee; the Chief Engineer, the Secretaries of both the Finance and Public Works Departments were, I believe, members of that committee.

4-45
p.m.

"The committee sat over the whole matter and unanimously came to the conclusion that water should be given to the Coimbatore district. In spite of it, I find that later on the idea was given up. That seems to me to be a mysterious affair. Well, Sir, before the committee gave its final conclusion, we were asked to say what rate of irrigation charges people will be prepared to pay. We held several meetings at Bhavani and the ryots were prepared to go up to Rs. 20 per acre. It was only after knowing the views of the people and their readiness to pay even as much as Rs. 20 per acre that this committee came to the conclusion that water should be given to the Coimbatore district. Even in spite of it, I do not know why the Government should have gone back upon their distinct promise given to this House and the unanimous resolution of the Committee. It does not seem to be fair at all to this Council or to the people of Coimbatore district. After having given an undertaking that the matter will be gone into by a committee, and the Government will accept the findings of that committee, now for the Government to go back upon it, is really breaking their promise and I do not think they are justified in doing so.

"Well, Sir, in this matter, I know there was some idea that the cost may be large and that the special cost of giving water to Coimbatore and Salem should be worked out separately and that the cost of the channels should be added on to the general expenditure over the scheme and the people of Tiruchengodu and Bhavani should be asked to pay proportionately to the additional expenditure. The hon. Sir Patro gave reasons yesterday why the scheme has to be taken as a whole and not in parts. If every project is taken separately, there will certainly be portions which can pay and there will be other portions which cannot pay. That is not the way in which a scheme can be considered. The only way in which a big scheme ought to be considered is by taking the whole scheme and then the return has to be calculated on the total income and not on the income from separate parts. The hon. Mover of the resolution, while he was speaking on the general question of irrigation, referred to the fact that Mettur project is going to press hard on the people of Coimbatore to a large payment, the district would be submerged and that we are going to suffer from malaria and other kinds of diseases but that all the benefits deriving from the scheme are going to be enjoyed by some other people. Therefore, the poor Coimbatore district which contributes for all this is not going to get even a drop of water. That is the state of affairs and the Government ought to consider this aspect of the matter as well. I would therefore request the hon. the Irrigation Member to go into the whole question of the scheme as was originally promised to the Council and the undertaking on which only the Mettur project was sanctioned by the Council and to do justice to the two districts of Coimbatore and Salem."

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Sir, I wanted to know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether the Government have ascertained from Pattukottai people, what rate they are prepared to pay and what the return of the whole work will be. These are the points on which I want the hon. Member to give me information."

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Mr. President, Sir, the hon. Mover of this resolution referred to a large number of points. He wished to be satisfied that the work is carried out as economically as possible and that the machinery purchased is the best and the cheapest that could be obtained. He was good enough to pay a tribute to the Engineers for bestowing conscientious care upon the project. Well, Sir, there has necessarily to be considerable expenditure on expensive machinery for carrying out a project of this kind. But, Sir, I think very great care has been taken to see that the machinery obtained is good and suitable for the purpose and it has been obtained in the cheapest market so far as is consistent with its suitability for the purpose. The expenditure up to the end of January of this year under Tools and Plant was 60 lakhs under 'Headworks' and 11½ lakhs under 'Canals.' A good deal of machinery has been ordered from outside India, because the machinery required could not be obtained within India, but we have not been hampered, in ordering this machinery, by any consideration that is necessary in a project of this nature to support Empire products only but we have followed the policy adopted in India, of keeping a free hand in this respect. Our orders have been placed partly through the Indian Stores Department in London or through the Director-General of Stores in India or the Director-General of Stores in London and partly direct. Some of the machinery was ordered from England, some from Germany, some from Belgium and some from America. All this shows that considerable care has been taken to ensure that we have got the machinery in the cheapest market and that it is good and suitable for the purpose. By far the largest item in our expenditure is that on cement and that has been obtained entirely in India.

"The rate which has to be charged for water under the present scheme in the Tanjore delta is Rs. 15 an acre. That figure was mentioned, if I remember rightly, in the revised estimate which was placed before this House and certainly it is known in the Tanjore district. Recently when I was down there myself, everyone with whom I spoke on the subject assured me that the ryots would be quite ready to pay that rate (An hon. Member from the Opposition: Was any muchilka taken?) The hon. Member enquires whether any muchilkas have been taken from the ryots. I am not aware whether any have been actually taken, but I do not think that they would have any legal value. We have to rely upon the good sense of the ryots, who I am sure will realize that they would get very much more valuable crops if they irrigate the lands and that the fifteen rupees that they will have to pay to the Government will only be a certain proportion of the additional profits they will obtain from their lands.

"My hon. Friend Mr. Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar referred to the fact that our progress has not been as great as was anticipated owing to the floods in the Cauvery river and he spoke as if no floods had been anticipated by those who drew up the project. Of course very careful enquiries were made by those who prepared the estimates as to the results which might be anticipated and a very wide margin was also provided after ascertaining the highest

[Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell]

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floods known during the different seasons of the year; but unfortunately we have had floods which far exceeded our estimates both in what is known as the flood season and recently last month. The last month's floods far exceeded the highest flood record for the month of February. That fact necessarily affected the works as naturally the Engineers do not wish to spend more money on protective works against floods than they consider to be absolutely necessary. It is true that the floods of last month have delayed matters by about a fortnight and in consequence of these floods some machinery had to be moved for the time being. It is anticipated that if the work progresses at the rate at which it is now going on it will reach its maximum output about the end of this year. And I do not think that we can anticipate any reduction in establishment till the maximum has been reached and has been carried on for some time.

"Reference has also been made to the anxious desire of the people of Salem, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly districts to have some share in the water which will come from the Mettur project. Although the Engineers who originated the project came to the conclusion that it will not be profitable to supply water from the Mettur project to any of these districts, the Government caused these questions to be very carefully investigated. The report from the Salem district that has been recently received, I am afraid, is not very encouraging and it is clear that very high water-rates have to be charged for the irrigation of a small area in that district. (Mr J. A. Saldanha: What is the rate?) I think it is about Rs. 29 per acre, but I am not quite sure. As regards Coimbatore, it is expected that we may be able to provide irrigation by one of the Bhavani projects. As regards the Trichinopoly district a special division has been investigating possible projects during the last six months or so and the preliminary report has been received in which the Chief Engineer has put forward about half a dozen alternative possible schemes; the scheme which the Government are inclined to have immediately investigated in detail is the one which will provide for the irrigation of about 19,000 acres by a high-level channel branching off near Kattalai from the South Bank canal. The rates will have to be higher than we shall charge the Tanjore district. The House will realize that this question has been very fully investigated on more than one occasion.

"In conclusion I should like, if I may, to endorse the observations made regarding the conscientious work of the Engineers. I am sure anyone who has been down to Mettur will realize the very arduous work, the tremendous organization and capacity required to start and wish to bring it to its present state. I would like to pay a tribute to the work which the Engineers are doing and especially to Mr. Mullings on whom the chief responsibility has fallen, first as Engineer-in-Chief and then as Consulting Engineer-in-Chief. His services on this project will cease within the next few months, by which time, I hope, the organization will be sufficiently advanced to ensure full work without any further delay and therefore, it will not be necessary to have a Consulting Engineer on the spot in addition to the Engineer-in-Chief. But, I am sure, future generations will owe a great debt of gratitude to Mr. Mullings for his work and the ability with which he has carried out his duties."

"Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"In view of the assurance given by the hon. the Revenue Member, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my motion."

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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. 1,13,94,400 under Demand VII—Cauvery-Mettur Project'."

The motion was adopted and the grant was made.

The Council then adjourned to re-assemble at 11 a.m. the next day.

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

[20th March 1930]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1603 asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th March 1930, page 205 supra.]

Sub-Inspectors promoted substantively to the rank of Inspectors in 1928-29 and 1929-30.

Number promoted.	Date of promotion.	Community.				Remarks.
		Brahman.	Non-Brahman.	Muham- madan.	Christian.	
(1) <i>Mufassal.</i>						
1	24th April 1928 ..	..	..	1	..	On probation.
1	14th June 1928 ..	..	1	..	..	Probation ceased.
4	15th September 1928 ..	1 (a)	2 (b)	..	1 (a)	(a) Confirmed. (b) One non-Brahman died on 3rd May 1929 and one non-Brahman is on probation.
1	4th November 1928 ..	..	1	..	..	Confirmed.
3	1st March 1929 ..	2	..	..	1	On probation.
1	29th March 1929 ..	..	..	1	..	Do.
12	1st October 1929 ..	4	6	..	2	Two Brahmans and two non- Brahmans confirmed; the rest still on probation.
1	17th October 1929 ..	1	..	..	..	On probation.
1	23rd „ 1929 ..	..	1	..	..	Do.
1	24th „ 1929 ..	..	1	..	..	Do.
1	21st November 1929 ..	..	1	..	..	Do.
		8	13	2	4	Confirmed 7; probation ceased 1; died 1; 18 on probation.
27						

(2) *City.*

1	8th June 1928 ..	..	1	..	..	Confirmed.
1	15th June 1928 ..	1	..	..	..	Reverted from 1st December 1928.
1	21st June 1928 ..	..	..	1	..	Died in December 1929.
1	18th September 1928 to 26th November 1928 and 29th November 1928 ..	..	..	..	1	On probation.
1	1st December 1928 ..	..	1	..	..	Do.
1	1st April 1929 ..	1	..	..	..	Do.
1	Do. ..	..	1	..	..	Acting.
1	Do. ..	..	..	..	1	Do.
1	13th April 1929 ..	Anglo-Indian.				On probation.
1	10th December 1929 ..					Acting.
		2	3	1	2	Confirmed 1.
		and 2 Anglo-Indians.				On probation 4.
						Acting 3.
						Reverted 1.
						Died 1.
						Total .. 10.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1607 asked by Mr. C. Gopala Menon at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th March 1930, page 210 supra.]

G.O. Ms. No. 604 I., dated 20th February 1930.

READ—the following:—

Memorial from firewood merchants of Madras, dated 17th October 1929.

To the Chief Engineer (Irrigation), No. 20600 C/29-1, dated 25th October 1929.

From the Chief Engineer (Irrigation), No. 2659/29 C-3, dated 6th February 1930.

Order—G.O. Ms. No. 604 I., dated 20th February 1930.

The memorial contains two complaints.

2. The first is that a curve in the Buckingham canal at its exit from the new overbridge constructed by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and its entry into the new girder bridge hinders the passage of the boats. The Government understand that the Railway Company is now engaged in diverting the canal, and that when this diversion is completed, the canal will run straight between the two bridges and the Basin Bridge.

3. The second complaint is that there is not sufficient headway for boats under the new bridge. The Government understand that difficulty may occur only at high tide, and the Chief Engineer has asked the Railway Administration to provide wire hawsers in some of the spans in order that boats may be hauled along under the bridge.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

A. G. LEACH,
Secretary to Government.

To the petitioners.

Chief Engineer (Irrigation).

Copy to the Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1609 asked by Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th March 1930, page 211 supra.]

Statement.

	1925-27.	1926-28.	1927-29.	1928-30.	1929-31.
Madras Government students	8	8	8	1	Nil.
Bombay ..	..	8	5	5	2
Central Provinces ..	17	11	10	6	6
Biher and Orissa ..	1	..	1	..	..
Indian States ..	2	2	2	2	6
Orissa feudatory States	1	2	1	..	2
Court of Wards ..	..	..	..	1	..
Private students ..	..	1	..	..	..
	29	32	27	15	16

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1611 asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th March 1930, page 213 supra.]

Copy of report No. 2523/29-B.E.P., dated the 5th October 1929, from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

The Superintending Engineer, Tanjore Circle, reported that water had gone low in the Coleroon, and as the morai under rules 8 and 9 of the rules for the regulation of water at the Lower Anicut had to be enforced, he requested orders on the following points:—

(1) Whether the Khan Sahib's canal should be included under the ayacut of the North Rajan channel for purposes of regulation at the Lower Anicut during low supply; and

(2) whether the Vadavar should be allowed during low supply as much water as it would get under the rules referred to above, having regard to the fact that it had since been widened and deepened. He stated that a joint conference with the Collectors of South Arcot and Tanjore had been proposed to discuss the subject and that the orders on the questions raised by him may be temporary pending the final report on the joint conference.

The Collector of Tanjore also reported that he had just met a deputation from the ryots holding lands under the Lower Anicut system, and desired me to issue instructions immediately that the South Rajan channel obtains, for this year and at this season, the supply it was normally receiving before the improvements to the Vadavar were carried out.

My predecessor, Mr. Stoney, inspected the channels and works affected by the regulation in 1927-28, and concluded that the North Rajan channel supplies should be regulated so that only water sufficient for its ayacut is let down. After considering all the previous correspondence on the subject and the several representations in the matter I concur with Mr. Stoney's views and have informed the Superintending Engineer that during low supplies the North Rajan channel should be allowed only its due share based on its registered ayacut and that only if the supply is in excess of the requirements of the ayacut, should water be surplused at the Puliangudi aqueduct (for the benefit of the Khan Sahib's canal); but that if a real emergency arises when crops would otherwise fail the Superintending Engineer can make an equitable distribution without any considerable detriment to the legitimate ayacut.

With regard to the supply that should be allowed into the Vadavar, as it has been recognized that under present conditions the head should not remain open but that it should be subject to regulation, I have accepted the Superintending Engineer's proposal that the Vadavar shutters should not be regulated from 6 a.m. Sunday to 6 a.m. Tuesday but that it may be regulated on other days, as this seemed to be equitable under the existing circumstances, and have instructed the Superintending Engineer that these orders may be followed till the Collectors meet in conference and come to a decision. The Collectors of South Arcot and Tanjore have also been informed accordingly.

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APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 1614 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th March 1930, page 215 supra.]

Statement showing the distribution of boarding grants for Indian Orphanages for 1929-30.

Serial number and name of orphanage.	Number of pupils eligible for grant.	Amount of grant.
MISSION MANAGEMENT.		
<i>Christian Orphanages for boys.</i>		RS.
Ganjam district—		
1. R.C.M. Boys' Orphanage, Surada	48	1,728
2. " " Mandasa	17	612
Vizagapatam district—		
3. C.B.M. Boarding School, Bimlipatam	40	1,440
4. Cathedral Boarding House attached to the St. Anne's Higher Elementary School, Dibbalapalem	9	324
5. Gollapallam Kondadala R.C. Higher Elementary School	29	1,044
6. R.C.M. Church Compound School, Palakonda	17	612
7. Boarding House, Salur	17	612
East Godavari district—		
8. U.L.C.M. Higher Elementary School, Yelledravaram	30	1,080
Kistna district—		
9. St. Antony's R.C.M. Higher Elementary School, Bezvada	53	1,908
10. St. Joseph's R.C.M. Orphanage, Gundala	129	4,644
11. C.B.M. Boarding Home, Avanigadda	17	612
12. C.M.S. Higher Elementary School, Vidyanagar, Kondapalle	71	2,556
13. C.B.M. Boarding Home, Vuyyur	102	1,385
Guntur district—		
14. U.L.C.M. Orphanage, Narasaraopet	53	1,908
15. U.L.C.M. Higher Elementary School and Orphanage for Blind, Rentachintala	27	972
Cuddapah district—		
16. London Mission Boarding Home, Nagarajapet	55	754
Anantapur district—		
17. Martha Wat's Boys' Home, Hindupur	22	792
18. London Mission Boys' Home, Gooty	64	2,304
Nellore district—		
19. A.B.M. Higher Elementary School and Orphanage, Udayagiri	23	563
20. U.L.C.M. Boarding Home, Tarlapadu	57	1,437
21. Christian Council Boarding Home, Kanigiri	41	1,476

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Serial number and name of orphanage.	Number of pupils eligible for grant.	Amount of grant.
<i>Christian Orphanages for boys—cont.</i>		RS.
Madras district—		
22. St. Francis Xavier's Boarding Home, Alwarpet.	57	1,319
23. Tamil Mission Orphanage, Washermanpet ...	72	2,024
24. M.E.M. Boarding Home, Kilpauk ...	39	1,404
Chingleput district—		
25. Wesleyan Mission Orphanage, Poonamallee ...	24	615
26. " " Madurantakam ...	36	1,025
27. St. Joseph's Orphanage attached to R.C.M. School, Chingleput ...	24	864
28. Wesleyan Mission Boarding Home, Ikkadu ...	43	1,546
29. E.L.M. Orphanage, Pandur ...	39	969
North Arcot district—		
30. St. Andrew's Orphanage attached to C.S.M. Higher Elementary School, Arkonam ...	21	756
Chittoor district—		
31. A.P.M. Boys' Boarding Home, Pallipattu ...	30	1,080
32. A.A.M. Elementary School, Kothamallepalle ...	17	411
33. Hope Higher Elementary School hostel, Madanapalle ...	36	1,296
34. Wesleyan Mission Boarding Home, Nagari ...	18	515
South Arcot district—		
35. Danish Mission Orphanage, Cuddalore ...	25	900
36. A.A.M. Boarding Home, Tindivanam ...	45	1,620
37. St. Joseph's Orphanage, Tindivanam ...	108	3,888
38. Tamil Evangelical Mission Orphanage, Chidambaram ...	33	953
Tanjore—		
39. Don Bosco's Boarding Home, Tanjore ...	42	1,512
40. St. Francis Xavier's Orphanage ...	12	432
41. St. Thomas Church S.P.G. Mission Boys' Boarding Home, Kumbakonam ...	35	645
Trichinopoly—		
42. St. Joseph's Industrial Orphanage, Trichinopoly...	69	2,484
Madura—		
43. St. Mary's Orphanage, Madura ...	41	1,476
Ramnad—		
44. S.M. First-grade Elementary School and Orphanage, Mount Zion ...	7	252
45. A.M.C.C. Mixed School and Orphanage, Manamadura ...	17	612
Tinnevely—		
46. St. John's Orphanage attached to S.P.G. Industrial School, Nazareth ...	49	1,764
47. St. Joseph's Orphanage, Adaikalapuram...	63	2,268
48. Sacred Heart Orphanage, Irudayakulam ...	15	540

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Serial number and name of orphanage.	Number of pupils eligible for grant.	Amount of grant.
<i>Christian Orphanages for boys—cont.</i>		
Coimbatore—		RS.
49. St. Michael's Orphanage, Coimbatore	98	3,528
50. Wesleyan Mission Boarding Home, Dharapuram.	116	3,131
Salem—		
51. S.B.M. Boarding Home, Namakkal	19	684
The Nilgiris—		
52. Wesleyan Mission Boys' Orphanage, Keti ...	26	936
South Malabar—		
53. B.E.M. Orphanage, Parapperi	34	1,224
South Kanara—		
54. B.E.M. Orphanage, Udipi	78	2,808
55. St. Joseph's Asylum Orphanage, Mangalore ...	68	2,000
<i>Christian Orphanages for girls.</i>		
Ganjam—		
56. R.C.M. Girls' Orphanage, Surada	30	1,080
Vizagapatam—		
57. St. Joseph's Orphanage, Waltair	75	2,700
58. C.B.M. Orphanage, Vizianagram	77	2,772
Kistna—		
59. C.E.Z.M. Orphanage, Masulipatam	26	936
Guntur—		
60. St. Joseph's Orphanage, Guntur	112	4,082
61. St. Anne's Orphanage, Phirangipuram	41	1,476
Nellore—		
62. St. Joseph's Orphanage, Nellore	66	2,376
63. Christian Council Boarding Home, Nellore ...	20	541
Bellary district—		
64. St. Joseph's Orphanage, Cowl Bazaar, Bellary ...	45	1,620
Kurnool district—		
65. R.C.M. Boarding Home, Kurnool	70	1,542
Madras district—		
66. St. Anne's Orphanage, Rayapuram	51	1,836
67. The Holy Family Orphanage, San Thome ...	86	3,096
68. St. Lazarus Girls' Boarding Home, Mylapore ...	39	1,404
69. E.L.M. Girls' Higher Elementary School, Purasa-wakam	45	1,372
70. Haniett Bond Skidmore Orphanage, Vepery ...	112	4,032
Chingleput district—		
71. St. Anne's Orphanage, Kilacherry	21	756
72. Wesleyan Mission Boarding Home, Ikkadu ...	46	1,656
South Arcot district—		
73. St. Joseph's Orphanage, Tiudivanam	47	1,692
74. St. Joseph's Orphanage attached to the R.C. Girls' School, Mugaiyur	9	324

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Serial number and name of orphanage.	Number of pupils eligible for grant.	Amount of grant.
<i>Christian Orphanages for girls—cont.</i>		RS.
North Arcot district—		
75. A.A.M. Children's Home, Vellore	32	1,152
76. A.P.M. Girls' Home, Sholinghur	33	795
North Malabar district—		
77. St. Joseph's Convent Orphanage, Calicut	25	900
78. B.E.M. Orphanage, Chombala	55	1,980
South Kanara district—		
79. St. Joseph's Asylum Female Orphanage, Jeppo	73	2,000
80. B.E.M. Orphanage, Moolky	67	1,908
The Nilgiris district—		
81. W.M. Orphanage, Kotagiri	21	756
82. St. Michael's Orphanage, Kaity	17	612
83. Nazareth Convent Orphanage, Ootacamund	70	2,520
Coimbatore—		
84. Presentation Convent Orphanage, Coimbatore	33	1,188
85. London Mission Girls' Boarding Home, Coimbatore.	29	1,044
86. Immaculate Conception Convent School, Coimbatore.	104	3,744
87. St. Theresa's Girls' Orphanage, Elethagiri	18	576
88. Wesleyan Mission Orphanage, Dharapuram	60	1,747
89. London Mission Girls' Home, Erode	73	1,385
Salem—		
90. R.O. Orphanage, Settipathi	37	650
91. St. Gabriel's Orphanage, Meenamballi Agraharam.	3	108
92. St. Patrick's Orphanage, Shevapet	2	72
Tanjore—		
93. Sacred Heart Convent Orphanage, Tanjore	20	720
94. Boarding Home attached to the E.L.M. Girls' School, Porayar	33	911
95. St. Theresa's Orphanage, Tranquebar	46	1,656
96. St. Pauls R.C. Girls' Orphanage, Mayavaram	24	864
97. S.P.G. Girls' Boarding School, Nangur	23	349
Trichinopoly—		
98. St. Anne's Orphanage, Trichinopoly	81	2,098
99. Orphanage attached to C.M.S. Girls' School, Kemp-town, Trichinopoly	48	1,273
100. Holy Cross Orphanage, Teppakulam	35	1,051
101. „ Indian Orphanage, Cantonment	40	1,440
Tinnevelly—		
102. St. Joseph's Orphanage for Girls, Adaikala-puram	87	3,132
103. Sacred Heart Girls' Orphanage, Anjengb... ..	29	1,044
104. St. Joseph's Orphanage, Tangasseri	40	1,440

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Serial number and name of orphanage.	Number of pupils eligible for grant.	Amount of grant.
<i>Christian Orphanages for girls—cont.</i>		RS.
Madura—		
105. Birds Nest Orphanage, Madura	35	1,260
106. Lucy Perry Noble Institute, Rachanyapuram	83	2,961
107. The Nueman Post Elementary School, Rachanya-puram	10	254
108. St. Joseph's Indian Orphanage, Madura	51	1,836
109. A.M.C.O. Boarding School, Dindigul	88	2,485
Ramnad—		
110. C.M.S. Boarding School, Sachiapuram	42	789
111. St. Francis Xavier's Orphanage, Srivilliputtur	149	5,040
<i>Hindu Orphanages for boys.</i>		
Nellore—		
112. The Cyclone Orphanage, Nellore	21	756
Madras—		
113. Ramakrishna Mission Students' Home, Mylapore.	66	2,376
Tanjore—		
114. Thethakadu Vadakusuthi Orphanage	9	324
115. Sentamil Vidyasala Orphanage, Erukkalancherry.	7	252
<i>Hindu Orphanage for girls.</i>		
Tinnevelly—		
116. Indian Orphan Cottage, Palamecottah	10	227
<i>Muhammadan Orphanages for boys.</i>		
North Arcot—		
117. Anjuman E. Majidul Islam Orphanage, Melvisha-ram.	58	1,750
Trichinopoly—		
118. The Majisul Ulema Orphanage, Trichinopoly	20	1,080
North Malabar—		
119. J.D.T. Islam Mappillah Orphanage, Chevan, Calicut	94	3,384
<i>Adi-Dravida Orphanage for boys.</i>		
East Godavari—		
120. Adi-Andhra Free Boarding Home, Pithapuram	40	1,440
<i>Adi-Dravida Orphanages for girls.</i>		
North Arcot—		
121. St. Aloysius Convent Adi-Dravida Girls' School, Vettavalam	9	324
122. St. Mary's Adi-Dravida Girls' School, Vellore	22	792

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APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1620 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th March 1930, page 218 supra.]

NOTE ON THE PRESENT STATE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MALARIA IN THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS.

Introductory.—Governments, in general, seem to fight shy of embarking on new sanitary schemes, which, at first sight, appear to be of an experimental nature and which may, ultimately, fail to bring about the expected millennium for the betterment of the general standard of public health of any country. They are often obsessed with the idea that no new adventure is worth the expenditure, unless it brings back quick returns by way of total abolition of disease or diseases. They consider that an investigation into the problem of any disease would be of merely academic interest, inasmuch as they cannot, on financial grounds, give effect to the suggestions made for the eradication of that particular disease. Such ideas are due to the incomplete and often incorrect apprehension of the full meaning conveyed by the term "Preventive medicine". The first duty of medicine is to prevent disease and not merely to cure it. Preventive medicine has not only to deal with the individual but also with his social and economical conditions, his sanitary and other environments. In general application, it really resolves itself into a communal problem and involves heavy financial burdens on the State. But the disappointments are more often due to embarking on new schemes without having a definite policy and a programme of work; and when the expected results do not quickly follow, the first outburst of enthusiasm disappears and they are not prepared to continue to shoulder the financial liabilities inseparable from such undertakings. Malaria, which is known to be widely prevalent in the Presidency, has been no exception in these respects; and the Government of Madras have in the past made attempts, although of a spasmodic nature, for the investigation of the problem in a few selected parts of the Presidency. The first instance was in regard to the eradication of malaria at Ennur, a small village situated on the East Coast, about 12 miles to the north of the City of Madras. Investigation and execution of anti-malarial works, based on the results of investigation, were undertaken simultaneously between the years 1911—1914. They were kept up so long as Government were willing to give substantial grants; but, no sooner was the financial liability thrust on to the shoulders of the local board, than the schemes themselves came to an abrupt end, although they were sufficiently well advanced to bear fruitful results. In 1912-13 the City of Madras itself witnessed a sharp outbreak of malaria which having started in the northern parts spread to the other parts of it. Government came again to the rescue and made a grant of 4 lakhs. Anti-malarial operations were continued till about 1921, when they were abandoned. Since 1928, however, a small establishment of a Supervisor and a gang of coolies are employed for oiling pools and cleaning tanks, but they lack trained supervision and direction. Malaria is known to occur in Georgetown which is very thickly populated and which, so to say, is the heart of Madras and *A. stephensi* which breeds in house wells has been incriminated as the carrier.

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2. About the same time the Government appointed an organization under an expert malariologist for carrying out a regular survey of malarial conditions over the Presidency under the directions of a Malaria Advisory Board: but it also came to be abandoned on financial and other grounds due to the Great War. Since then, limited investigations were carried out at the instance of the Director of Public Health or on requests made by chairmen of municipal councils and the presidents of local boards by the malaria units, each consisting of a trained Assistant Surgeon and two or three laboratory attendants. These malaria units were attached to the King Institute, Guindy, and although their reports of investigation were sent to the Director of Public Health and thence to the Government nothing tangible was possible on account of the apathy or financial inability to carry out recommendations on the part of the local bodies. And at last it was left to Lieutenant-Colonel Russell, I.M.S., permanent Director of Public Health, now on leave, to point out in August 1927 "that the general policy of Government in respect to the prevention of malaria in the Presidency appears to be a mistaken one, in that the need for systematic and adequate investigation and research on malaria as a necessary step towards the purely practical application of preventive measures does not seem to be sufficiently appreciated." He also impressed on them that, "considering the handicaps which malaria places on any population retarding their social and economic advancement in the world of nations and considering how seriously it affects the general prosperity and development of the country, the prevention of malaria is a matter of first-rate importance which no Government in India can afford to ignore." In this he was prompted by the readiness of the Research Fund Association to assist and the willingness of the Government of India—through their all-India Bureau at Kasauli—to help local Governments to make a start. The Government having shown an inclination to make a beginning, Colonel Russell formulated a scheme and submitted definite proposals for the establishment of an organization under a competent malariologist for taking systematic steps to deal with the problem of malaria in the Presidency. The Special Malaria Officer, with an establishment of one Assistant Surgeon, two laboratory attendants, a clerk and a peon, was to investigate the malarial conditions in selected areas and to advise the Government and local bodies as to the measures to be taken to eradicate the disease from the areas investigated. In sanctioning these proposals temporarily for a period of two years, the Government, however, laid down "that the services of the officer should not be utilized on a general survey of malaria throughout the Presidency, but that his investigations should be confined to two or three localities, particularly those municipalities in which the malaria problem is known to be serious." They also stated as follows:—"The investigations will be carried out under the direction and control of the Director of Public Health. On the completion of his investigation in a particular locality, the officer should put forward to the Government his recommendations for dealing with the problem there and thus enable the Government to judge whether the preventive measures suggested are within the financial capacity of the Government and of the local bodies concerned."

3. *Malaria survey.*—The officer and his staff joined in July 1927 and immediately started on the work of investigation. The first malaria survey undertaken was at Bellary, a municipal town of rising importance and the headquarters of the district of its own name, situated at about 300 miles in a north-westerly direction from the metropolis. This was followed by

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investigations in other areas; and it was very soon found that it was not going to be economically sound to restrict the scope of work in the manner originally indicated. For one thing, recommendations and suggestions made for the suppression of malaria for any one place could not, for obvious reasons, be brought to any material form or shape until after the lapse of long time. For another thing, the local bodies who were actually called upon to execute the proposed anti-malarial measures pleaded incapacity on financial grounds. For a third thing still, even where a local authority was willing to do its part, it had to await the solution of conflicting interests of the several authorities for the area under question. Meantime reports of outbreaks of malaria and requisitions for carrying on investigations in other parts came pouring in. The Government have, therefore, had to relax their resolution of restricting the work of investigation to two or three municipal areas as originally framed, and to call upon the Special Malaria Officer to take up the inquiry of the malaria problem in other areas. Their orders for not undertaking a general survey of the whole Presidency have, however, been strictly adhered to.

4. Between August 1927 and March 1929 investigations of the malaria problem were carried out in 31 areas in different parts of the Presidency. In the meantime Government found that the actual application of recommendations and the execution of anti-malarial measures in any area were bound to take long time. They also found that the period of two years' sanction first given by them was much too limited to enable them to arrive at any conclusion on the results of the several surveys made. They have, therefore, been pleased to extend the appointment of the Special Malaria Officer and his establishment for one more year, that is to say, till the end of March 1930.

5. Since April 1929, further surveys in nine areas have been done. On the whole, investigation work in 40 areas which are situated in different parts all over the Presidency has been completed up to the time of writing this note. At the same time, a strict watch is maintained, not only on the subsequent state of malaria, but also on the progress made for carrying out our recommendations. A detailed statement showing the areas investigated, their position in the administrative scheme, along with the dates of investigation and the results of spleen and parasite survey is appended to this note (Appendix B). A spot map is also enclosed showing the areas investigated and the extent of endemicity at each place or places in colours for readily obtaining a fairly satisfactory idea of the malaria problem at one glance. The several reports have been got up in print and circulated separately. They are bulky and can only admit of a leisurely study. A brief account of the peculiar factors and features that govern the varied incidence of malaria in the different places may not be out of place at this juncture. The areas investigated are situated in different remote parts of the Presidency widely differing from each other in all material aspects, such as climate including rainfall, physiographical features, social and economic conditions of the people, their language, habits and modes of living, including their average standard of life, their occupation, modes of agriculture, and in various other respects which altogether go to make for "civilized social life". The nature of the malaria problem that confronts us is likewise different in different places.

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6. *Summary of malaria survey reports.*—Analysing the various reports based on the administrative authority directly responsible for public health of the place or places, it will be found that a malaria survey was conducted in 11 municipal towns, 9 union towns and 20 rural areas—each area in the last category comprising of a number of villages under the administrative jurisdiction of a taluk board.

7. It may at once be said that the problems that face the investigator in municipal towns are, comparatively speaking, easy. Investigation has shown that public opinion as to the malariousness of certain towns is exaggerated or wrongly conceived—for example in Tirupati, Palni and Berhampur. In the last-mentioned place although the hospital returns revealed a large incidence of fevers and the town itself was riddled with numerous swamps and large tanks and even an irrigation channel, all of them suited to a very large output of anophelines, not excluding *A. culicifacies*, yet, evidences of malarial endemicity were entirely absent as judged from the spleen rate of less than 1 per cent in children between the ages of 2 and 12. In the case of towns like Bellary, Hospet and Cuddapah the disease is at present restricted to certain areas which are in the vicinity of irrigation channels and natural water-courses and of pits and pools of water due to the quarrying for the sake of earth, stone or to see page.

8. The feeder channel to the big tank and the quarry holes in Bellary, the Roya channel and its ramification in Hospet, and the Bugga stream and the seepage under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal near Cuddapah seem to determine the incidence of malaria at these places. *A. culicifacies* which is found to breed in large numbers at all of these places is the vector of the disease. It may be remembered, however, that special efforts were made to control the disease between the years 1913—16 at the towns of Cuddapah and Bellary and although there is an appreciable fall in its annual recrudescence, yet the potentialities for the sudden outburst of malaria are much too great in evidence to allow the following a policy of *laissez faire* for any length of time.

9. At Vizagapatam, which is rapidly rising in importance on account of the creation of the new harbour, malaria is attributable to the proximity of two natural streams, viz., the Yerrigedda and Votugedda. The harbour authorities having recognized the possible menace to future extensions are, in co-ordination with the railway and the municipal authorities, taking vigorous steps to keep the disease under control. But the final solution of the problem appears to depend upon the execution of a suitable drainage scheme for the town plans and designs for which are to co-ordinate with the proposals for the draining away of surface water including that of the streams mentioned above.

10. Investigation of the malarial problem was carried out in two hill municipalities, viz., Ootacamund and Coonoor. At Ootacamund, at an altitude of about 7,500 feet above sea level, the question was one of nuisance from the presence of mosquitoes in general in a pestilential form rather than of actual malaria. The species of anophelines found at this Queen of hill stations are *A. gigas*, *A. lindesayi* and *A. jeyporiensis* which breed in profusion in the numerous hill streams and seepage channels and the swamps; and, along with the various species of culicines, they constitute a factor decidedly prejudicial to personal convenience and comfort.

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11. At Coonoor situated lower down at an altitude of about 5,800 feet above sea level, the recent inroads of malaria, on the other hand, are coming more and more into evidence on account of the increasing number of cases reported from time to time. The fevers are, at any rate for the present, confined to one portion of the town called Ottupattarai; and *A. maculatus* was found breeding in fairly large numbers in the bed of a stream flowing down close by. A note of warning, as to the possibilities of this beautiful sanatorium becoming malarious in future years, was sounded to the municipal authorities on the score of movements of the indigenous population and of labourers to and from the neighbouring plantations and the plains lower down, taking the disease with them and infecting in turn the *A. maculatus*, a notorious carrier of malaria.

12. Unlike the abovementioned places, the municipal towns of Kurnool and Nandyal offer problems which call for serious consideration and solution. Both are centres of high endemic malaria with spleen rates of 17 per cent and 51 per cent, respectively. Malaria, at Kurnool, is chiefly due to conditions of natural environment on account of the town having been built on a small triangular ridge of land at the confluence of the two rivers, viz., the Hindri and the Tungabhadra, which run in an expansive course over an irregularly rocky stratum in close vicinity of its thickly populated portions. Larvæ of *A. culicifacies* and to a small extent *A. listoni* were collected from almost every pool or sheet of water between the rocks or in the sandy bed which in addition was overgrown with all Tunga grass. It was in one particular seepage pool alongside the bank of the Hindri, a few specimens of *A. Turukhudi* were obtained.

13. Nandyal, on the other hand, suffers from man-made malaria. The town is built on low ground below two large irrigation tanks and it is faced with an expansive stretch of country under wet cultivation on the south and of smaller or bigger channels on the other sides, which sometimes reach the very threshold of dwelling houses. The numerous irrigation channels abound in *A. culicifacies* besides a smaller number of *A. listoni*, both of which are reputed vectors of the malaria parasite. The utter state of neglect in which these irrigation channels are maintained with rank vegetation practically covering the surface of water and obstructing its free flow contributes not a little to the mosquito nuisance as much as to the incidence of malaria.

14. If the problems that face us in municipal areas are comparatively easy, those that confront us in rural areas including union towns are of great magnitude and complexity. A list of such places enquired into till now is found in the appended statement from which it can be seen at a glance that the disease is hyper-endemic in the majority of places. The only exception is the union town of Vedaraniyam, an important centre of pilgrimage on the east coast in Tanjore district. The chief species of anophelines found breeding in the shallow wells and ponds which the countryside is riddled with are *A. minimus*, var. *varuna* in the former and *A. pallidus*, *A. fuliginosus* and *A. jamesi* in the latter. *A. culicifacies* was found almost in insignificant numbers.

15. At Vriddhachalam, a union town on the inland in South Arcot district, malarial incidence is intimately related to the relatively large output of *A. culicifacies* in the several surface springs and their channels. The wells are a prolific source of *A. minimus*, var. *varuna*, but their potentialities for

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mischievous seem to be negligible. Anti-malarial works have been set on foot at this place since August 1928 from a liberal grant from Government and the results are promising although it may be too early to dogmatize.

16. The union town of Siraguppa including the wet villages situated in the banks of the Tungabhadra in Bellary district and again the canal side villages in Nandikotkur taluk in Kurnool district owe their "high endemic" state of malaria to their proximity to either the river itself or to the irrigation channels that arise therefrom, in both of which *A. culicifacies* and *A. listoni* breed in considerable numbers. In contrast, the villages which are situated well in the interior, are healthy.

17. Several rural villages in the taluks of Kurnool and Koilkuntla in Kurnool district and the revenue firkas of Janganapalli and Talamanehi-patnam of Cuddapah district are real hyper-endemic centres of malaria. They suffered very severely from a wave of malaria which passed over them during the last quarter of 1928.

The irrigation channels coming from certain artificially bunded tanks are the chief sources of danger and the *A. culicifacies* breeding in them in large numbers is again the carrier.

18. The coastal villages immediately to the north of Madras in which the group of villages round Ennore and Pulicat are situated are equally highly malarious. It was at the former that the Government started an experimental scheme of anti-malarial measures about two decades ago: but it was unfortunately abandoned as soon as the responsibility for future maintenance of staff and works was transferred to the local bodies. As recent investigation shows, malaria, which, in these tracts, is due to the *A. culicifacies* breeding in the innumerable pits and pools of water in the extensive casuarina plantations, is again on the increase. *Plasmodium malariae* is the commonest parasite of infection, especially in the northern half of this area.

19. Human improvidence, more often the outcome of ignorance, is largely responsible for malaria in the island of Rameswaram and in the villages of Nandyal and Sirvel taluks. Indiscriminate quarrying and digging of pits, both by the public and the officials of the Public Works Department and the making of extensive railway borrow pits in the vicinity of houses and in casuarina and other plantations are the danger zones; and the problem of malaria can only be solved by improving the sanitary environment of the people and their economic condition, which in turn depends on mass education.

20. The problem in the submontane tracts of South Kanara, for instance, in Puttur taluk, is however different. The peculiar physical features over this belt of country, consisting of a never ending series of ridges and furrows, between the western sea and the high ranging hills of the western ghats, the abundant rainfall, the moist equable climate, the winding hill streams and seepage channels which are in countless numbers, last but not the least, the proximity of forests encroaching close upon human habitations—all these contribute to the very severe incidence of malaria as evidenced by a spleen rate of over 80 per cent. Death rates are considerably in excess of birth rates and fevers levy a heavy toll every year. The quartan parasite is the predominant type of infection. The question whether the carrier species is *A. maculatus* or *A. listoni* or both growing largely in the hill streams and seepage channels can only be determined after a prolonged work during the fever months.

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Total eradication of malaria seems impracticable and one can at best control the fevers by the judicious treatment of the dangerous pools and channels by cutting or draining them or by applying oil and paris green, and by the intensive quininising of the population, besides the cutting down of forests within the radius of half a mile (40 chains or nearly 800 metres).

21. Amongst instances of hill malaria, which is retarding considerably the steady opening up of the country for exploring the vast mineral and other natural resources, mention may be made of the manganese-mining area in Sandur and the coffee and tea planting areas in Salem and Coimbatore districts and more specially in Kollengode hills and in the Wynaad in Malabar district. Systematic enquiry into the malaria problem has not yet been made in these parts except by way of safeguarding the interests of the mining or tea syndicates.

22. But by far the most intractable inroads of malaria are to be seen in the hilly tracts of the Eastern Ghats in the three northernmost districts, viz., Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari, commonly known as Agency tracts. The first enquiry into the problem of malaria was made by Colonel Perry in the Jeypore plateau in the Vizagapatam district and his illuminating report stands as the first landmark in the history of malaria in this area. Subsequently, however, in August 1913 Major Ross carried out an investigation in Koraput, an important centre for Police, Jail and other administrations of Government for the Jeypore subdivision of the same district; and on his recommendations certain anti-malarial measures by way of constructing well rivetted drains in the place of the old earthen channels, which were known as the chief sources of mischief, was carried out between the years 1915 and 1916 and again in 1920. This will be referred to later on. But years have rolled by and nothing more has been done; and the Agency Tracts continue to be dreaded as a death trap and no individual would ever care to go there either for love or for money, unless he happens to be a Government servant, who though under no definite stipulation is obliged to serve his turn of "Agency service."

23. It was however in 1927 that the officers attending the Agency conference informed the Government that "the prevention of malaria in the Agency tracts was by far the most important question to be dealt with and that until effective steps had been taken to grapple with this problem, it would be a matter of the greatest difficulty to procure the necessary labour for the improvement of communications by road and railway or to secure the population required to develop the important agricultural and forest resources of these tracts." They also resolved that "considering the vast potential wealth of the Agency and its comparatively small population, the time had come when a real effort should be made to deal with malaria on scientific lines by taking advantage of the recent advances made in the knowledge of this disease."

24. On this the Government decided, in consultation with the Director of Public Health, that, before undertaking anti-malarial measures in the Agency tracts on a large scale, it was desirable to concentrate preventive measures in one particular area and thereby to ascertain what can be done to eradicate malaria by sustained effort. Four villages in the Gudem taluk of the Vizagapatam Agency have been selected with a Health Inspector for each of them and a Health Officer for the taluk to direct their works and

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supervise their execution. The Health Officer's duty was also to advise the Agent as to the anti-malarial measures required from time to time, himself acting under the professional guidance of the Special Malaria Officer.

25. Since August 1928, a number of experimental measures, such as the draining of swamps with or without aids for silting them up, cutting up of channels and small streams to render the flow of water in them smooth and even, growing of various kinds of plants such as clover, daincha, and red gum for the purpose of removing swamps or with the hope of immunising the anopheles from harbouring the malaria parasites, are being carried out. While the latter methods of arboriculture have not been attended with much success, the results obtained from draining of swamps and channels have been quite promising. It is however too premature to arrive at any useful conclusions on the results of these experiments.

26. The history of anti-malaria work at Koraput is different. Although some amount of good work was done in the first outburst of enthusiasm, it could not be efficiently maintained, partly due to lack of funds and partly to want of continuity of policy. At one time at least it looked as though the progress of anti-malarial operations depended, in the absence of a regular scheme of prevention based on the investigations of an expert malariologist, on the methods which the several Agents believed in and practised.

27. The recent visit of Sir Malcolm Watson to Koraput at the request of the Tea District Labour Association (T.D.L.A.) seems to have been opportune and it has helped in the clearing of many doubts and difficulties, and in crystallising opinion on the utility of various measures suggested from time to time. The decided advantages of carrying out sub-soil drainage of the several water channels within a radius of 40 chains or half a mile from residential quarters, instead of continually tinkering with open drains, have well been brought home to the authorities. The recent investigation of malaria at Koraput shows that, although the situation is not so bad as it used to be several years ago, there is plenty of scope to improve and to hope to succeed in rendering one town at least in the whole of the Agency safe from malaria: and if the experiment should actually succeed it should form the basis of similar experiments in other places.

28. Malaria in the Agency Tracts decidedly stands as a separate entity. It offers perplexing problems for solution and calls for great deal of research work for full elucidation. Unlike in other affected areas, the Agency Tracts are peculiar firstly for the occurrence of cases of black-water fever; secondly, the indigenous tribes take the fever lightly or not at all and even children with the real onset of fever on them move about unconcernedly, whereas in equally badly affected areas, such as Puttur or the rural areas in the plains, the indigenous population suffers as much as the new-comer and small epidemic outbursts of malaria are of frequent occurrence. The need of the hour therefore is to establish a commission consisting of a Civil Service Officer as the Agent to the Governor, an Engineer, a geologist, an agricultural expert and an expert hygienist trained in malariology, not only to study the problem of malaria but also explore the possibilities of draining the soil and its cultivation and the future development of its resources.

29. *Regional distribution of malaria.*—While the above description seems to suffice for the understanding of the problem of malaria as it affects

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individual areas, yet for obtaining a clear picture of its complex magnitude and of the possibilities of applying remedial measures, one should study the disease in its regional distribution as influenced by the physiographical and climatic features. Broadly stated, malaria is prevalent to a variable extent in almost all the districts of the Presidency at one part or the other. These areas are capable of being demarcated into at least four different regional groups.

30. Firstly, the hilly tracts or plateaus at altitudes varying from 2,500 ft. (Sandur hills) to 5,500 ft. (Coonoor) where the incidence of fevers generally commences in the first quarter of the year and attains a maximum only in the second quarter when the breeding of *A. maculatus* in the ravine streams and seepage channels will also be at its maximum; and as the rains of the south-west monsoon begin to fall between May and June, the fever season comes to an abrupt end only to break out again in the monsoon months next year, as in the hilly tracts of Western Ghats. In the Agency parts, however, which also come under the influence of the south-west monsoons, the showers of June start a sharp outbreak in July and then again in October following the few showers of north-east monsoon when *A. culicifacies* is found breeding in large numbers. But in these parts malaria seems to be always present and people contract the infection throughout the whole year. More than one species of anopheles appear to be concerned as vectors which can only be determined by prolonged observation. Altitudes of 2,500 to 3,500 ft. seem to provide a mean annual temperature of 60° or 65° F. and a mean relative humidity of between 60 and 70, optimum condition for the propagation of suitable anopheles mosquitoes and the development of parasites both in the mosquito and man: and consequently in the majority of such stations malaria is hyper-endemic.

31. Secondly, the disease occurs likewise in more or less severity in the submontane regions and the extent of endemicity in villages is in inverse ratio to their proximity to the hills. Puttur taluk in South Kanara is an example in point and fevers generally prevail between the months of February and April and are due to the same hill streams and seepage channels in which *A. maculatus* and *A. listoni* preponderate over other and less dangerous species. The climatic and other conditions are equally ideal for the spread of malaria in these parts.

32. Thirdly, the inland tracts within which may be included the large rural tracts and the bigger municipal towns referred to already. The problem of malaria here is associated mostly with irrigation channels and wet cultivation which are the danger spots. The fields themselves with standing water in them as in rice cultivation can rarely ever be incriminated as the breeding places for malaria carrying anopheles. Agricultural operations are neither properly controlled nor sufficiently regulated with the result that the irrigation channels and the adjacent pools are so overgrown with grass and weeds that a considerable obstruction for the free flow of water is brought about and *A. culicifacies*, practically the sole malaria carrier in these parts, breed most prolifically.

The proximity of rivers to villages and towns does not matter in the least except where they flow on rocky beds as in the case of the Cauvery at Mettur and at Sivasamudram or the Tungabhadra near Siruguppa and Kurnool towns.

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33. The fourth area is the coastal line where malaria is limited to a narrow belt of country on the east coast, north of Madras. No investigation has been carried out over the greater part of the coastal tracts over the entire Presidency, but, as far as available information goes, malaria is not quite a common ailment here. *A. minimus var varuna* is found breeding generally in this belt, especially in wells; but it does not appear to play a significant role in the transmission of the disease.

Malaria under this category as well as under group 3 is more man-made than God-made. Man's improvidence in excavating pits and quarrying holes under the ground and neglecting the irrigation sources and channels is almost wholly responsible for the never-ceasing recrudescence of malaria in them.

34. While this division of the distribution of malaria based on physiographical zones holds good in general, the absence of it in the delta tracts of the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts in the south and of the Kistna and Gōdāvari districts in the north is significant. Apart from the great flooding of water that generally occurs and its muddy nature, and apart from the climatological peculiarities with an annual mean temperature of 85° F. or more and a mean relative humidity of 85 or 90, it is not yet known what other factors come into actual play.

35. In view of the limited work of investigation that has yet been undertaken, it is much too early to map out a full geographical distribution of anophelines in the Presidency. A list of the commoner species found, along with the nature of breeding grounds, is however given in a statement appended with this report. It will be seen from this that *A. culicifacies* which is so ubiquitous in its distribution that it may be taken in this part of India, at any rate, the most common malaria carrier.

36. *Preventive measures.*—Coming now to the preventive side; as the detailed reports show, recommendations for suppressing and controlling the disease in, if not for actually banishing it from, the various places are made with great circumspection, due weight being given to the physical and geographical features, the social and economic status of the people and the financial stability of the authorities concerned in such area investigated. For the larger part the local bodies are called upon to carry out the most ordinary and the least costly measures for improving the sanitary environments by filling in or draining pits and pools of water, by removing rank vegetation including prickly-pear and by conserving the more useful sources of water as domestic and public wells and the large tanks by clearing them periodically and by stocking them with larvicidal fish. For these purposes, they are requested to employ on their permanent sanitary establishments a trained Sanitary Inspector or a qualified Sub-Assistant Surgeon with a gang of men. Where measures of permanent utility are called for, a special note is made giving at the same time an approximate idea of the initial cost of proposed works and of the recurring charges. In all cases special emphasis is always laid on the basic principle "no mosquito, no malaria." In view of the fact that malaria is extensively due to *A. culicifacies* breeding in natural pools of water formed after the rains and in the irrigation channels and in view of the fact that other species play an insignificant role, the work of making many small towns and villages healthy would present "a typical example of species—sanitation in the sense of Professor Swellengrebel"; and the hygienist will only have to direct his attention solely to this species and destroy its breeding grounds.

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37. *Actual work done.*—With regard to the actual operations, the response made hitherto has been very slow and not much voluntary. A few of the local bodies have made a beginning by employing the recommended staff but paucity of trained inspectors is retarding the progress, while all of them plead inability on financial grounds to carry out the larger schemes of permanent utility.

38. Special mention may be made, however, of the anti-malarial operations now being carried out at Vriddhaachalam. The monthly progress reports show that the results achieved within a short space of a year are satisfactory. But as an illustration of the value of preventive work in an endemic area, one may as well quote the example of the Cauvery-Mettur Project camp where a vigorous anti-malarial campaign has been carried out by a specially trained staff since 1925-26. Investigation in 1925 revealed that the original inhabitants of the area were found to be very severely infected, both splenic index and parasite rates being very high. During the succeeding years, although the number of workers, many of whom may have been good carriers of malaria by themselves, has exceeded 10 or 12 thousand, malaria as a source of disability has been almost negligible.

39. In regard to hill malaria, although some experimental work is being done in a part of the Agency tracts, as already stated, the problem has not been tackled with seriously. The method of choice is sub-soil drainage and nothing short of it will meet the situation.

40. But the crux of the problem still is in the areas under smaller or bigger irrigation projects. In a purely agricultural country like ours where more than 95 per cent of the population has to depend for their living on what they can grow on land, one could only recommend their abolition with searchings of heart. The alternative measures for conserving the numerous irrigation channels in a cleanly state or for delimiting the areas under cultivation where feasible beyond the radius of half a mile of the village-site are often put forward. But on account of the conflicting interests of the several authorities concerned, no progress has been possible.

41. It cannot, however, be too emphatically stated that the need for such irrigation works by no means implies the need to keep them in such utter state of neglect as to be a constant source of danger to the general well-being. Even as the malaria investigator has got to view with sympathy the requirements of the agriculturist and the labours of the Revenue and the Public Works authorities on his behalf, the latter have equally to realize how necessary it is to ensure that the very facilities that are intended to give the ryot his daily bread do not act as his "death trap" as well. And it cannot be sufficiently brought home that a close collaboration between the two authorities would alone conduce to the optimum well-being of the people.

42. *Quinine distribution.*—Fully recognizing that measures aiming at the annihilation of mosquitoes would take several months or years, depending as they do on the mutual adjustments of responsibility and of financial resources in between the local authorities and the Central Government, the latter have embarked since 1928-29 on an experimental scheme of free distribution of quinine with a view to afford the much-needed relief to the suffering people, especially in remote villages away from the light of cultivation. They have

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for this purpose scheduled ten taluks in the Presidency. The time for judging of its usefulness has been very short. Nevertheless, the scheme has been looked upon with grateful feelings and as a blessing by those who have taken advantage of it.

Malaria, strictly speaking, is vulnerable to attacks from both ends—on one side for the destruction of the anopheles mosquitoes and on the other for that of the parasites in man. Quinine, therefore, ought to form an excellent weapon in the hands of the anti-malarialist for his fight against malaria. In actual practice, however, treating the population with quinine during several years under the hope that it would, in the lapse of time, exterminate the malaria may not by itself always succeed. It can at best be an auxiliary to measures directed against the guilty anopheles. But its use in an acute epidemic as a medicine to relieve individual suffering and by mass treatment, in order to reduce mortality especially amongst the children, is noteworthy. Also in country parts where the malaria is scourging the population for long time and other heroic measures are not easily applicable, one might, by promoting the use of quinine, lower to a certain extent the death-rate.

43. *Conclusion.*—Malaria in the Madras Presidency is thus seen to be widely distributed and it presents complex problems for solution. Its eradication can only be achieved in proportion to the efforts made. But as preliminaries for all such effort there should be a Policy and a Programme and more than all Perseverance—the three Ps. in malaria. *Ad hoc* investigations and tinkering with the problem here and again there are not only futile but end in disappointing results. The establishing of a permanent organization for continued investigation and research into the problem and for carrying on a systematic campaign against it is the desideratum and the need of the hour. Our grateful thanks are due to Lt.-Col. A. J. H. Russell, I.M.S., the permanent Director of Public Health in Madras, for having succeeded in making a start, albeit on a temporary basis and for the pertinacity with which he pressed the importance of the malaria problem in the Presidency and the need for placing the present establishment on a permanent basis with a view to make it a regular branch of the Public Health machinery of the Presidency. I am personally to thank Capt. N. R. Ubhaya, D.P.H., the Officiating Director of Public Health, for having given me every opportunity and facility in the discharge of my duties.

In conclusion, I beg to apologize for the lengthiness of this note which has been somewhat unavoidable. The subject-matter is so vastly important and the material facts available are so great that I could not compress them within a smaller space. I earnestly pray that the reader will take the essential parts of it and not mind the want of language nor the absence of diction.

MADRAS, }
30th September 1929. }

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Appendix A.

Name of species.	Nature of breeding ground.	Localities.
1. <i>Anopheles aconitus</i> (Donitz).	Sandy bed of river and hill channels.	Vizagapatam.
2. <i>A. aithenii</i> (James).	Irrigation channels Earthen channels and hill streams.	Naganahalli (Mysore). Tirumalai hills, Coonoor.
3. <i>A. barbirostris</i> (van der Wulp).	In tanks, shallow or deep covered with weeds but shaded with overhanging branches of trees.	In almost all the places investigated.
4. <i>A. culicifacies</i> (Giles).	Clear rain water pools and slow running irrigation channels covered with grass or weeds.	Found everywhere but not found in Coonoor, Ootacamund and at Kammaturu in Sandur hills.
5. <i>A. culiciformis</i> (Coghill).	Tree-holes	Wynaad, Malabar.
6. <i>A. fuliginosus</i> (Giles).	In tanks, shallow or deep covered with weeds, dried leaves, twigs, etc., generally not shaded (most places).	In almost all places investigated.
7. <i>A. ghyas</i> , var. <i>simlensis</i> (James).	In all pools and channels of water.	Only at Ootacamund, Coonoor.
8. <i>A. hyrcanus</i> , var. <i>nigerrimus</i> (Giles).	In tanks, shallow or deep covered with weeds, dried leaves, twigs, etc., but shaded with overhanging branches of trees.	In almost all places investigated.
9. <i>A. jamesii</i> (Theobald).	In tanks, shallow or deep covered with weeds, dried leaves, twigs, etc., but generally not shaded (most places).	Kathivakkam, Tirupati, Vedaranniyam.
10. <i>A. jeyporiensis</i> (James).	Edges of running streams covered with grass and pools, in marshy ground.	Mercara, Coonoor.
11. <i>A. karwari</i> (James).	Quick running streams and pools in their course.	Montane and submontane tracts, hill stations, Pattur area, Vizagapatam.
12. <i>A. leucosphyrus</i> (Donitz).	Hill streams and other channels, in shaded pools covered with dried leaves, weeds, twigs, etc.	Kollengode hill and Agency tracts.
13. <i>A. listoni</i> (Liston) ..	Sides of running channels and hill and seepage channels especially in submontane tracts.	Pattur taluk, Hospet, Koraput.
14. <i>A. lindesayi</i> , var. <i>nigricus</i> (Christophers).	Hill streams	Only at Ootacamund.
15. <i>A. maculatus</i> , var. <i>dravidicus</i> (Christophers).	Quick running streams and pools in their course.	Mostly in hill stations and submontane regions (Pattur area), Vizagapatam. Found also once in a well at Lamma-singi and in a cement cistern in Bolampatti Reserve Tunneling area.
16. <i>A. maculipalpis</i> , var. <i>indiensis</i> (Theobald).	Slow running channels and pools of water in their bed—and sometimes in weedy tanks.	Coonoor, Vizagapatam, Pattur taluk, Talamanchipatnam.
17. <i>A. majidi</i>	Fast running hill channels covered with grass edges.	Mercara, Coorg.
18. <i>A. minimus</i> , var. <i>varuna</i> (Ayyangar).	Wells Channels	Vridhachalam, Tiruvottiur, Vedaranniyam. Hospet and Udayagiri.
19. <i>A. pallidus</i> (Theobald).	Rice fields and in weedy tanks ..	In almost all places investigated.
20. <i>A. stephensi</i> (Liston).	Wells Hill spring	Bellary, Cuddapah, Palicat. (Votugodda), in Vizagapatam and Koraput.

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Appendix A—cont.

Name of species.	Nature of breeding ground.	Localities.
21. <i>A. subpictus</i> (rossi), (Grassi).	Every stagnant pool or ditch of water, clear or weedy and often slightly muddy.	Found everywhere, but not found in Coonoor, Ootacamund and at Kammaturu hills (Sandur State).
22. <i>A. tessellatus</i> (Theobald).	Irrigation channels and seepage channels.	Talamanchipatnam (Cuddapah district), Agency tracts and Kollengode hills.
23. <i>A. theobaldi</i> (Giles) ..	Slow running channels	Coonoor.
24. <i>A. turkhudi</i> (Liston).	In the mossy collections in the midst of small rocky beds, especially running water.	Tungabhadra river at Kenchan-gudam (Bellary district), Hindri river at Kurnool.
25. <i>A. vagus</i> (Donitz) ..	Sandy beds of river and hill channels.	Vizagapatam and Koraput.

Appendix B.

District and locality.	Administrative authority.	When investigated.	Spleen rate.	Parasite rate.	Remarks.
Ganjam—					
1. Berhampur	Municipal Town:	July and Aug. 1928	0.2	..	
2. Humma salt lines ..	Chatrapur Taluk Board.	Aug. 1928 and Sep. 1929.	61	65	
Mohirpada	Do.	Do.	29	..	
Neeladripur	Do.	Do.	13	..	
Kuttavakuda	Do.	Do.	13	..	
Vizagapatam—					
3. Vizagapatam Town ..	Municipal Town.	Sep. 1927.	9.3	6.0	
4. Koraput .. ..	....	June 1929.	60	27	
Gudem Agency—					
5. Lamma-singi	Vizagapatam Agency.	Aug. and Sep. 1928.	72	31	
Peddavalasa	Do.	Do.	75	8.3	
Krishnadevipeta ..	Do.	Do.	64	..	
Chintapalli	Do.	Do.	65	16.6	
Kurnool—					
6. Kurnool	Municipal Town.	Apr. 1929.	17.0	13.0	
7. Nandyal	Do.	Jan. 1929.	51.0	37.0	
8. Owk	Union Town ..	Do.	83.0	56.0	
9. Nandyal Taluk— Udumalpur	Nandyal Taluk Board.	Feb. 1929.	48.0	33.0	
Togarashedu	Do.	Do.	50.0	38.0	
Chapirevula	Do.	Do.	74.0	35.0	
Ponnapuram	Do.	Do.	84.0	48.0	
Kottala	Do.	Do.	44	48	
Billapuram	Do.	Do.	60	24	
Timmapuram	Do.	Do.	40	25	
Bukkapuram	Do.	Do.	41	32	
Thammadipalle	Do.	Do.	55	41	
Ayalur	Do.	Do.	46	..	

[20th March 1930]

Appendix B—cont.

District and locality.	Administrative authority.	When investigated.	Spleen rate.	Parasite rate.	Remarks.
10. <i>Sirvel</i> —					
Sirvel	Koilkuntla Taluk Board.	Feb. 1929.	38	41	
Chinnakumbalur ..	Do.	Do.	63	54	
Rudravaram	Do.	Do.	58	59	
Nagulavaram	Do.	Do.	40	60	
Ahobilam	Do.	Do.	55	37	
Bachepalle	Do.	Do.	44	35	
Mittapalli	Do.	Do.	50	40	
Alamuru	Do.	Do.			
Allagadda	Do.	Do.			
Padakundla	Do.	Do.			
11. <i>Koilkuntla</i> —					
Timmanayakanpet ..	Koilkuntla Taluk Board.	Feb. 1928.	64	24	
B. Tadpatri	Do.	Do.	85	12	
B. Uppiluru	Do.	Do.	61	18	
Hanumanthagudam ..	Do.	Do.	61	13	
Yerragudi	Do.	Do.	83	13	
Chennampalle	Do.	Do.	88	14	
Tollamadugu	Do.	Do.	94	9	
12. <i>Nandikoikur</i> —					
Alluru	Nandyal Taluk Board.	Feb. 1928.	39	..	
Mallyala	Do.	Do.	67	..	
Maddigatla	Do.	Do.	40	..	
Nagatur	Do.	Do.	71	10	
Kunidyala	Do.	Do.	25	..	
Muchimari	Do.	Do.	55	19	
Pagadiala	Do.	Do.	60	15	
Pratakota	Do.	Do.	44	13	
Ganapuram	Do.	Do.	43	10	
Patipadu	Do.	Do.	53	9	
Ramakrishnapuram ..	Do.	Do.	10	..	
13. <i>Kurnool Taluk</i> —					
Jorapur	Kurnool Taluk Board.	Apr. 1929.	48	17	
Kalva	Do.	Do.	90	35	
Hussainipuram	Do.	Do.	69	30	
Nannuru	Do.	Do.	85	27	
14. <i>Bellary</i> —					
Bellary	Municipal Town.	July, Aug. and Nov. 1927.	3·0	0·4	
15. Hospet	Do.	Nov. 1927.	11·0	10·0	
16. Kammataruvu (Sandur) ..	Native State ..	Oct. 1927.	36·0	19·0	
17. Siruguppa	Union Town ..	Mar. 1928.	35	15	
18. (a) Villages away from the river and canal—					
Tanda	Siruguppa Taluk Board.	Mar. 1928.	20	..	
Halakote	Do.	Do.	14	8	
Devalapuram	Do.	Do.	28	5	
(b) Villages on the bank of the river Hagari and away from					
Tungabhadra—					
Gajjiganahal	Do.	Do.	8	4	
Karichiganur	Do.	Do.	21	6	
Chenakanur	Do.	Do.	..	4	

20th March 1930]

Appendix B—cont.

District and locality.	Administrative authority.	When investigated.	Spleen rate.	Parasite rate.	Remarks.
(c) Villages on the right bank of the Tungabhadra and close to the channel or both—					
Desanur	Siruguppa Taluk Board.	Mar. 1928.	53	25	
Veerapuram	Do.	Do.	73	17	
Bagavadi	Do.	Do.	68	21	
Ibrahampur	Do.	Do.	67	23	
Hirekal	Do.	Do.	58	13	
Kenchanganadum ..	Do.	Do.	57	22	
19. <i>Hospet Taluk</i> —					
Rajapuram	Hospet Taluk Board.	Apr. 1929.	63	44	
Kalahalli	Do.	Do.	26	53	
Hosur	Do.	Do.	100	25	
Kamalapur	Do.	Do.	45	30	
Nimbapur	Do.	Do.	100	50	
Kampili	Union Town ..	Do.	27	19	
Belgodahal	Hospet Taluk Board.	Do.	61	16	
Sanapuram	Do.	Do.	68	8	
Devasanudram	Do.	Do.	23	10	
Daroji	Do.	Do.	41	33	
Sugginahalli	Do.	Do.	78	43	
Mavinahalli	Do.	Do.	100	..	
Honnahalli	Do.	Do.	18	..	
Madapuram	Do.	Do.	47	58	
Kurikuppi	Do.	Do.	10	8	
20. <i>Cuddapah</i>	Municipal Town.	Feb. 1928.	13	5	
21. Talamanchipatnam ..	Jammalamadugu Taluk Board.	Nov. 1928.	88	33	
Dugganapalle	Do.	Do.	71	38	
Nawabpet	Do.	Do.	73	32	
Vadralla	Do.	Do.	75	40	
Dannavada	Do.	Do.	92	32	
Chinnakomerla	Do.	Do.	50	45	
22. Jangalappalli	Do.	Do.	19	12	
T. Kottalepalli	Do.	Do.	45	35	
Uppalur	Do.	Do.	56	36	
Suddapalle	Do.	Do.	62	38	
Balapanangudur	Do.	Do.	50	40	
23. <i>Cuddapah Taluk</i> —					
Chinnachowk	Cuddapah Taluk Board.	Sep. 1929.	8·3	..	
Muthurazapalli	Do.	Do.	18·5	..	
Kondayapalli	Do.	Do.	6·6	..	
Zekkayapalli	Do.	Do.	3·7	..	
Banganapalli	Do.	Do.	..	..	
Chennur	Do.	Do.	3·0	..	
Srinivasapalli	Do.	Do.	..	..	
Janamgaripalli	Do.	Do.	..	..	
Chinnakonnadinne ..	Do.	Do.	..	..	
Narasannapalli	Do.	Do.	..	..	
Papayagaripalli	Do.	Do.	..	..	
Alamkanpalli	Do.	Do.	40·0*	..	
Padarakondapalli ..	Do.	Do.	6·2	..	
Chinnamreddipalli ..	Do.	Do.	6·2	..	
Pendlimari	Do.	Do.	2·7	..	
Cherlopalli	Do.	Do.	..	..	

* No value as only 5 children were available for examination.

[20th March 1930]

Appendix B—cont.

District and locality.	Administrative authority.	When investigated.	Spleen rate.	Parasite rate.	Remarks.
24. Rayachoti— Rayachoti	Rayachoti Taluk Board.	Sep. 1929.	0.8	..	
Kesapuram	Do.	Do.	..	..	
Sadayaguttipalli	Do.	Do.	..	..	
Mullakotla	Do.	Do.	..	..	
Reddivaripalli	Do.	Do.	..	..	
Chinnamanderu	Do.	Do.	..	..	
Devugudipalli	Do.	Do.	..	..	
Lakkeredipalli	Do.	Do.	5.2	..	
Gollapalli	Do.	Do.	6.6	..	
Rachipalli	Do.	Do.	20.0	..	
Peramvandalipalli	Do.	Do.	13.1	..	
Anantapuram	Do.	Do.	..	..	
25. Nellore— Mopad	Kanigiri Taluk Board.	Mar 1926.	* 77.5 (28) Smd. Aug. 1929.	* 45	
Botlagudur	Do.	Do.	74.3 (54)	48.6	
Kattakindipalle	Do.	Do.	73.2 (27)	65.9	
Appamambapuram	Do.	Do.	80	53.3	
Kambladinne	Do.	Do.	48.3	49.0	
Raghunathapuram	Do.	Do.	48.7	51.5	
Vakuvalluripalle	Do.	Do.	62.2 (25)	..	
Irimela	Do.	Do.	36	20	
Nutssopada	Do.	Do.	23	34.8	
26. Udayagiri	Atmakur Taluk Board.	Apr. 1926.	53.3	96	
Genguredipalli	Do.	Do.	73.3	40	
Ganugapentapalli	Do.	Do.	36	64	
Massayapet	Do.	Do.	68	80	
27. Dattalur	Do.	Do.	36.6	18.3	
Kammavaripalem	Do.	Do.	27.27	15.15	
Kattakindipalle	Do.	Do.	30	15	
Lakshmipuram	Do.	Do.	6	8	
28. Oddipalayam	Do.	Aug. 1929.	24	..	
Hajeeapuram	Do.	Do.	9	..	
Doddichintala	Do.	Do.	7	..	
Turukapalli	Do.	Do.	2	..	
Eravarupalli	Do.	Do.	33	..	
Hanumanthagudam	Do.	Do.	..	..	
Thimmarreddipalli	Do.	Do.	2	..	
Nandavanam	Do.	Do.	..	..	
Ohinglegut— Tiruvottiyur	Union	Aug. 1929.	22	33	
Pulicat	Do.	Do.	43.8	30.1	
29. Kaladipet	Saidapet Taluk Board.	Do.	6.7	26.5	
Eravanur	Do.	Do.	64	18	
Kathivakkam	Do.	Do.	59	25.4	

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Appendix B—cont.

District and locality.	Administrative authority.	When investigated.	Spleen rate.	Parasite rate.	Remarks.
Ohinglegut—cont. Ennore	Saidapet Taluk Board.	July 1929.	50	13.2	
Pulidivakkam	Do.	Do.	85	31	
Kathipalli	Do.	Do.	35.1	20.4	
Kalanji	Do.	Do.	66	16	
Karungali	Do.	Do.	70.6	14.3	
Thangal Perumbalam	Do.	Do.	15.3	25	
Kariwanal	Do.	Do.	68.4	23	
Thanneer Pandai	Do.	Do.	81.1	38.3	
South Arcot— 30. Vriddhachalam	Union	Aug. and Sep. 1927.	10.0	9.0	
Chittoor— 31. Tirupati	Municipal Town.	Apr. and July 1928.	1.0	3.0	
Tiruchanur	Chandragiri Taluk Board.	Do.	1.0	..	
Tirumalai	Devasthanam	Do.	..	6.0	
Coimbatore— Kollegal	Union	May 1929.	..	..	
32. Singanallur	Kollegal Taluk Board.	Do.	4.0	20	(Blood smears taken out of persons with enlarged spleen or with history of fever.)
Kamagiri	Do.	Do.	1.4	..	
Hanur	Do.	Do.	3.0	6.0	
Belathur	Do.	Do.	5.0	33.3	
Sinigoda	Do.	Do.	4.2	..	
Kuruti Hosur	Do.	Do.	..	..	
Setthihalli	Do.	Do.	..	..	
Badimahalli	Do.	Do.	1.0	..	
Cowdhalli	Do.	Do.	..	..	
Kamayarahalli	Do.	Do.	..	..	
Avalnayakanur	Do.	Do.	..	..	
Lokhanahalli	Do.	Do.	5.0	12.0	
Uddinur	Do.	Do.	..	..	
Saytagal	Do.	Do.	8.0	37.0	
Sivasamudram	Do.	Do.	9.0	50.0	
33. Bolampatti Reserve	Do.	Do.	52.0	41.1	
Tanjore— Vedaranniyam	Union .. ..	.. ..	..	..	
34. Agastiyampalli	Do.	Sep. and Oct. 1928.	0.6	1.0	
Thoppaturai	Tiruturaipundi Taluk Board.	Do.	..	..	
Thekkakadu	Do.	Do.	10.0	33.0	
Kodiakari	Do.	Do.	..	..	
Kodiakadu	Do.	Do.	..	..	
Adanur	Do.	Do.	..	..	
Nevilakku	Do.	Do.	..	..	

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Appendix B—cont.

District and locality.	Administrative authority.	When investigated.	Spleen rate.	Parasite rate.	Remarks.
<i>Madura—</i>					
35. Palni	Municipal Town.	Sep. 1928.	0.5	..	
Ayikudi	Union	Do.	2.0	..	
<i>Ramnad—</i>					
36. Rameswaram	Union	Mar. 1929.	11	7	
Pamban	Do.	Do.	33	16	
Dhanushkodi	Do.	Do.	3	6	
Mantapam	Ramnad Taluk Board.	Do.	20	6	
Vadakkadu	Do.	Do.	12	6	
Mangadu and Sudabattanpatti.	Do.	Do.	17	10	
Sambai	Do.	Do.	20	8	
Gandamadana Kudiyiruppu.	Do.	Do.	27	15	
Erkadu	Do.	Do.	12	16	
Athikadu	Do.	Do.	20	15	
Myampuli	Do.	Do.	16	19	
Ariyankundu Peikarumbu.	Do.	Do.	23	15	
Tannuthu	Do.	Do.	7	6	
Puduvalasai	Do.	Do.	73	50	
Nochiradi	Do.	Do.	82	72	
Tbangachimatam	Do.	Do.	27	18	
Kariyur Kudi-iruppu	Do.	Do.	23	14	
Kudi-iruppu	Do.	Do.	22	20	
Akkamattam	Do.	Do.	15	10	
Ayyanthoppu	Do.	Do.	17	..	
Kathipillayarkoil	Do.	Do.	22	15	
Sembamatam	Do.	Do.	36	12	
Sethagunta	Do.	Do.	21	12	
<i>Malabar district—</i>					
37. Kollengode Estates	Do.	Apr. 1928.	18.6	12.8	
<i>South Kanara—</i>					
38. Subramania	Puttur Taluk Board.	Dec. 1928.	81	12	
Kadaba	Do.	Do.	51	8	
Uppinangadi	Do.	Do.	11	13	
Hirebandadi	Do.	Do.	36	18	
Golithattu	Do.	Do.	72	23	
Hatyadka	Do.	Do.	82	15	
Bangadi	Do.	Do.	76	16	
Malaventiga	Do.	Do.	64	14	
Neriya	Do.	Do.	91	15	
Charmadi	Do.	Do.	86	8	
Mundaje	Do.	Do.	71	10	
Dharmasthala	Do.	Do.	91	13	
Ujre	Do.	Do.	19	10	
Laila	Do.	Do.	72	16	
Beltangadi	Do.	Do.	16	1	
Badyar	Do.	Do.	6	25	
Puttur	Do.	Do.	2	..	
Vittal	Do.	Do.	..	..	
Kepu	Do.	Do.	..	..	
Bellare	Do.	Do.	37	9	
Sullia	Do.	Do.	19	7	
Sampaje	Do.	Do.	64	11	
			39	13	

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Appendix B—cont.

District and locality	Administrative authority.	When investigated.	Spleen rate.	Parasite rate.	Remarks.
<i>The Nilgiris—</i>					
39. Ootacamund	Municipal Town.	May 1928.	..	..	
40. Coonoor	Do.	Dec. 1927 and June 1928.	2.8	4.8	
Woodcote	Tea Estates	Do.	6.0	..	
Lower Adderley	Do.	Do.	7.0	9.0 (9.0)	Children not infected.
Mother Estates	Do.	Do.	..	..	Adults examined show presence of malaria parasites in them
Singara Lower	Do.	Do.	..	..	Do.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1621 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th March 1930, page 220 supra.]

General rules in regard to expenditure by District Propaganda Committees.

1. The District Committee shall maintain the following registers :—

(1) Register of estimates and allotments.

(2) Register of bills passed for payment.

(3) Contingent register.

(4) Acquittance register.

(5) Register of office furniture.

(6) Register of propaganda materials supplied by the Central Propaganda Board and their utilization.

(7) Other registers as may be prescribed by the Central Board.

All transactions by the Committee must without reservation be brought to account.

2. The Central Propaganda Board shall in consultation with the District Committee allot funds for expenditure in a year. The District Committee shall not either incur expenditure or incur any liabilities in excess of the amount allotted by the Central Board.

3. The District Committee shall specifically sanction the expenditure to be incurred from time to time. The Committee may by a resolution empower its Chairman to incur such item of expenditure as it considers necessary.

[20th March 1930]

4. The District Committee shall be held responsible for all payments made by it and on its behalf.

5. The Chairman of the District Committee shall be held responsible for the proper maintenance of the accounts of the Committee. He shall see that all receipts and payments are correctly entered in the registers and that the registers are properly closed at the end of each month, the necessary entries being made over his signature.

The Chairman shall prepare appropriate bills with regard to pay and allowances of the district staff, travelling allowance to members of the District Committee, contingent charges, etc., and send them in original together with vouchers to the Secretary, Central Propaganda Board, as soon as the payments are made. A copy of such bills should be kept in the office of the District Committee. The bills should be sent with a covering letter by registered post acknowledgment due. The bills will be acknowledged by the Secretary, Central Propaganda Board, immediately on receipt. The Chairman shall also send to the Secretary, Central Propaganda Board, within a week after the close of the month a monthly statement showing the amounts drawn and disbursed from day to day during the month.

6. The Chairman of the District Committee shall draw money in abstract contingent bill form (Madras Financial and Account Code Form No. 17) in lump sum in advance from the treasury. He may draw money at the beginning of every month subject to the condition that the amount drawn does not exceed the amount required to disburse the pay and allowances of the staff, travelling allowance, rent for office buildings, cost of furniture and expenditure on any other items incurred during the previous month or months specially allowed by the Board plus a sum of rupees twenty only to meet miscellaneous and other urgent expenditure. If during the course of the month the amount drawn is not found to be sufficient to meet the necessary expenditure he may draw additional amounts subject to a maximum of rupees twenty only each time. The money once drawn should be entirely spent before a further advance is drawn. A statement showing the nature of the expenditure proposed to be incurred should accompany the abstract contingent bill form when it is presented at the treasury.

The Chairman should within a week from the date on which the amount is drawn from the treasury during the beginning of a month completely settle the outstanding claims of the previous month or months. He should as far as possible make payments in respect of miscellaneous expenditure without any delay.

7. All bills and receipts presented to the Chairman for sums in excess of Rs. 20 should bear a receipt stamp affixed by the claimant. Other bills for sums in excess of Rs. 20 drawn by the Chairman should be stamped by the Chairman at the expense of the Committee. In the case of the payments made to the staff and the members of the Committee in connexion with pay and allowances, the stamp should be affixed at the expense of the individual to whom the payment is made.

8. In the case of pay and allowances of the staff separate acknowledgments should be taken from each employee in the acquittance register. When payments are made for sums in excess of Rs. 20 stamped receipts should

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be obtained. When the payments are made by money order or the value payable post for sums in excess of Rs. 20 stamped receipts of the payees besides the postal acknowledgments need not be insisted upon.

9. No disbursement shall ordinarily be made except upon a voucher setting forth full particulars of the claim and bearing upon it or attached to it an acknowledgment of the discharge of the claim from the person by whom or on whose behalf the claim is put forward. An anna stamp must be affixed to all receipts for sums exceeding Rs. 20.

10. No overpayments or advance payments should be made on any account. The Chairman or the District Committee will be held responsible for any irregularity that might occur in connexion with the money transactions. In all cases of doubt the orders of the Central Board should be obtained before any expenditure is incurred.

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N 211, 321 N 30
N 30.53, 8.



THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Friday, the 21st 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.*, *I.C.S.*, 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.
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.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.
Cotterell, *c.i.e.*, *I.C.S.*, Mr. C. B.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Rao Sahib P. J.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.
Gray, *c.b.e.*, *I.C.S.*, Mr. J.
Gurnswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.
Harischandrudu Nayudu, Mr. K.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.
Hilton Brown, *I.C.S.*, Mr.
James, Mr. F. E.
John Mr. V. Ch.
Kesava Pillai, *c.i.e.*, Diwan Bahadur P.
Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.
Khalif-ul-Jah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Leach, *I.C.S.*, Mr. A. G.
Leech, Mr. A. J.

Luker, Mr. A. T.
Maharaja of Pithapuram.
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib T. M.
Muniswami Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur B.
Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara *alias* Kumaran Raman.
Muthulakeshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) S.
Nagan Gowda, Mr. H.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Raja of Kallikota.
Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
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.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Ratnasabhapatil Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Sarabha Reddi, Mr. G.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Siva Rao, Mr. P.
Soundarapandian, Mr. W. P. A.
Srinivasa Rao, Mr. Nagar.
Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.
Suryavarayana Ayyar, Mr. K. V.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib Syed.
Thomas, Mr. D.
Uppi Sahib Bahadur, Mr. K.
Venkataramayya Nayudu, Rao Sahib Badeti.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Watson, *I.C.S.*, Mr. H. A.
Wood, Mr. C. E.
Zamindar of Seithur.
Zamindar of Singampatti.

[21st March 1930]

I

NEW MEMBERS.

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

- (1) M.R.Ry. K. KESAVA RAMAMURTI NAYUDU Garu.
- (2) „ A. HARISCHANDRUDU NAYUDU Garu.

II

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Medical

Propagation of contraceptive methods.

* 1624 Q.—The MAHARAJA OF PITHAPURAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the Government have considered the question of furnishing in this Presidency, safe and scientific information regarding contraception and contraceptive methods, and what action they have taken or propose to take in that direction?

A.—The Government have had no occasion to consider the question.

The MAHARAJA OF PITHAPURAM:—“ May I know, Sir, when, according to the view of the hon. Mr. Muthiah Mudaliyar, the occasion will arise for considering this very important matter? ” (Laughter)

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“ When public opinion demands the consideration of this question.”

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—“ May I know whether physicians in Government hospitals are instructed to give advice on birth control to patients suffering from tuberculosis? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ The answer of the Government is that they had no occasion to consider this question.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“ May I know what would justify the creation of the occasion? ” (Laughter.)

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“ If a good number of hon. Members of this House make a demand for it.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“ May I know whether there is not a demand for this from highly placed Government officials? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“ They will find no difficulty for getting the information.”

Accommodation for tuberculosis patients in the Government hospital at Mangalore.

* 1625 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) how much accommodation is provided for in the district Government Medical Hospital at Mangalore for tuberculosis patients;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no sufficient room for more than two such patients;

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(c) whether at times during the year 1929 more patients than two have been accommodated in the room and its verandas in order that poor patients may not be turned adrift helplessly;

(d) whether any tuberculosis patients have been refused admission during the last year for want of accommodation;

(e) whether it is a fact that the room for tuberculosis patients is connected with the rest of the hospital and is in dangerous proximity to the rest of the hospital;

(f) whether there is any other hospital or sanatorium for tuberculosis patients in Mangalore or near Mangalore or in the district;

(g) whether the District Medical Officer has placed before Government any scheme for the accommodation and treatment of such patients in South Kanara; and

(h) whether Government have any comprehensive scheme for establishing their own tuberculosis hospitals and sanatoria or aiding such institutions in suitable places in South Kanara district or on the West Coast?

A.—(a) A ward of two beds in the septic wards is set aside for tubercular patients.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

(e) The rooms are not isolated, but the Government do not consider that on this account they are dangerous to other patients in the hospital.

(f) No.

(g) In January 1929, the District Medical Officer submitted to the Surgeon-General proposals for the purchase of a plot of land for the construction of a sanatorium for tuberculosis patients. He was informed by the Surgeon-General that the chances of construction of a sanatorium at Mangalore were very remote and that it was not necessary to earmark the land for the purpose.

(h) No.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“ With reference to the answer to clause (a) may I know whether the provision of two beds is adequate for the requirements of the place? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“ Probably it is not adequate.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“ If it is not adequate will Government consider the question of increasing the number of beds, especially after the Minister visits the place? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“ Every hospital is receiving consideration as regards accommodation.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“ As regards this particular hospital, namely that in Mangalore, may I know whether Government at any time took up the question of increasing the number of rooms and beds? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“ The conditions prevailing in Mangalore prevail in all other Government hospitals and hence no special occasion arose to consider this question in the case of Mangalore.”

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether any provision is being made for the isolation of tuberculosis wards in the mufassal hospitals as it exists in the Presidency hospital? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" In some places there are special wards."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether any attempt is being made to make provision in that behalf? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Certainly, Government are considering proposals of that nature."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know in regard to what hospitals they considered this? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" In the case of Mangalore and Calicut hospitals this has been considered."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" With reference to clause (d) may I know whether it is not a fact that last year several patients not getting accommodation in mufassal hospitals came over to Madras and here too they were refused admission? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is giving information."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" With reference to clause (c) may I know whether the provision of two patients in each room and in the veranda is sufficient in the opinion of the Government? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I have said in answer to clause (a) that a ward of two beds in the septic wards is set aside for tubercular patients."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know whether the Minister is aware of the fact that the portion of the septic ward allotted for tubercular patients is not properly fitted with wire gauze to prevent the tubercular fleas flying over to other parts of the hospitals? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Again the hon. Member is giving information."

Public Health

Patrolling of plague camps.

* 1626 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the arrangements, if any, made by the Government for patrolling the scattered plague camps during the time the villages remain evacuated;

(b) whether it is a fact that the village servants who have to assist the village officers in their collection and other work all day are required to patrol the plague camps in the nights;

(c) whether the talaiyaris so deputed are paid any special allowance for the extra work expected of them; and

(d) whether, in the previous years, the practice was to appoint temporary police constables for such work and, if so, when the practice was dropped and why?

A.—(a) Collectors employ police to patrol plague camps.

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

(d) The practice of appointing temporary police constables for plague duty still continues.

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether the Government will call for the information stated in clauses (b) and (c)? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" There is no necessity to call for the information."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know, Sir, whether. . . "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will take another opportunity to make a statement. I think he will do well to address the question to the Revenue Department."

Education

Conversion of the Engineering College into a Technological institution.

* 1627 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the proposal to convert the Madras Engineering College into a Technological institution will be given effect to in the coming year?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 1079 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th January 1930. Provision of funds for introducing the separate course in electrical engineering referred to therein has been made in the Budget Estimate for 1930-31.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know whether Government propose to convert this College into a technological college? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As a beginning of starting of technological studies we are going to start an electrical engineering department."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know whether they have a definite scheme or programme by which they propose to convert the Engineering College into a technological college? Is there any such promise? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" There is no such promise. Government have under consideration no such scheme. As a beginning they are starting an electrical engineering department."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Sir, Government say they are making a beginning. Will the hon. Minister undertake to get a scheme prepared so that it might be carried out into practice in a particular period of time? "

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Does this electrical engineering course form part of the course of engineering or does it form part of the scheme? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It is the beginning of a scheme of starting a technological college."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know how the Minister proposes to develop the scheme after starting this? "

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

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know whether Government have got any programme by which this scheme may be developed stage by stage? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I cannot understand the question of the hon. Member."

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—" May I know whether in connexion with the starting of this electrical engineering section there is anything else which would help the general development of technology ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" None at present."

Local Boards

Repairs to the bridge over the Gadilam.

* 1628 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR : Will the the hon. Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) for how long the bridge on the river 'Gadilam' in Cuddalore is under repair ;

(b) when the traffic over the bridge was closed ;

(c) what is the estimated amount of the repair, and when the estimate was submitted to the Government ;

(d) why there was delay in commencing the work ;

(e) when the repair is likely to be commenced ;

(f) whether any temporary arrangement has been made ;

(g) how much was spent for the temporary arrangement ;

(h) what is the present condition of the temporary arrangement ; and

(i) whether there is traffic over the temporary arrangement ?

A.—(a) Since March 1929.

(b) 16th March 1929.

(c) Rs. 1,37,655 ; 1st February 1930.

(d), (e), (h) & (i) The Government have no information.

(f) Yes ; a temporary causeway.

(g) The cost is estimated at Rs. 10,075.

Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR:—" With reference to answer to clause (e), will the Government call for a report ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" The Government have already called for the information."

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Number and constitution of temple committees.

* 1629 Q.—Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state the total number of temple committees under the Hindu Religious Endowments Act and the number of committees whose members have become members by election and the number of committees whose members have been appointed by the Government ?

A.—The total number of temple committees constituted under the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926, is 36. The number of committees the members of which were elected is 4, and that of committees the members of which were appointed by Government is 21. The question of the constitution of the remaining eleven committees is still under the consideration of Government.

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" May I know the names of those four committees the members of which have been elected ? "

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

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" May I know what are those 11 committees the constitution of which is under consideration ? "

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

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" May I know whether the Kumbakonam Temple Committee has been constituted ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" I believe it has been just constituted."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" By nomination or by election ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" By nomination."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" What is the reason for constituting it by nomination ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" The electoral roll was not ready."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" May I know why the electoral roll was not properly prepared, or rather may I know when was that got prepared ? "

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

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—" May I know whether there are any depressed class members in any of the 21 committees ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" No, Sir."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—" Do Government think of giving any representation to the depressed classes in the 11 committees that are yet to be constituted ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" In the case of the Nilgiris Temple Committee we are nominating a member of the depressed classes."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" Sir, Government say that the electoral roll was not satisfactory. May I know in what way it was not satisfactory ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" Several names were omitted ; there were several complaints, and the Board recommended nomination."

Public Services

Communal representation in public services.

* 1630 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the statement of communal representation in services printed on page 204 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency for 1928-29, and to the number of 508 appointments of gazetted officers and 475 appointments of non-gazetted officers on Rs. 100 and over held by non-Asiatics and Anglo-Indians as compared with the number of 125 and 538 appointments respectively held by Indian Christians out of a total number of 1,671 and 7,298 appointments, on what basis and grounds they are all clubbed together in the Government Orders regarding communal representation in public services ?

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A.—The figures quoted in the question include officers whose domicile is outside India. Recruitment to the Provincial and subordinate services, to which the Government Orders prescribing recruitment from certain communities in turn apply, is not usually made from persons whose domicile is outside India. According to the census of 1921 the number of non-Asiatics and Anglo-Indians in this Presidency (including those with domicile outside the Presidency) was 10,765 and 23,471 or 0.025 per cent and 0.055 per cent of the total population. On the basis of population therefore these two sections of the community could not be entitled to a separate place in the list of communities and must be clubbed with some other community; they can be best clubbed with Indian Christians as they are usually Christians and religion is already the basis on which the Hindu and Muslim communities are included in the list.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know whether the Government have borne in mind the fact that representation to the local Legislative Council is quite different from giving representation to the people in the local services?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I do not think that affects the question."

Mr. D. THOMAS :—" May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether Government have made any rules or arrangements by which an adequate proportion can be safeguarded for Indian Christians in the matter of appointments, according to the strength of the sub-sects to which they belong?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" There are no such rules or arrangements."

Mr. D. THOMAS :—" May I know whether Government will consider the matter?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" We cannot undertake to subdivide the communities any further for there are already a fairly large number of subdivisions and if we were to further subdivide, the rule would not work in practice."

Mr. D. THOMAS :—" May I know why Indian Christians and Anglo-Indians should be clubbed together, when Brahmans and Non-Brahmans are classed separately though they belong to one religion?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" Because there is an undue predominance of Brahmans in the services."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" May I know whether the number of Brahmans exceeds the number of Indian Christians to justify in one case special representation and not in the other?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" On the basis of population?"

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" Yes, in population."

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

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Jails

Grant of amnesty to the convicted in the South Indian Railway conspiracy case.

* 1630-A Q.—Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI : " Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have perused or otherwise noticed the judgment of High Court in respect of what is known as the South India Railway Conspiracy case; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased in view of the judgment and having regard to the age of some of the accused and also to the fact that they had undergone considerable worry and loss and also were in jail for a pretty long period, to grant amnesty and set them free?

A.—(a) The Government have since perused a copy of the High Court judgment in the case.

(b) The grant of amnesty is a prerogative which is vested only in His Majesty the King Emperor and the Governor-General.

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Are the Government aware that they have got the power to remit sentences?"

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

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government desire to exercise this power?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The suggestion will be considered."

Classification of the convicted in the South Indian Railway conspiracy case.

* 1630-B Q.—Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state in what divisions each of the convicted in the South Indian Railway conspiracy case was placed in jail?

A.—In the ordinary division.

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I know if the new rules were passed by the time these prisoners were convicted?"

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

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" In that case, will the Government consider the status of those convicted in order to place them in divisions according to the new rules?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The Government will consider the suggestion of my hon. Friend."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Sir, I just want to bring to your notice."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Nothing can be brought to my notice by surprise. The hon. Member is not in order."

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

III

MOTIONS ON THE BUDGET—cont.

DEMAND 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 sum not exceeding Rs. 32,53,600 under ‘Electricity’*”

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—“Sir, I beg to move—

‘that the allotment of Rs. 1,16,000 for Hydro-Electric Survey be reduced by Rs. 100.’

“My object is to enquire into the prospects of the scheme as a financial success.

“Sir, I must premise my remarks with the statement that there can be no question about the potentiality of the project for generating large quantities of power. In fact in the scheme as originally conceived there was provision for a very large quantity of power but subsequently owing to the fact that the railways hesitated and also thought of launching their own scheme the Government have been forced to reduce this to two districts, namely, the Nilgiris and Coimbatore and to be satisfied with the installation of plant which would give them 21,000 horse-power. It is expected that as the demand grows, more construction and more installations would be undertaken and that there would be enough power for supply and distribution to district agencies. The success of this project therefore, Sir, depends on the realization of the expected demand, and on the success with which the different stages are pushed through for it is admitted that the first years will be unremunerative that later on installation and interest charges will be made and that at the end of ten years there may be a surplus of Rs. 3 lakhs. So considering that everything depends upon this demand I think the House is entitled to ask for a careful scrutiny of the ways and means suggested and the fullest information from the hon. Member in charge. Sir, it will not do for us to be told that so many units may be required by certain factories in Coimbatore and Pollachi and that a portion will be utilized by the plantations on the Nilgiris and the Anamalais. We know that industries have their own risks. We have heard of the closing of mills on account of loss and on account of conflict between capital and labour. Therefore unless we have a definite statement as regards the requirements of so many factories and so many mills, I think it would be rash to indulge in a great scheme like this. Even the hon. the Finance Member speaks of the depression of trade and stagnation of industries in India in general and the Madras Presidency in particular. Now what makes me sceptical of the possibilities of the scheme is the fantastic way in which it is advertised. For instance, we are told that it would remove the conservatism of the peasant, his poverty, his illiteracy—all these things which have retarded progress in the past will go. We are told that this project would result in decentralization, that it would make all the industries which are concentrated in towns move to their natural places—the villages and that cottage industries would revive. We are told that by harnessing this electricity the agriculturists and the industrialists could minimise the cost of

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[Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar]

labour, minimise the cost of agricultural operations and the cost of transport. When we are told that this electricity is going to do all these things I begin to rub my eyes with wonder and say to myself whether it is not romancing, whether it is no speculation and whether it can stand scientific analysis. As an agriculturist living in the midst of agriculturists I know what everybody living in the agricultural areas knows that even during the past ten years the Reforms have been in operation a real and bold scheme of rural reconstruction has not been successfully devised and applied. We find business still conservative. We are well aware of the economic indebtedness and we know that the old ideas of simplicity of plain living and high thinking are fast disappearing and that litigation and so many other evils have stepped into their place. Therefore, I think the real uphill work is to bring the villager to understand and appreciate these things or at least to place him in that sort of economic position where he could appreciate all these things. To say that this can be done by a single wave of the magic wand and by the single utterance of the words ‘open sesame’, ‘open pykara’ the millenium would dawn is a little too much even for the credulity of a layman. That is what makes him sceptical of the possibility of the scheme. Therefore, Sir, I want the hon. Members of this House to carefully consider this point. And if I want to draw the attention of the hon. Member in charge and ask him to satisfy this House with regard to the financial aspect of the scheme, it is because I feel the responsibility as a Member of this Council before starting any project which ultimately is to cost Rs. 1,16,000 to make sure whether it is likely to be a financial success. I must therefore ask the hon. Member in charge to give us definite facts and figures and satisfy the House that the scheme is going to be a sure success.”

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“Sir, it is very difficult for us to express a definite opinion as to the ultimate success of the scheme. We are groping in the dark but light can be thrown by the Government. I would therefore urge that Government should take the public into more confidence and that as in the case of other schemes it should supply more sketches and maps and the matters technical must be expressed in a more popular form so that a layman can understand them without difficulty. Besides I am not sure whether the Government have enquired into all the possibilities of this scheme. It is not stated whether electricity will be available for the west coast. It would be much cheaper for us than having our own electric works at Tellicherry, Mangalore, Cannanore and Calicut. They are very costly and therefore it would be a great boon for our towns on the West Coast if electric connexion could be established between Pykara and the several places on the West Coast. That is all I have to say on this point.”

* Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON :—“It is in no spirit of criticism or fault-finding that I am taking part in this debate; but I want to have some information as to whether the Government have any idea of exploring the possibility of getting electric power in the places I have mentioned. I have observed some works having been carried out at the place where the Thootha river emerges from the Silent Valley. But I do not see that anything further has been done towards the attainment of the object. Some pillars were erected and some work was going on, but I am afraid all these have been washed away piecemeal or swept off in floods. Nothing that has been done can now be traced. I want to know if as a matter of fact Government have any idea of going further ahead with these headworks. I believe my hon. Friend

11-30
a.m.

[Mr. K. P. Raman Menon]

[21st March 1930]

Sir Krishnan Nayar knows the Pookoode lake and that it is a sufficiently large one where with a very slight diversion of the water into it, it may be converted into a useful fountain-head for electric power. I want to know if the Government have any idea of pursuing any inquiry in the direction of exploring the possibility of generating power in the lake. I was told that the previous Law Member in view of these things had some such idea and I want to know if the Government will pursue the same and if any proposals regarding these come to fruition, I am sure, that the various towns on the west coast which my friend Mr. Saldanha mentioned can have electric power within their reach."

* Mr. K. V. SURYANARAYANA AYYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to second the motion. Some time ago there was a proposal by the Calicut Municipality to explore the possibility of generating electric power from the lake Pookoode, in the Wynaad taluk. The Government was approached on the matter and the Municipal Council received a reply from the Government stating that a sum of rupees 14 lakhs would be required towards preliminary survey, namely, to find out whether the scheme is feasible. As the Municipal Council could not command the necessary funds the matter was dropped and nothing further was done by the Calicut Municipality.

"So far as the District of Malabar is concerned, Government are not spending a single pie in the name of irrigation. We are entirely dependent on the monsoons which are freakish and precarious. They are almost always unseasonal, and either too much or too little. More often than not our second crops fail. As it is, most of our rain water soaks into the subsoil and finds its way into the sea, unused and untapped. What is required is only to store the water as it collects itself and to make arrangements for distributing the same. It is said, Sir, in the pamphlet on 'The Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme' that this work of storing and distributing water can be carried out at a cheap cost by means of electric power. Though my hon. friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar characterised the observations in the said pamphlet as rather romantic, I would take the Government at their word. They say in the pamphlet, Sir, 'If only more wells are dug and the water can be lifted up cheaply, agriculture will, to a great extent, become independent of nature. Electric power brought right to each farmer in his own land will do this for him'. They further say, 'It is hoped to organize measures by which with the co-operation of the agricultural and industrial department, irrigation by electric pumping will be made possible'."

* Mr. F. E. JAMES:—"Mr. President, Sir, I want to represent certain chief fears of the planting community in the Nilgiris in connexion with this matter. The first is the difficulty of knowing when power is likely to be available on the Coonoor side of the Nilgiris. The difficulty they have is that in view of the uncertainty of time when this will be available, it is difficult for any one factory to order any new machinery being uncertain as to the source of the power that is to be used for working it. The second difficulty is with regard to the issue of licences. Hitherto the owners of machines have been receiving their licences from the Collector for the use of water for the purposes of power. Now these licences are not being renewed on the old basis and on the other hand draft licences have been submitted by the Government from the terms of which it is obvious that the Government are able to force on planters the use of their own power. It may be said that the success or otherwise of the hydro-electric scheme depends to a large extent on the use made

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of it by commercial organizations. If the use of the electrical power of the Government is insisted upon, the machinery which had hitherto been used by the owners will have to be displaced and I think they would be justified in asking compensation for the machinery on account of the action of the Government. Without some assurance as to this, they would be very unwilling to make use of the power supplied by the Government."

* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. President, Sir, coming as I do from the Nilgiris, I think I would be able to say something about the soundness of the hydro-electric project undertaken by the Government. Sir, the waters of the Pykara had been allowed to go unused for the last so many years. The scheme I am certain would afford employment on a large scale as well as supply electricity to the towns of Coonoor and Ootacamund. I think many of the estates are going to make use of the electricity brought from the Pykara. Sir, an important fact that I brought to the notice of this House last year is the predominance of one particular community in the service in the electrical scheme. Last year I brought this to the notice of the Government. The hon. the Law Member assured me that he would look into the matter and so far as I can see nothing has been done in this respect. I should like to say that as far as irrigation is concerned, the Nilgiris is peculiarly situated. In the small pamphlet that was placed before us in this House a few days ago suggestions have been made as to the help the ryot could get by supply of current for pumping water for irrigation purposes. At present we are entirely dependent on rainfall and rainfall alone for our cultivation. I hope the Government will do something to help the ryot in getting water-supply by the power that could be got from the scheme. I think this would be of immense advantage to the ryots."

* Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I request the Council to vote unanimously for this grant. Electric development is one of the most promising resources of this province. Some councillors were sceptic about the success of the scheme in the beginning. But, Sir, the Glen-Morgan project is a success to-day. It is supplying light to the construction works and it is ready to supply electric lights to a portion of Ootacamund and tea estates. If Pykara project is taken up it will supply current to Pollachi, Tiruppur and other places in Coimbatore district. As to the grievance that it will not supply power to Salem district and Erode, I learn, Sir, that from the electricity supplied to the Cauvery-Mettur Project the needs of Salem and Erode can be met. Now, Sir, if the South Indian Railway were alone willing to take the load, I am sure the city of Madras would have been lighted. Some members are doubtful about the success of these schemes. But I may say from the way in which this scheme is going on it will be a means of happiness to every cottage, it will help cottage industry, raw products may be converted into manufactured ones and will improve the economic condition of the province.

"There are also other places like Periyar, Papanasam, etc., where similar schemes may be undertaken. In Papanasam we have a waterfall and it can be put to a great use for cultivating and other purposes in its vicinity. There are other places on the West Coast as mentioned by hon. Members which may be put to a like use. If all these works are undertaken, I think the whole Presidency can be connected by a network of electric stations and it is a thing which I fully believe in. I was one of those who supported

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the taking up of electrical projects when the subject was discussed in this Council at the commencement. I am sure that I have been justified in my having supported the scheme seeing the various directions in which these schemes can be utilized. I hope the Government will proceed with them all and place this Presidency on a par with other Presidencies and countries with regard to electric resources."

1-45 * Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I want an explanation from
a.m. the hon. the Law Member as to how far the statement made in page 23 of the pamphlet that has been recently placed before us is correct.

"May I know, Sir, whether electric power will be supplied from this power station to all the districts in the Presidency and if not how the other districts in the Presidency will be benefited by this? I want to know what steps the Government propose to take to supply electricity to the other districts which cannot be supplied from Pykara scheme. Government have to try and see how far the distributing agencies which are private agencies do not take advantage of the cheap power supplied by the Government and make much profit at the cost of the consumer. At the same time I want information from the Government whether the Government cannot make the scheme more remunerative, in other words whether it is not possible to realize more money from the consumers themselves, especially as the scheme is not likely to benefit the other parts of the Presidency. In conclusion, I may say that I am in favour of any scheme which is likely to benefit the industrial and agricultural interests of the Presidency."

Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I rise to support this motion. When all sides of the House are hailing this scheme in view of its prospective success I do not wish to sound a different note. But I wish to suggest that it will be far more satisfactory if a standing committee of this House is associated with the supervision of the scheme at every stage so that this Council may be kept informed from time to time of the various steps that are taken by the Government to ensure the complete success of the scheme from the financial aspect. We know that several undertakings were started by the Government with the prospect of getting various percentages of return on the capital invested and had subsequently to be wound up as they did not pay. We had instances the other day in the Forest demand. The business of Government and the business of commerce go ill together. The various qualities required for the success of a business undertaking are not ordinarily to be found in the Members of Government or those responsible for the management of Government commercial undertakings. Therefore, may I suggest to the Member in charge of this portfolio to have a standing committee of this House composed of experienced members like Mr. Wood and Mr. James to be associated with the supervision and management thereof so that the Council may be sure of the financial success of the undertaking."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Before making a few observations by way of reply to the remarks that have fallen from several hon. Members to-day, I must thank the House as a whole for the very sympathetic and cordial criticism that has been made with reference to this demand. My friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar wanted an assurance, as I understood the substance of his speech, that this will really be a paying concern. With

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reference to that, when I moved in October last a supplementary demand regarding the Pykara scheme, a Government Order was placed on this Council table, G.O. No. 2810, dated the 5th October 1929, and also recently when the budget was introduced by my friend Sir Thomas Moir a pamphlet was placed on the table to which reference has already been made. If my friend had read them, he would have had all the information he wanted, from them. I may say briefly for the information of Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar and probably for the information of my other friends that that Government Order contains the correspondence between this Government and the Government of India and the Government of India and the Secretary of State and all the details connected with the scheme. It will be found from that that the Government of India in their despatch to the Secretary of State stated that this has been a carefully prepared scheme and it has every promise of being a highly remunerative one. I may also say that the scheme has been prepared by the hydro-electric expert who is a well-known authority. He has had great experience in working hydro-electric schemes in several countries in the west like the Argentine Republic and Chile in South America and other parts of the world and he has come to the conclusion that at the end of ten years, even after allowing a margin for interest on the capital, there will be a profit of 6·87 per cent. That is a very good profit. In this connexion I may say with reference to the remarks of my hon. Friend Mr. Suryanarayana Ayyar that this energy is intended not merely for lighting and fanning but for the purpose of industries as well. In fact, even in the poorest of countries if electric power is introduced, that country becomes an industrial country. Palestine, for instance, is one of the poorest countries in the world, but the introduction of hydro-electric energy is making it one of the industrial countries of the world. The details are set forth in the Government Order I referred to. Even in the pamphlet my friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar made reference to, it is stated that the price of a unit of electricity will, when this scheme is developed, be half an anna or so. So that, I submit, my friends need have no alarm whatever with reference to the financial success of the scheme. Then, with reference to what my friends Mr. Raman Menon and Mr. Suryanarayana Ayyar stated, after the receipt of this cut motion, I consulted the Chief Engineer for Hydro-Electric Schemes and he has given me this information, Sir, which, I am sure, my friends will be glad to hear. He says that investigations have already been made about the two water powers referred to by my friends and that the schemes have been studied. But it has been found that the cost of the development of the Silent Valley scheme will be higher than at Pykara. One of the waterfalls is on the upper reaches of the Kundipuzha, one of the tributaries of the Thuthapuzha in the Walavanad taluk. In the Wynaad taluk the Thaliguzha scheme utilizing the Pookode lake is also a possibility. The collection of data on the river flows and rainfalls of these areas is at present being undertaken by the department. It is quite possible that both these projects may be developed at some future date to supplement the output of Pykara. That, I believe, is encouraging. Of course the Chief Engineer does not say when we shall be able to tap that particular source, but the information that he has been able to supply to the Government and through the Government to this House is, I submit, very encouraging. Then my friend Mr. Saldanha asked whether this power from Pykara could be utilized in the West Coast. With reference to that again, the Chief Engineer Mr. Howard states that investigation has been and is being made, and that, so far as he is able to calculate now, in Calicut,

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the biggest municipality on the West Coast, it will be possible to utilize 1,000 horse-power. Investigation in respect of the other parts of the West Coast is being carried on. Then, my friend Mr. Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar gave notice of a motion and observed that he was moving it not in a critical spirit. He wanted a committee to be appointed to supervise the construction of these works and referred to two of my friends Mr. Wood and Mr. James as experts who should be in the committee. I mean no offence to them in saying that they are not experts. They are as ignorant of this as any other hon. Member of this House. I am no expert myself, and I have no special knowledge of it. I doubt very much whether any committee consisting of gentlemen of this House or from outside can be of any help in the construction of these works. As a matter of fact, my friends know very well that a suggestion like this was made with reference to the Mettur Project. It was stated that a committee consisting of representatives of this House should be appointed for the purpose of supervising the construction of the Mettur Dam. It was considered, and the Government recorded the opinion that it would not be practicable to carry out that suggestion and that in fact members of this Council would not be of any use in the carrying out of a technical matter like the Mettur Irrigation scheme. If an irrigation scheme is a technical one, a fortiori an electric scheme is much more technical. This matter has been very carefully examined. There are audits and monthly progress reports from the Chief Engineer and these are the checks that have been adopted. Having appointed a person who possesses qualifications of supreme eminence in this line, we must have confidence in him and should not be interfering too much by way of supervision in work of such a highly technical character. There is the Glen-Morgan scheme which has been a success, and the power generated from it is being distributed from November to the Ootacamund municipality and the estates in the vicinity. So that, there is no possibility of this scheme being miscarried in any way. Then, my friend Mr. James referred to two points. I am sorry that my friend did not give me previous information with reference to these points. Neither of the points falls under this demand. This demand is for hydro-electric schemes in general and Pykara in particular. One of the points referred to by Mr. James is with regard to the distribution of power to the Coonoor municipality. That falls under a separate demand and it is not under discussion now. In fact, there has been no cut motion under that, and as a matter of fact, the whole of that scheme has been completed. The energy is ready there to be distributed. I am speaking from memory because I had no previous notice. I believe that it is on account of some quarrel between the Ootacamund and the Coonoor municipalities in connexion with the construction of transmission lines or some other matter that there is delay. The licence for distributing energy has been granted to the Ootacamund municipality."

* Mr. F. E. JAMES :—"May I say that my question was with reference to the distribution of power not to the Coonoor municipality, but to the districts surrounding that municipality."

12 noon. * The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"That again comes under the Glen-Morgan scheme. But, if my friend had given me previous intimation of the points, I would have been in a position to give him a definite answer."

"The next point referred to by my hon. Friend is with reference to the conditions of licence granted to certain companies for taking water from the streams for the purpose of generating electricity. That again is not a subject

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connected with the hydro-electric survey. It is the Revenue Department that grants these licences on certain conditions and terms, and the water thus used from the streams is generally used for pulping, and sometimes for generating electricity. With reference to that also, some particular company applied for a licence—I am speaking again from memory—and the Government had occasion to consider the question, and the licence was given and the company was satisfied.

"Then with reference to Mr. Muniswami Pillai's suggestion, that water for irrigation may also be used from these hydro-electric schemes, I do not know if it is possible, and in any case I shall consult the Chief Engineer for Electricity on this matter."

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar, asked whether it would be possible to tap other sources of electricity. As a matter of fact, my hon. Friend himself referred to some places. I may say that investigation is also being carried on with reference to the Papanasam falls and Kolab source, and also with reference to some other sources in the Palni Hills. It is the ambition of the Chief Engineer for Electricity and also of the Government, as mentioned by my hon. Friend here and Mr. Koti Reddi over there, to have a network of electric power stations all over the Presidency. According to the calculations that have now been made, it will take about three years to complete the Pykara scheme, and we shall be able to distribute power from this source in the year 1932. Simultaneously, investigations of other sources are going on, and it is anticipated that at the end of twenty years we can have such a network of electric stations throughout the Presidency. Apart from that, I may also say that the charges for electricity that will be generated from the Pykara scheme itself will be very small, about half-an-anna per unit. I believe that I have replied to all the points raised by my hon. Friends, and hope that Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar will not press his motion."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"I do not press it, Sir."

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. 32,53,600, under Demand VIII—Electricity'."

The motion was adopted, and the grant was made.

DEMAND IX—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—HEADS OF PROVINCES.

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,69,300 under Demand IX—General Administration—Heads of Provinces'."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The motion of Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar is to raise the question of the policy pursued in the matter of recommending persons for grant of honours to public workers and philanthropists. I want to know from the hon. Member how it is relevant to the Demand."

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Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—" I only want a declaration of the policy pursued in awarding the titles."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The Government have nothing to do with it. The policy is not determined by the Government."

Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—" The Members of the Government usually make the recommendations."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Do they make the recommendation as Members of Government ?"

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" No recommendations are made by Government. We do so in our individual capacity."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The Members of Government make recommendations just like any other individual who may be asked to send proposals. No recommendations are made by the Government as such."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" I think it is the privilege of the Members of Government to be given a schedule to recommend names for titles. It is not a privilege that could be exercised by anybody."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. the Leader of the House said that they are consulted in their individual capacity and not as Members of Government."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" As a matter of fact, not only Members of Government but other officials also make recommendations if His Excellency desires."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" We are concerned here with Members of Government. I am afraid the motion is not in order."

Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—" The District Collectors are asked to suggest names of philanthropists and others. They report to the Government, and the Government pass them on to the Governor and to the Viceroy. In this manner, the Members of Government take an important and leading part in deciding the personnel."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is clearly stated that they do not function as Members of Government."

Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—" I do not move it."

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

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 49,500 for the Government House furniture—Inauguration grant by Rs. 100.'

"My object is to enquire why two Government Houses are maintained in and close to Madras, what the cost would be to make necessary improvements to make the Guindy Government House an exclusive residence for the Governor and staff and reserve the Government House buildings within the City of Madras for the growing number of public offices, the Council hall and office and library and public institutions, e.g., the University Library and the

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probable and likely savings thereby. An answer was furnished to me yesterday to my question No. 1602, that the proposals in connexion with the Government Houses and the savings that could be made were examined in the year 1920 and dropped. Now, Sir, at the present stage, we are face to face with very great difficulties in the matter of finding accommodation for a number of institutions and offices. We are also going to have an increase in the number of Members in this Council at no distant future. The question is whether we should not shift from this place and find room somewhere else in the town. It is an important question whether the present Government House in the city should not be handed over to the Council for use as Council Chamber and for offices and library connected with it. So far as our present Council requirements are concerned, there is much lack of space, which is keenly felt. The office of the Public Services Commission is now situate in a small room, and wants accommodation. I am sure the Government themselves may be aware of the difficulties of the situation. I want to enquire whether Government, in view of the present lack of accommodation for offices and other institutions, will consider the taking over of the present Government House buildings and make a careful disposal of the room available. Portions that are not wanted for Government purposes may be let or sold to commercial houses, especially the frontages round the Government House. I propose that Government should take early steps to prepare a scheme in such a way that there will be only one Government House for the use of His Excellency and his staff when he is in Madras, so that the Government House situated in the City of Madras may be available for public purposes."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" I second it."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Mr. President, Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, stressed on the fact that there was a great deal of congestion in the Government offices at present and that, therefore, in order to provide more spacious buildings to house them, the Government House at Mount Road should be given up. As far as I am able to see, there is not much discomfort felt by the location of offices as they are at present. Even if it is desirable to provide better accommodation, that is no reason why we should go and tell His Excellency that he should confine himself to the Government House at Guindy. As I have said yesterday, this question was very carefully examined at the time of Lord Willingdon, and it was finally dropped, on account of the fact that the scheme was not at all economical. If His Excellency is to give up the Government House at Mount Road, a good deal of money would have to be spent on the Government House at Guindy in order to make it a suitable Government House. I think, Sir, we may leave the question there especially as the Government House at Guindy is now being used by His Excellency as a week-end residence. As a matter of fact His Excellency is now residing at Guindy. I do not think it is right for us to say that His Excellency should have only one Government House and give up the Government House at Mount Road."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 49,500 for the Government House furniture—Inauguration grant by Rs. 100'."

The motion was negatived.

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16 m. * Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Sir, I beg to move—

'that the allotment of Rs. 3,55,300 for staff and household of the Governor be reduced by Rs. 100'.

" Sir, in moving this motion I have got one object in view and that is that there is room for retrenchment in this department. There is nothing personal or disloyal in this matter whatsoever. It is only as a question of retrenchment I am making this motion. Sir, looking at the figures for this establishment for the previous year, we find that this expenditure has been growing steadily. In 1926-27 it was Rs. 2,96,000, in 1927-28 it was Rs. 2,86,700 and in 1928-29 it was Rs. 2,92,000. Last year the figure came to Rs. 3,43,000 and this year there is a provision for Rs. 3,55,000. Taking some of the items included under this expenditure head, one notices enormous increases which, in my humble opinion, could be reduced. For instance, in the year 1919-20, there was an expenditure of Rs. 1,30,000 for furniture and in the year after that there was an expenditure of Rs. 50,000 for furniture and again in the next year, there was an expenditure of Rs. 55,000 on furniture. Coming to recent years Sir, in 1926-27 there was an expenditure of Rs. 27,000, in 1927-28 Rs. 22,000, in 1928-29 Rs. 2,57,000 and in 1929-30 there was an expenditure of Rs. 57,000. This year again there is provision of Rs. 36,000. This does not include the inauguration grant which in 1929-30 was Rs. 20,000 and in this year Rs. 49,500. Sir, I admit that in rich and prosperous countries enormous sums can be spent on these items, but in a country as poor as India, some of these items are really extravagant and too costly to be borne by the poor cultivators of this country whose average daily earnings do not come to more than 4 or 5 annas. Sir, this question was once discussed in this House, but nothing has been done. Sir, we are spending a much larger amount than is spent in England for the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister of England gets only a bare sum of £ 5,000 a year or, Rs. 67,000, a very moderate sum for England though I know he is given an official residence and a summer residence at Chequers. When this is the case, I think, Sir, it is necessary that we ought to make this recommendation for reduction.

" Sir, in this connexion I would like to compare the expenditure for His Excellency here with the other expenditure in this province. Sir, for the Co-operative department we spend 11 lakhs, for the Veterinary department a like sum of 11 lakhs and for His Excellency the Governor and for his household and other expenses we spend again a like sum of Rs. 11 lakhs. From this comparison we can easily gather that the expenditure under this head is a bit heavy. Therefore I move that it be reduced."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Sir, in seconding the motion moved by my hon. Friend from Bellary I feel, Sir, that it is incumbent upon the Government to rise to the occasion and do something in this matter. I say this not because it is by itself a very great thing, but merely because by doing something in this direction, Government may be able to show that they are not still sticking to the fifteenth or sixteenth century pageant. I desire to know, Sir, whether it is commensurate with the economic condition of this country to have expenditure on this scale allowed to provincial Governors. Sir, the pay of the Governor we cannot touch and even his allowance we cannot touch. But Providence has somehow allowed the British Government to give us a loophole in a certain direction and this gives us an opportunity to criticise the policy of extravagant expenditure pursued by the

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Governor in this country. I hope, Sir, that at any rate with regard to this matter, the Government will bear in mind that we are passing through times which are highly democratic, not to speak of the higher forms of popular agitation the world is witnessing and therefore it is incumbent upon them at this stage to fall into line with the rest of the world and cut down this vast pageantry in the first instance and the salaries next. There is no justification in this country for expenditure on this high scale. It may be contended that the Governor occupies a very high place and therefore he should be allowed all this expenditure on pomp and pageantry. To that I ask, in these days what utility there is in all this even from the point of view of pageantry and what use there is for all this paraphernalia that is included in this grant. It is absolutely futile to tell us that this does not smack of the old barbarism of which the British people were so very proud of talking in past days in reference especially to our own princes. It is time that they realize their position in this country and give up some of this expenditure as a token that they are prepared to co-operate with us in cutting down the great and extravagant expenditure that weighs down the people of this country. Unless they do it, they cannot expect the Indian people to have any faith in their behaviour towards the money of the poor hardworked Indian peasants."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Mr. President, in connexion with what has fallen from the lips of my hon. Friend Mr. Harisarvottama Rao, I may say that it is the desire of His Majesty's Government, the Government of India and the people in the Province that the representative of His Majesty the King-Emperor in Madras should live on a certain scale befitting his position and that pageantry should be attached to the office of the Governor. That being so, it is not possible for me to accept the theory propounded by my hon. Friend.

" As regards the question of retrenchment, Sir, I find that out of Rs. 4,61,900, the votable portion comes under the following heads :—

	RS.
Private Secretary's office	15,500
Military Secretary's office	50,700
Personal staff of His Excellency	20,900
His Excellency's Bodyguard	1,10,600
His Excellency's Band	37,500
Government House furniture—Inauguration grant...	49,500
Government House furniture—Maintenance grant ...	36,000
Medical establishment of His Excellency the Governor	34,600

" The question of curtailment of expenditure has often been raised and therefore the Government after carefully examining the question have come to the conclusion that it would not be possible to effect any saving under these heads.

" Now coming to the question of the Bodyguard and the Band, I may say, as I have said already, that the representative of His Majesty the King-Emperor must enjoy a certain amount of pageantry and this is absolutely essential. As for the figures that have been brought forward by my hon. Friend

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I may say that as regards the inauguration grant the capital value of 'furniture' and 'carpets' is classed together for the purpose of calculating their maintenance grant. Five per cent of this grant is allowed annually to accumulate during the tenure of office of one Governor and is placed at the disposal of the incoming Governor, as an inauguration grant from which such larger renewals and repairs as are required can be effected. A provision of Rs. 69,500 was made for the purpose in the current year's budget for His Excellency the Governor. But the Military Secretary stated that he would be able to spend only Rs. 20,000 in the current year and asked that the balance of Rs. 49,500 might be provided in the budget estimates for 1930-31. This amount ought to have been spent this year, but as they were not able to spend it, they have asked that this be transferred to the next year's budget.

"The total expenditure under the head 'Staff and Household of the Governor' for 1926-27 to 1928-29 and the revised estimate for 1929-30 and the budget estimate for 1930-31 are as follows :—

	RS.
Actuals for 1926-27	3,92,366
Actuals for 1927-28	3,89,894
Actuals for 1928-29	3,97,843
Revised estimates for 1929-30	4,57,700
Budget estimate for 1930-31	4,61,900

"The revised estimate for 1929-30 and the budget estimate for 1930-31 include special items of expenditure, viz., the Inauguration grant and the special maintenance grant. The amounts are as follows :—

Revised estimate for 1929-30.

	RS.
Inauguration grant	20,000
Maintenance grant	35,980
Total	55,980

Budget estimate for 1930-31.

	RS.
Inauguration grant	49,500
Maintenance grant	15,000
Total	64,500

"Deducting these, the revised estimate for 1929-30 and the budget estimate for 1930-31 amount to Rs. 4,01,720 and Rs. 3,97,400 respectively. So, the budget estimate for 1930-31 is practically the same as the actuals for 1928-29. We have not budgeted for any extra amount and therefore I hope the House will reject the cut motion."

* MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Sir, I desire to make one or two observations on the speech of the hon. the Leader of the House. In the first place he justified the excessive expenditure on the Government House on the ground that His Majesty's representatives in the provinces and the Central

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Government should have a certain high standard of living commensurate with and adequate in dignity to the representative character of their offices. In the first place I demur to that proposition. While it is one thing to say that His Majesty's representative should have a certain high standard of living in this country, it is quite another thing to say that he must have such a high standard as he is now permitted to have.

"His standard of life ought to be more in conformity with the conditions of this country than with His Majesty's country's conditions. Secondly granting that the dictum which was laid down by the hon. the Leader of the House is correct, may I ask what His Majesty's representatives in the other dominions and colonies are spending? Has he compared the cost of the Government House in respect of His Majesty's representatives in the colonies and dominions with the amount which we are spending? After instituting comparisons of that sort if we fall short of the amount that is spent by the representatives of His Majesty in the colonies and dominions then there would be some justification for this large expenditure. I have not the slightest doubt that His Majesty's representatives in the colonies and dominions are spending far less than what they are permitted to spend in this country."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is 'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,55,300 for staff and household of the Governor by Rs. 100'."

The motion was negatived.

Then Demand No. IX for a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,69,300 under General Administration—Head of Provinces—was put to vote and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND X—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—LEGISLATIVE BODIES.

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move—

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,63,300 under Demand X.—General Administration—Legislative Bodies'."

"One hon. Member asked 'should there be no seconder for the moving of this grant'?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Treasury Bench motions need not be seconded and also motions of the Leader of the Opposition. They do not make motions without proper support."

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"At least a seconder is wanted."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Though members of the Treasury Bench do not show the courtesy of being present here and seconding it, I take it, Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar himself has seconded it."

MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I beg to move that—

'the allotment of Rs. 20,800 for Pay of officers—Legislative Council be reduced by Rs. 100'.

"I want to raise the question of watch and ward."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Let there be a bomb throwing in the House and then we may consider the question of having a watch and ward."

MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I think it is a question affecting the dignity of the House and as such we must have our own watch and ward."

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" You want that the watch and ward of the Council should be within the control of the President."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" It is my object."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I request the hon. Member not to complicate matters. For the present it is under the control of the President."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Yes, it is under the control of the hon. the President."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I beg to move that—

'the allotment of Rs. 20,800 for Pay of officers—Legislative Council be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"My object in moving this motion is to urge the necessity of a more spacious room for the Council library and the necessity of improving the acoustic properties of the House.

"Sir, this does not require a lengthy speech. The need for a more spacious room for the accommodation of library books and other necessities is too well known.

"Secondly with regard to acoustic properties of the hall I think there is hardly any other public building or hall where the acoustic properties are so bad as in this hall. There are several ways and means to improve the acoustic properties but Government have not seen their way to comply with our request. In spite of these loud speakers and curtains which are hanging over there, I think the acoustic properties are going from bad to worse. In the interests of decent appearance of the hall it is better that these old torn hangings are removed. When one speaks in this hall one feels that he is sinking down. So I hope all these things will be taken due notice of and something done to remedy these defects."

Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Sir, if my friend Mr. Saldanha makes practical suggestions I am thoroughly prepared to look into the question. There is no use of getting up and saying that the library room is not sufficient and the acoustic properties are bad. Recently the House Committee deputed Mr. F. E. James and Mr. Krishna Ayyar to have a conference with the Chief Secretary to see whether they could not in any way improve the position of the library and after a great deal of deliberation they came to the decision that for the present certain kinds of cup-boards may be provided for it. That is the only thing that could be done at present in order to make the library contain more books. As for the acoustic properties of the hall we have provided loud speakers and if my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha were to make any practical suggestions I am thoroughly prepared to enquire into those suggestions."

The motion was put and negatived.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" With regard to Mr. Nagan Gowda's motion to reduce the President's salary, I may say that the President draws his salary under a Legislative enactment. The hon. Member may give notice of an amending Bill."

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Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I beg to move—

that the allotment of Rs. 2,29,500 for Provincial Legislative Council be reduced by Rs. 100.

"My object is

- (a) to press for reduction of the expenditure by 25 per cent; and
- (b) to extend the election system to Adi-Dravidas."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The first item only is admissible."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I shall move only the first item. Sir, we seem to be spending the money rather extravagantly. When we ask the other departments of Government to cut their expenditure, we should set an example first ourselves so that the other departments may follow us. I appeal to the Government and also to hon. Members of this House to formulate some principle or policy with regard to the expenditure of the various departments in future."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is requested to confine himself to retrenchment under the Legislative Department beginning with ours."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, we must find out ways and means as to how to reduce our expenditure. It is an important question. It requires the careful consideration of a committee. We must see how retrenchments can be introduced in our travelling allowance and other kinds of allowances. We are spending a good lot of money on library. I am not quite sure whether many books which have been got are really useful."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will not be justified in dwelling upon the question of library."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Even expenditure on the library should be curtailed. We must curtail all our expenditure, including even the pay of the hon. the President and that of the Secretary and others. I have heard complaints from the public that the hon. Members of the Legislative Council are spending much more than others. What I say is that we should set an example for others in curtailing the expenditure. After all, we have got a toy Parliament with very little power. The impression among the masses is that we are powerless. This House is considered a sort of glorified debating society—after all, a toy Parliament with less powers than those of the tiny English Parliament in the thirteenth century."

The motion was duly seconded.

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I rise to a point of order. I do not think it adds to the dignity of the House to allow Mr. Saldanha to speak in this contemptuous fashion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am not able to follow how those references are relevant. The hon. Member is not at all relevant."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" What I submit is that we must impress upon our people that we are for reduction of expenditure in all departments and that we are ready to begin this first ourselves. So I appeal to the House to support my motion. If we effect retrenchment in our department first, then we can ask every other department of the Government to curtail its expenditure."

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* Mr. F. E. JAMES:—"I should like to support this motion on the strict understanding that the economy which my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha advocated must begin first with himself. Who is it who wastes the time of the Council day after day by making irrelevant speeches and by putting unnecessary supplementary questions? Is it not Mr. Saldanha himself?"

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I rise to a point of order, Sir. Is the hon. Member entitled to characterize the use of the privileges of the House by another Member as waste of time?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is it a point of order?"

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Yes, it is a point of order."

12-45 p.m. * The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Mr. James gave instances showing how the hon. Member, Mr. Saldanha, is responsible for continued sittings of the Council."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"The hon. Member used the words 'prodigal waste of time.' Is it proper on the part of the hon. Member to say that another hon. Member is wasting the time of the House by his speeches?"

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

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I know if you permit the use of those words?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"He did not cast any reflections against the hon. Member. He showed how the time of the Council is occupied."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Am I not at liberty to make speeches? I challenge Mr. James to point out one sentence in my speeches which is irrelevant."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will take another opportunity."

Mr. F. E. JAMES:—"Who asks more questions than anybody else? Who puts more supplementary questions?"

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I wish to point out, Sir, that it is our liberty to put questions."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think Mr. James ever questions the right of hon. Members to put supplementary questions, to move resolutions and to deliver speeches. He is only explaining how the time of the House is being occupied."

* Mr. F. E. JAMES:—"I do not for one moment deny the right of any Member of this House to make speeches, to ask questions or put supplementary questions. But I do suggest that in this House questions are put and speeches delivered not particularly relevant or necessary. Quite apart from Mr. Saldanha himself, I think that, if every Member of this House will select and consider more carefully the subjects to be brought forward before this House, considerable saving of time on the part of the staff of the Legislative Council Office would result. Take the question of motions for cuts in the Budget. I understand that over 1,000 motions for cuts have been tabled. Every one of those motions has to be referred to the department concerned; the department has to prepare a note on the motion and that involves time,

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trouble and expenditure and yet how many of them are moved in the Council? Some Members have put in a large number of motions: Mr. Saldanha is one of the worst offenders. Some members have put in as many as 100 motions, knowing perfectly well that they cannot speak on them all: we have got only limited time. I notice Mr. Saldanha is so inconsistent in his programme that prior to this motion he has given notice of a token motion to reduce the expenditure of this department in order to call attention to the necessity of having more time in this Council; he wants to reduce expenditure by 25 per cent and yet wants to increase expenditure by having more time for the discussion of these matters. I have all along been urging upon the Government the necessity for having more number of days for non-official business. But I do suggest to this House and to the leaders of various parties in this House that the prestige and the authority of this House as a Council, as a deliberative and legislative body, is very much diminished by the irresponsible way in which all of us—I am not excepting any single person—table motions, and put down resolutions, many of which we know perfectly well have no chance of being moved or carried."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"A point of order, Sir; may I know if the hon. Member is in order to reflect upon the dignity of the House and characterize it as being irresponsible?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"He is referring to individual members."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"He refers to all of us."

* Mr. F. E. JAMES:—"The remedy for decreasing expenditure in connexion with the Legislative Council matters very largely rests with this House and not with the Government. If parties and individual members of this House exercise wiser discretion in regard to motions they put forward, especially in connexion with the Budget, not only would public time and expenditure be saved but also general policies would stand far better chance of being carefully and deliberately discussed in this House. At present the Budget debates in this House are certainly deteriorating in quality, if they are not deteriorating in quantity. One of the ways of avoiding that is for members to exercise a self-denying ordinance in regard to the number of motions that are put forward so that at any rate general policies can be discussed with greater deliberation and effectiveness."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Sir, it is only the arrogance of the blood of the representative of the European group that has roused him to attack my hon. Friend from South Kanara. There is no question, Sir, that he was not right in making those reflections he made upon the particular member concerned. He must have understood that every member has his own rights and he has the right to exercise those rights in the best interests of the country. The European group need not ask questions; it need not move resolutions; it need not introduce Bills; it need not do anything; the Government is on its side; the Government is in its hands; they are the proud possessors of the destinies of the 33 crores of people. Therefore, it is possible for a member like that to rise in this House and to speak in the manner he did, reflecting upon the dignity of the House and assuming an air of patronage, which does not become him, or the knowledge and capacity of the House. In his own country he would have found that he had no place in a Council like this if he had talked in this manner. But unfortunately the lot of this country is bound as it is to the foot-stool

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of his kingdom; therefore he is here and he has the arrogance to teach lessons to us. He ought to have realized that he is talking to a Council which has been allowed no powers by the country to which he belongs; he ought to have realized that he is speaking to a race which has been under the subjection of his motherland; he ought to have realized, Sir, that in the struggle, in the great struggle that the sons of the land have put up against foreign domination, any instrument that comes to hand can be utilized to beat him and men like him who arrogate to themselves the patronage over this great land of ours. He asked 'Who puts the largest number of questions?' It is in the discretion of the President to allow questions; it is in the discretion of the President to examine whether questions are relevant or not; it is in the discretion of the President to allow supplementary questions or not; it is in your discretion, Sir, to decide relevancy of speeches; it is in your discretion to decide what Mr. Saldanha can do or cannot do in this House. The representative of the European constituency assumed greater power than that of the President and dictated to the members of this House what they should and what they should not do upon a motion which asks for a reduction of 25 per cent in the expenditure of the Legislative Council. It is quite possible for him to differ from my hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha; it is quite possible that Mr. Saldanha is mistaken in his notions; it is quite possible that the majority of this House does not approve of his advocacy in the matter of the retrenchment of expenditure on this House. But it is most unfair that the representative of the European group should stand up here at this stage of the evolution of a political constitution here, when outside a great war is being waged against the evils of the Government of Lord Irwin—the war is being waged by the greatest of the leaders of the world—at this stage he should not have risen here and attacked us in the manner in which he has done; it does no credit either to his nationality or to the Empire to which he belongs, much less to himself. He was considered to be a sensible member of this House for some time past. We are disabused of our notions of the member and of the community which he represents. It is better that they make amends as soon as possible and tell us that they are here not as patrons, not as our teachers, not as rulers but as our equals. Unless they bring themselves to that level, they will find this country more and more hot for them and they will have to quit it early or late."

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Sir, I am indeed sorry that my hon. Friend, Mr. James, should have delivered the speech that he did. It is the inherent right of every member of this House to bring to the notice of the Government by interpellations and motions what he considers to be within the competence of this Council to discuss. If particular members table more motions and put more questions, it should not be in the power of the other members of the House who do not belong to the other party to criticise it, and take up the time of the House unnecessarily and irrelevantly. While all the time he was speaking about irrelevant questions and irrelevant motions, I am afraid that my hon. Friend, Mr. James, has been to-day speaking on irrelevant matters during the time he occupied the House. My hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, merely said that there should be a cut in the expenditure, in the budget allotment for the Council with a view to lead to similar cuts in the allotments for other departments. If my hon. Friend, Mr. James, had confined himself to that matter and stated that that could not be done or that it does not deserve consideration by this House he

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would have been right. Without doing that and without allowing the motion of Mr. Saldanha to be immediately voted upon—probably it would have been rejected by the House—he has simply added to the number of minutes we have spent by talking over the matter irrelevantly. He referred to the duty of leaders. We are trying as far as possible to concentrate our attention upon policies and principles. Whatever may be the nature of the motions that have been given notice of, all the motions that have already been discussed here have been confined to principles of policy. Though a large number of motions might have been moved, only a few motions have been voted upon. It is quite possible that a number of motions have been given notice of. I do not know if notices of a large number of motions are not given in other places. Leaders of parties decide among themselves and concentrate their attention upon important motions and those motions are discussed. I think we need not continue this discussion further; if we do so, we will be only repeating what my hon. Friend said, viz., wasting the time of the House. The hon. Member need not have delivered the speech he did and thus wasted the time of the House."

* Mr. C. E. WOOD:—"Sir, I am sorry that the debate has taken this turn. Mr. James' speech was not in the least intended to be objectionable. He merely gave a promise to Mr. Saldanha that if he himself would give a pledge to set an example in economy by cutting down his speeches and questions in future he (Mr. James) would support this motion."

"We thought it a little incongruous that the hon. Member (Mr. Saldanha) should first table a cut to protest against irrelevant speeches and then, in a long speech on his next motion be pulled up by you, Sir, on no less I think than five occasions for being irrelevant."

"It was on that account that Mr. James got up and suggested that the hon. Member should give him this pledge if he required his support."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is 'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,29,500 for Provincial Legislative Council by Rs. 100'."

The motion was negatived.

The Council then adjourned for lunch to re-assemble at 3 p.m.

After Lunch (3 p.m.)

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Sir, I move the cut motion standing in my name, namely—

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,000 for Temporary Assistant Secretary for Elections by Rs. 100.'

"I move this motion with a view to elicit information from the Government as to what advice they propose to tender to His Excellency the Governor in regard to the holding of the next general elections."

"Sir, as the matter now stands, the term of the present Legislative Council expires on the 13th June next in view of the six months' extension that was granted by His Excellency. We find that in opening the Legislative Assembly at Delhi in January last, His Excellency the Viceroy stated that the Assembly may be called in June with a view to discuss the report of the Simon Commission when it is published. I would like to know from the Government. . ."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" There is another motion given notice of by Mr. Dorai Raja. Do you like to combine the two together ? "

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" I want to know what the attitude of this Government is and whether they think it necessary or desirable to give us also an opportunity of discussing the Simon Commission Report for which there will be time enough before the expiry of the lifetime of this Council.

" Secondly, I find that in regard to the resignations which have been tendered by some Members representing North Arcot and South Arcot by-elections have been ordered ; the date for the nominations in North Arcot has been fixed for the 28th of this month and the election for the 1st of May ; and for South Arcot the date for nominations has been fixed for 4th of April and for election 7th of May ; and if elections are to be held in May, I would like to know the attitude of the Government as to why they want these elections to go on if after the present budget meeting is over, there is not likely to be a meeting of this Council. I want also information as regards the time when the elections may be held ; due regard must be had to the monsoons and other things to which various districts are subject to. On all these three points, I should like to know what the view of the Government is."

* Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" I second the motion, Sir. This cut is intended to elicit information as regards the time when elections are likely to be held. I am sure hon. Members of the Government would sympathize with us when we say that it is hard that we should be kept in suspense as regards the time of the elections. Now, Sir, the Council is going to be dissolved in June and it is necessary for us to know how long after the dissolution, the elections are likely to take place, so that people may get ready for the elections. Elections as they take place at present are not after all a very easy business. It requires a lot of time to prepare and for that reason it is necessary that we should get as early information as possible. We only appeal to the hon. Members of the Government to take us into their confidence as far as they can and tell us when the elections are likely to be held. It is also necessary for the Government to remember that the best time for holding the elections will be the interval between the north-east and the south-west monsoons. The north-east monsoon as we know begins by about the beginning or middle of October and the south-west monsoon ends by about the month of August and so, the month of September is likely to be the best time for almost all the districts in the Presidency and this is a matter which the Government ought to take into consideration. (A voice : ' Not for all districts. ') Of course, each district has got its own convenient time and Government will have to take the conditions prevailing in all the districts together. So, the interval between the two monsoons, I expect, will be accepted as about the best time. Apart from that, the point for which this cut is intended is to elicit information as regards the time when the next elections are likely to be held so that we may have sufficient time for preparing for the elections."

Mr. S. N. DORAI RAJA :—" Mr. President, I beg to move the cut. . . "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member need not move his motion. The vote will be on the motion of Mr. Muniswami Nayudu."

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* Mr. S. N. DORAI RAJA :—" The only reason given by His Excellency in extending the life-time of the Council from last December up to the 12th June was that before the next elections the electors must be in a position to know the constitutional proposals contained in the Simon Commission Report. Sir, we know the present state of the electorate, small as it is ; it is unfortunate that one-half of the electorate is apathetic while the other half is ignorant. Therefore, their opinions are easily swayed by interested persons that go about not only in the name of political organizations, but also by the use of their funds. Sir, this Council consists of elected members and at the same time of nominated members to represent special and important minority and backward communities. For the last nine years, we have shown such a statesmanship and political sagacity that the Government of Madras suggested provincial autonomy to this province and so people could not have better guides to put them in the proper way to make them understand properly the implications or the improvements contained in the constitutional proposals of the Simon Commission. Our conclusions will not only be valuable to the electors, but at the same time will give a lead to the other Provincial Governments and also to hon. Members who will be fortunate enough to be chosen to sit in the Round Table Conference. Therefore this is a subject of such great magnitude and importance and I hope and sincerely trust that Government will not bring in those two idle excuses, namely, waste of public money and want of accommodation for the holding of a special session of this Legislative Council. As for the question of waste of funds, in the case of the Local Boards and District Municipalities Amending Acts, all the members of the Select Committee of 52 sat day after day, and the conclusions they have arrived at gave satisfaction to a few and discontent to many, and the funds were gladly found by the Government. I am sure the conclusions that will be arrived at by the hon. Members of this House will be more important than the conclusions arrived at by the members of the Select Committee. As for want of accommodation if it is considered to be such an insuperable difficulty, the Government Members can come down for about five or six days. It will also give them a change from the monotony of the heights and the cool climate of the Ootacamund hills. I therefore commend my proposal to the acceptance of the members of the House and also of the Government."

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON :—" Sir, I have one doubt in my mind which I want to be cleared with reference to this question. I learn from the newspapers that elections are to be held after this meeting is over. And, those members who are elected will not have an opportunity of taking their oaths if no sittings are held thereafter until after the next elections. I believe there is some rule which says that the deposit made by them has to be forfeited if they do not take their oaths within a certain time. Suppose the Council's term expires in June, and a member is elected sometime in April and no sittings are held after he is elected, when is he going to take the oath ? What is to happen to the deposit ? Is it to be forfeited for no fault of the member ? On this point, I want information. (A voice : That is a minor matter.) It may be a minor matter for others, but so far as the gentlemen are concerned, it is a major matter. All such persons are deprived of the opportunity of sitting in the Council, taking their oath and joining in the deliberations of the Council, if as a matter of fact, there is no meeting. This point, I believe, has been considered by the Government. If they have not done so, I would ask the Member in charge of the particular department to

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remember that aspect of the question in settling this point as to whether any further meeting of this Council is to be held or not."

3-15
p.m.

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Mr. President, Sir, this discussion raises two important questions, namely, which is the proper time for holding the next general elections and incidentally, the question whether this Council should not be given an opportunity of passing its verdict or of commenting on the report of the Simon Commission. As regards the first point, this Council will be dissolved, as at present arranged, on or about the 13th of June next. Now, Sir, under the Government of India Act, the new Councils have to be formed within six months after the date of dissolution. One reason given, to the best of my recollection, by the Viceroy, in extending the term of the Legislative Assembly and by His Excellency the Governor in extending the term of the local Legislative Council was that if the Councils were dissolved and if candidates were to go before the country, there would be absolutely nothing for them to place before the country and for that reason they thought that it would be better to wait until the Simon Commission made their proposals, so that the candidates may go before the country with a definite programme and that they may take their stand on the issue of the report of the Simon Commission. If the logic of this matter is pressed further and stretched to its full extent it may mean that until the proposals of His Majesty's Government are known there would not be anything definite to go before the country. But assuming that the Local Government have made up their mind not to extend the lifetime of the present Legislative Council they may so exercise their discretion and regulate the date of the next election as to serve all conveniences possible.

"They may choose a date to allow this Council to express its decided and emphatic opinion on the proposals of the Simon Commission. They may also pay regard to the climatic conditions of this Presidency. I take it that this motion is intended not only to elicit the opinion of the Government in the matter of holding elections, but also with a view that they may be guided to decide which shall be the most convenient time for holding the next elections. Sir, I think we can be sure that the lifetime of this Council will not be extended after 12th June. In that case the earliest month will be July for the elections and if that be so the country will be in the throes of the election struggle in the months of April and May, which are the worst months of the year in the Presidency, I mean the hottest season in the year. Now the best time, as has been suggested by my hon. Friend from Tinnevely, would be the interval between the two monsoons. So far as I know, the north-east monsoon sets in about the middle of October, and if I may venture my humble opinion in the matter these general elections might be held at the end of September or in the first week of October or in the middle of October. That will be the most convenient time, and that will also be within four months after dissolution. If a precedent is needed I will quote the case of the Bombay Legislative Council where an address was unanimously voted by the House for holding the elections in the month of September or October if I remember right. Similarly we can have the same date here, which will be convenient from every point of view, from the point of view of climate and from the point of view of convenience of the candidates who seek election. By that time, I submit, we will probably have the Round Table Conference and the opinion of the Local Governments and the Government of India on the proposals of the Simon Commission, and hence that will be a suitable time, an eminently suitable

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[Mr. P. Siva Rao]

time for holding elections. I need not dilate any further on the question proposed by Mr. Dorai Raja. For the one reason that was given for the extension of the lifetime of this Council was that we should be enabled to criticise the proposals of the Simon Commission. It is, I think, in the fitness of things that this Council should be given an opportunity to consider that matter, especially in view of the fact that some members would be returned only in May next, and if no meetings are held before the elections, then their election will be futile, and it is only an unnecessary expenditure on the part of the candidates. But that is only the minor aspect of the question. The major aspect of the question is that when the Simon Commission proposals are before the country and when local governments are called upon to pronounce their opinion, it is in the fitness of things that this Council should be given an opportunity of passing its own verdict. Now it may be mentioned that Government at that time will be in the cool heights of Ootacamund. I say what if? Let them be disturbed for a day from that snug retreat, and let them come down to Madras; or if there is no objection why not ask all of us to go over there? (hear, hear.) (A voice: Will you be present?) Yes, provided there is good accommodation available. Now, Sir, without dilating further I would repeat what I suggested that the end of September or the first week of October is the most suitable time for the holding of elections, and I implore and beg of the Government to give us an opportunity to express our opinion on the proposals of the Simon Commission before they decide that point."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"I believe the object of this motion is to elicit the opinion of the Government in regard to the probable time of the next elections. But at the same time I find hon. Members who spoke before have held out certain suggestions to the Government in regard to the question of extending the lifetime of this Council. To that I may at once say that it is not in the hands of this Government at all. That gives an answer whether directly or indirectly to the intentions of those members who intend now to stand for election to this Council.

"With regard to the other question, whether the Council will be given an opportunity to consider the report of the Simon Commission, in my opinion it is futile for this Council to pass any opinion on the Simon Commission Report. Because after all that will not be the last word on the question. Everyone is aware of the fact that the Round Table Conference is to meet this year or the year after, and what that is going to do with the report of the Simon Commission is another matter. In view of that fact I do not see what purpose will be served by the Legislative Council passing their verdict on the Simon Commission Report. I would prefer that that matter be left to the electorate, and I feel that the opinion of the electorate will be the truest and fittest answer to the Simon Commission Report but not that of the present Council.

"Then as regards the holding of the elections I would rather the Government precipitate them considering the climatic conditions of several parts of this Presidency, especially those districts where in August and September heavy rains cause a great deal of inconvenience for elections being held. On this consideration I hope Government will not postpone the elections but will hold them at such a time as would be convenient to all the electors."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, you will notice that I have given notice of a similar motion to ascertain the probable date of the elections and the instructions if any Government have issued for the

[Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar] [21st March 1930]

conduct of elections. Sir, some suggestions have been thrown out by hon Members of this House that the elections may be postponed. I for one strongly deprecate that and I am of opinion that the elections should be held as soon as possible (hear, hear) and the sooner the better. To do otherwise would be going against the real wishes of the public at large. Sir it is a matter of common knowledge that the position of the respective parties in this Council and of the Government and their relation towards one another is rather an anomalous one, and the sooner this anomaly is ended the better, more so after the public confession of the late head of the Government that nowadays the whole time of the Government is fully occupied more in trying to keep the present ministry somehow in office than to initiate constructive schemes and useful projects. After such a confession it would be meaningless and improper to continue such a régime for a day longer than is absolutely necessary.

"I would like to know also something about the instructions of Government or those responsible for them to be issued or already issued. You may remember that last year each candidate was asked to state to which party he belonged. I should like to know whether similar instructions are going to be issued this year also, and if they are to be issued what notice they are going to take of the information so furnished by the several competing candidates. We know that many candidates who were pronounced members of one particular party or another declared themselves at the time of elections to be 'non-party' men or 'independants' and yet after they were returned to this Council they went on changing their labels from time to time and saying that they belonged to this and that party. Are the Government going to encourage such irregular practices?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"When once they come to the Council it is more the province of the President to allot seats for them."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I thought Sir that even before members took their seats in the Council, there was need for the Government to group them according to parties. After all, Sir, you know very well how the head of the Government, on the last occasion, was obliged to invite you as the leader of the largest party having a majority to form a ministry. So that I think it is the duty of the Government to ascertain who constitute the biggest group and call upon the leader of that group to undertake, if he will, the responsibility of running the administration of the province. I, therefore, think, though it may be the duty of the President to allot seats, that it is the duty of the Government to take note of the changing parties in the province and their respective strengths, as disclosed by the results of the elections."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"Sir, there is only one matter about which I wish to say a word; and that is the suggestion of Mr. Dorai Raja, namely, that there should be a meeting of this Council to express its views on the report of the Simon Commission to be submitted to Parliament. It seems to me that the report itself has to be considered not only by this Council but by the people also. We are here only to represent the people and their wishes. If there is anybody who should read the report and express his views on that report so that it may be of use to the Government or to this Council, I think it is the people who sent us here. And it seems to me that the proposal of Mr. Dorai Raja is just the thing that we

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should avoid. This Council which has run its full tenure of life, and even its extended term of six months is not the proper authority to express the views of the people now. It is only when the report is published and the people have had time to study it and then they had expressed their views by sending their representatives to this Council, it is only then that we would be in a position to voice their true views. So what I would suggest is that there should be an election as early after the publication of the report, as possible taking into consideration the convenience of the people to canvass votes. If the report is published during the Easter holidays we can easily arrange for elections in June, that is to say, even before the first monsoon. There was a suggestion made by several hon. Members that the sooner the elections are made the better. With that I agree. If, on the other hand, the report is not published in the Easter holidays but is published in June or July then we can have the elections in September. So I submit that the date of the elections ought to be fixed in relation to the publication of the Simon Commission Report and it ought to be only after the publication and not before and also as early after publication as possible."

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"I do not know why the Council or the Government need be very anxious to put the question of the Simon Commission before the electorate. As a matter of fact, Sir, the Secretary of State has clearly stated in the Parliament that the Simon Commission Report is only one of the documents to go before the proposed Round Table Conference. As such, I do not think it is fair on the part of the Government to put before the electorate, as the election issue, the report of the Simon Commission, because those who are in favour of the Simon Commission and those who do not agree with the Report—both of them have the chance of going before the Conference. So I fail to see the necessity for putting before the electorate as an election issue, the Simon Commission Report. So I hope that the Government will not take into consideration this question of the Simon Commission Report in fixing the date of the future elections. Secondly, Sir, my hon. Friend, the Member from Coimbatore, suggested that June would be a more proper month for elections. Personally I am not anxious to put off the date of elections. But June would be one of the hottest months. It is the hottest month. Some of us who are living in the hottest part of the country would be put to a severe test. If the object of entry into the Council is to test how far we can stand heat, I suppose June will be the proper month. Otherwise, it will be very hard for us to do any electioneering work. I hope that whatever necessity there may be in having the elections as early as possible, June, at any rate, will not be the month that will be selected."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I want, Sir, to point out that there are two misapprehensions in the speeches that have been delivered. The first is that the term of the Council cannot be further extended. First of all, we have the instance of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay proposing to call a meeting of his Legislative Council after the expiry of this six months' term by extending the term further. I am told that the legal authorities of the Government of India have expressed the opinion that His Excellency can extend the term further, if necessary, up to a period of one year. The Advocate-General of this Presidency."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid that the hon. Member is exhausting the material for his other motion."

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* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"The question is whether the Council would be further extended for considering the report of the Simon Commission. This Council is not constituted to consider the report of the Commission or to decide its scope. This Council, Sir, is constituted to consider certain particular matters which are clearly laid down in the Government of India Act. The Simon Commission is not appointed by this Council. It is appointed by Parliament. Under what provision of the Government of India Act can this Council discuss the Simon Commission Report? Why should the date of the elections be fixed in connexion with this report? This Council is not authorized and cannot spend a single day under the statute for considering the Simon Commission Report. Secondly are we to go to the country with the election cry of 'I am a Simonite' or 'I am an anti-Simonite'? Our constituency will ask us 'what business have you with the Simon Commission? We sent you to the Legislative Council to consider and do certain things and not to discuss the Simon Committee Report'. Therefore, Sir, it is altogether a wrong issue. I do not know under what inspiration this Government, the Government of India or the other Governments have issued circulars stating that they are going to extend the term of the Councils on the ground mentioned."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is reflecting on a statement issued by His Excellency the Governor. The hon. Member is not at all in order."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Very well, Sir, I will not discuss that point which is the basis of another cut brought by me and which is implied in this one. Now, there is the question of the season. What is the proper time for dissolution and for the elections? It ought not to be forgotten that large portions of our districts on the west coast are in the midst of monsoon from the month of June up to the end of September. We have floods during the months of June and July. There will be heavy rains during both these months with the result that it will be very difficult to cross streams and go to the polling stations. It will also be difficult for the candidates to carry on the electioneering campaign and especially so in the hot weather. In saying that we should have the elections as soon as possible, hon. Members forget the sufferings of the people of South Kanara and Malabar and a part of Coimbatore. Therefore I think that we should fix the date of the elections with due regard to climatic conditions. In my opinion November will be the proper time for the elections. The monsoon in that part of the year will not be heavy on the east coast and on the west coast the weather will be very cool and pleasant. There may be difficulty in extending the term of the Ministers. Therefore, Sir, what I suggest is this: We have got a few outstanding things for consideration and one of them is the Report of the Economic Enquiry Committee which requires a couple of days to discuss. We might discuss it in July. So His Excellency. . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will have to confine his remarks to the motion under discussion."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I hope, Sir, the climatic conditions of the whole Presidency will be considered and the sufferings to which we will be subject will be borne in mind. My hon. Friend from Bellary says 'the sooner the better'. He knows very well how difficult it is for us to form parties."

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[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

I do not refer to last night's dinner. We do not know what our policy is. We do not know where we are. Hardly anybody knows here where we are. I ask the Minister. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is dwelling too much upon the state of the parties."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Let us have time to see where we are so that we might have some clear ideas when we go to our constituencies. I therefore appeal that the elections may be put off as far as possible."

* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—"Mr. President, Sir, I also rise to elicit information from the Government when the elections are likely to take place. The Government have stated in the memorandum which they have submitted to the Simon Commission that some of the depressed classes representatives to the Council are to be nominated and that some districts are to return members from the depressed classes by elections. We do not know what is going to be the ultimate decision of the Simon Commission on this issue. One of the members of our groups has given notice of a token cut to discuss the question of holding of elections for the depressed classes. So, Sir, unless we are given ample time to cope with the situation, we will not be in a position to make the necessary arrangements to meet the contingency. Moreover this is the first time—if at all the Government should decide to hold elections for returning depressed class members to the Legislative Council—and I think it is but fair that enough time should be given to us to meet the situation."

* Khan Bhadur MAHMUD-SHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur :—"Sir, I am not anxious about the Council meeting once again nor about the place of the sitting. But I am very anxious about the time of the next election. My friend Mr. Saldanha did not go the whole length in describing the difficulties of the West Coast people. The monsoon there continues from the beginning of June right up to the end of September and we have rains even in October. That counts for much. From June to the end of September there will be floods also now and then. So, it will be quite impossible for the candidates to go out canvassing or for the voters to go to the polling stations. It will therefore be very necessary to hold the elections sometime after the month of September. I heard some hon. Member saying that it is better to have the elections as soon as possible, even as early as June. But the months of May and June are intolerably hot and more inconvenient than the monsoon months on the West Coast. I think when all this is taken into consideration it will be convenient for all the districts to have the elections some time in December. The other thing discussed is whether the lifetime of the present Council should be extended in order to give an opportunity to the Council to give a verdict on the report of the Simon Commission. My friend, Mr. Saldanha, said that this Council had no business to consider or opine on the report of the Simon Commission, and if they do it they will be taken to task by the electorates. I do not think that the Council should be precluded from discussing and expressing its opinion on a document of such paramount importance as the Simon Commission's report which must have so much influence on the shaping of the future constitution of this province. I think, Sir, that His Excellency the Governor has expressly extended the life of the present Council with the object of enabling the country to express its opinion upon the report of the Simon Commission. I do think that it is quite

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necessary that an opportunity must be given to express our opinion upon the report. I hope that the future elections will be so arranged as to meet all these requirements."

* Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR :—" I join in this debate with a view to bring to the notice of the Government a very small legal trouble. Certain bye-elections have been notified to be held in the month of May and the candidates will not be enabled to take the prescribed oath of allegiance on their election to the Council. I should like to know from the hon. Member in charge of the portfolio as to what is to become of the membership and deposit of such of those candidates as will be declared elected. Will there be another meeting of the Council before the lifetime of the present one comes to an end on the 13th of June 1930? I only want information regarding the trouble I have quoted above; but my humble opinion is that the lifetime of the present Council should not be extended under any pretext."

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, we have been sitting for the last four years and I think there is no justification for this Council existing even a minute longer than its present life. The real cause of all the trouble in this Council has been the Simon Commission. Ever since the Simon Commission landed on our shores considerable changes have taken place in the opinions of several of the members of the Council. It is represented to the Government that this Council supports the Simon Commission but I may say that the country at large does not like the Simon Commission. So, if the Government have any respect to the wishes of the country, there is no necessity to wait for the report of the Simon Commission. The country is going to set its face against the report of that Commission. So, I think there is no necessity for waiting for it. To wait for it, to say the least, is to wait for a thing for which we need not at all wait. The trend and vein of the report is fairly prejudged and it is not going to bring the millennium to us. The Simon Commission, I must say, has converted this Council from a representative one to a non-representative one. The changes that have occurred in the Ministry have rendered the working of dyarchy unreal. The Ministry does not represent public opinion or any party which is in the majority in the Council. There is no life in it. And the extension of the life is only propping up a dead man into life. I would, therefore, suggest that this Council be disbanded at the earliest possible moment for an extension is only a mockery of representative Government. I would submit, Sir, that the Government should consider all the conditions that have been put before them by several members and see that fresh elections are held at the earliest opportunity."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Mr. President, Sir, I take it that the object of this motion is to elicit information from the Government as to whether there would be a meeting of this Council to consider the report of the Simon Commission or not and as to the date of the next general elections. As regards the first question, Sir, I submit that the Government have not come to any conclusion. I am not in a position to say definitely whether there will be any meeting for this purpose. I cannot therefore hold out any definite hope in regard to this matter. Government will make up their minds only after the publication of the report. As regards the second question also, we have not come to any decision; and I may assure the House that the Government will remember

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the various dates that have been suggested by hon. Members. Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar said that the month of September will be most suitable while Mr. Saldanha suggested the month of December as the only month in which he would be free from the difficulties of bad weather and wild beasts.

"My friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar raised the question as to whether Government are going to issue instructions that candidates who stand for elections should put on their party labels before they go to the battle field. I assure my hon. Friend that the Government will bestow their earnest attention on the matter. They will also remember the suggestions made by Mr. Saldanha that at this stage of our political development, it may not perhaps be possible for a member easily to put on party labels before he stands for elections.

"As for the question raised, whether there is to be a meeting of the Council in order that one or two hon. gentlemen who will succeed in elections to be held in April or May may take their oaths in this Council so that they may get back their deposits, it is rather unreasonable to expect that a meeting of the Council should be held for that purpose alone.

"I may say that in tendering our advice to His Excellency, Government will bear in mind the opinions expressed by the hon. Members to-day."

* Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—" May I ask the hon. the Home Member to tell us whether this Council is alive or dead? My friend the hon. Member from Chittoor has repeatedly said in his speech that it is dead and its life should not be extended."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" It is on its death bed." (Laughter.)

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Alive on its death bed."

* Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—" No. We find rather a dissolution going on among the parties and the members changing sides."

A Voice : What about you?

* Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—" So far as I am concerned, I never belonged to any party (Laughter) and I have been always fully alive to the duties I owe to my constituency. I should like very much that the life of this Council is extended so that I might serve the people some time longer before I retire."

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

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Does Mr. Dorai Raja want to press his motion?"

Mr. S. N. DORAI RAJA :—" Yes, Sir, I move—

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 70,500 for Elections by Rs. 100.'

"This is for the purpose of discussing the necessity for the holding of a meeting of this Legislative Council after the publication of the report of the Simon Commission."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" Sir, I second it."

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

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 70,500 for Elections by Rs. 100.'

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The motion was declared lost. A poll being demanded, the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

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|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 p.m. 1. Mr. S. N. Dorai Raja. | 9. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| 2. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. | 10. Mr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva. |
| 3. Mr. S. Arpudawami Udayar. | 11. " N. Siva Raj. |
| 4. Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | 12. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 5. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder. | 13. " N. Srinivasa Rao. |
| 6. " A. B. Shetty. | 14. " S. Venkiah. |
| 7. " J. Bheemayya. | 15. " D. Thomas. |
| 8. Rao Sahib P. J. Gnanayaram Pillai. | 16. " W. P. A. Soundarapandian. |

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 18. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. |
| 2. " Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar. | 19. Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao. |
| 3. " Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. | 20. " K. V. Suryanarayana Ayyar. |
| 4. " Mr. H. G. Stokes. | 21. " K. Koti Reddi. |
| 5. " Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. | 22. " Sami Venkatachallam Chetti. |
| 6. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 23. " T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 24. " C. Gopala Menon. |
| 8. Mr. C. B. Cotterell. | 25. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 9. " S. V. Ramamurti. | 26. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razaak Sahib Bahadur. |
| 10. " J. Gray. | 27. Mr. M. Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar. |
| 11. " A. G. Leach. | 28. " R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 12. " H. A. Watson. | 29. " K. P. Raman Menon. |
| 13. " Hilton Brown. | 30. " Ramanath Goenka. |
| 14. " R. Foulkes. | 31. Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur. |
| 15. Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar. | 32. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 16. Mr. C. D. Appavu Chataiyar. | 33. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 17. " S. Subrahmanya Moopannar. | |

Neutral.

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| 1. Mr. K. Kesavaramamurthi Nayudu. | 16. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 2. " A. Harischandrudu Nayudu. | 17. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 3. Rao Sahib B. Venkatramayya Nayudu. | 18. " K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur. |
| 4. Mr. P. Siva Rao. | 19. " J. A. Saldanha. |
| 5. " P. Bhooshayya. | 20. " F. E. James. |
| 6. " A. V. Bhanaji Rao. | 21. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 7. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. | 22. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 8. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar. | 23. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi. |
| 9. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. | 24. Khan Sahib Syed Taj-ud-din Sahib Bahadur. |
| 10. Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 25. Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |
| 11. " A. T. Luker. | 26. " V. Ch. John. |
| 12. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. | 27. The Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. |
| 13. Mr. A. J. Leach. | 28. Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur. |
| 14. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar. | 29. Subdar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur. |
| 15. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. | |

Ayes 16. Noes 33.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. J. A. Saldanha rose to move motion No. 277.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is the hon. Member moving in regard to voting or the extension of the Council's life?"

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"The other one has recently been discussed."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think that the Government has anything to do with the extension of the life of the Council."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"It is purely in the hands of His Excellency the Governor."

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The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It is better that instead of my giving the ruling the hon. Member himself moves Motion No. 277, the first part only."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I beg to move—

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 70,500 for elections by Rs. 100 to press for the introduction of symbols at elections as at Bombay and other places.'

"This has been raised several times on the floor of this House. The present system is quite an antiquated one and is out of date. Somehow or other the Government and the authorities are impervious to new notions and new things. They consider that the old system is the best in the world. Tradition or custom may be in their favour but after all the use of the present method is not such a bad one. When we say that the other Governments have adopted this to avoid the divulgence of the secrecy of voting and that the method has been giving satisfaction why should we not adopt it? A number of difficulties have been raised against this. Some people are colour blind, probably one in one hundred. But illiterate persons are many. Nowadays if a person says that he is illiterate it is very difficult to say he is not. Elections are so much in the hands of agents that a man has no freedom and as a large number of voters are illiterate they have to express openly before the polling officer to whom they are giving their votes. But there is the fear and the danger of speaking the truth. Therefore free choice is very little in the present election system. In the circumstances the adoption of a system by symbols is one that can prevent divulgence of the secrecy of voting. In Bombay in the municipal and local board elections as also in the Legislative Assembly elections they use symbols and it works very well and successfully. There the symbols of animals are used. There may be objections to using some animals but they may prefer the animals they like. There are various animals that are favourites. Once the symbols of animals are accepted there is a wide field like the reptiles, birds, fish and so many others. In this Presidency there is a practice except in the case of Brahmans to name the families by the names of animals. In South Kanara they are called Balies. Therefore these are not foreign to the people. On the other hand it will be found to be a useful idea. Considering the state of things and the illiteracy in the country I hope Government will adopt the symbol system to preserve the secrecy of elections. Year after year we have passed almost unanimous resolutions on this. After all we are elected by the people and when the people's representatives want that a certain system should be adopted why should Government say no? Why should we not have our way in a simple matter like this? At least this year or in the next election let us have this method to prevent divulgence of the secrecy so that we may have freedom of election. Illiteracy is one of the grounds given for the denial of this parliamentary privilege. They must bear in mind that illiteracy cannot be an obstacle. The best elections were held in the Greek republics. They were all illiterate but their election was perfect. There was adult suffrage in the republics and they got on very well. Illiteracy should be a ground for the adoption of this symbol system."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I have great pleasure in seconding this motion, Sir. The Government are under the apprehension that if the system of voting by symbols is introduced, the candidates may have certain advantages and disadvantages associated with the symbols themselves. For example, Sir, as my hon. Friend, Mr. Kesava Pillai used to say, people may

[Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar] [21st March 1930]

have a liking for certain animals, and if a candidate is represented by a lion and the other by, say, some other animal like fox, the voters may prefer the lion, and thus that candidate may have an advantage over the other merely by the accident of his choice of symbols. That is one of the reasons urged by the Government against the system of voting by symbols. To meet this objection, I submit the following method for their consideration. They need not leave entirely the selection of the symbols to the free choice of the candidates as they like, but they may make a set of symbols, say a dozen, any of which would not have any great advantage over another. When there is no agreement among the candidates as to the choice of the symbols, or when two candidates choose the same symbol, a lottery may be cast and each candidate given a symbol to represent him on the ballot paper. I do not think this will be found to be a matter of great difficulty to work. I have made enquiries in the Bombay Presidency where this system is in force, and they say that this is a better and more satisfactory arrangement than the other one which was in vogue previously, and which was similar to the one obtaining here at present. I may also bring to the notice of this House that the Mysore Government have adopted this system, and they would not have adopted it unless they were convinced that it was better. I only want the Government to proceed in this matter with an unprejudiced mind. If they will make enquiries, they will only find that the present system by which privacy of voting is not enforced is favourable only to wealthy and powerful people and influential leaders, whereas poor candidates who cannot command such influence will be at a disadvantage under the present system; on the other hand, under a system of voting by symbols, there is a greater chance for these people to get the votes of the people who are really for them but whose votes would otherwise go to influential people. I would only ask the Government to consider this matter dispassionately and without any prejudice whatsoever and to see their way to adopt a system which other provinces and Governments have adopted."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, I may at once say that the position of the Government has been exactly that stated by my hon. Friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, viz., the difficulty in the choosing of symbols. Some candidates may choose a symbol which is more popular than another, and it may mislead the illiterate voters. Sir, this question was examined about some six months ago in connexion with the question asked by Mr. K. R. Karant, and in that connexion I called for a report from the Bombay Government. The Government of Bombay said that the system is not free from difficulty and that it was not an ideal one. Then, this Government thought that they need not pursue the matter any further. I also find that in the Select Committee on the Local Boards and District Municipalities Bills this question was discussed and was defeated. The question was again raised in this Council, and it was again defeated. So it is a matter on which the Government ought to consider seriously before they take any step. But, all the same, in view of the fact that Mr. Saldanha and Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar are very anxious that something should be done in this matter, I am prepared to make a further investigation into this question."

Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, I am not against the adoption of the system of symbols. But, if the supporters of this motion are in favour of symbols of only animals, then of course I would be

[1st March 1930] [Mr. Mahmud Schamnad]

gainst it. The Muhammadans are prohibited from using the picture of any living being. Though other communities may not have any objection to it, the Muhammadans will certainly object to it. But, if it is to be the symbol of some tree or plant or some such thing, I will have no objection. (Mr. K. Koti Reddi: Photographs?) Of course, I may not have any objection against photographs, but the generality of Muhammadans would object to it."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"I should like to say, Mr. President only one word. For the successful working of democratic institutions, it is very essential that we should have enlightened electorates and that these electorates should have freedom of election. It is true that Government have given the concession that people who are illiterate and cannot mark their vote opposite the name of the candidate of their choice, may openly vote. But I may assure the Government that this is grossly abused. I have seen persons rembling at polling stations because the understanding must have been that they should openly pronounce the name of the candidate they chose. As this gives rise to a good deal of abuse, it is very necessary that open voting should be prevented at polling stations."

"As regards the system of symbols, I may say that the order in which the names are inserted in the voting paper serves as symbols, for printed pamphlets containing the names of the candidates in the order in which they appear in the ballot paper are circulated among the voters by election agents, who advise the voters to mark against a particular number, say No. 1 candidate or No. 2 candidate as they like. That is itself a symbol, and I believe if the open vote is abolished, there is no risk of ignorant people not knowing for whom they have to vote."

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"I just want to say that photographs also will serve as symbols, if there is any objection on the part of particular candidates to the use of any symbols, like animals. The photograph of the candidate will guarantee the identity of the candidate. With regard to the necessity of introducing it, I do not think I need say anything more. As a matter of fact, on account of the publicity which the illiterate voters have to face, they are really afraid of going to the booths and voting. I know what sort of influences are at work in villages, where there are two or more opposing candidates each of whom tries to use all sorts of influence among the voters. The voters are placed in a difficult position lest they should incur the displeasure of any of the candidates. But still they are made to vote openly and thus incur the displeasure of one candidate or the other. It is on account of this that some voters being under the power of influential men are obliged to vote only in favour of a particular candidate. The candidates themselves need not now go to the ordinary voters but to the influential man in the village, and thus a candidate without the backing of the influential men has no chance of success. Again, under this open system, there is much chance of corrupting the voters. Under a secret system of voting, since even if there is payment of money to voters, there is no chance of knowing to whom the vote is given, there is no temptation for corruption. I know, Sir, that now even educated voters are made to vote openly, in order to satisfy a particular candidate. The instructions that have recently been issued to the polling officers are to this effect, that if a particular voter, though educated, says that he wants the polling officer himself to mark the ballot paper the polling officer may do so. In view of these disadvantages, it is absolutely necessary that some system must be devised in order to ensure the secrecy of

[Mr. K. Koti Reddi]

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the ballot even in the case of the illiterate people. There is already factious spirit in the villages, and these elections cause all sorts of difficulties and misunderstandings and add considerably to the factious spirit already there. I hope, therefore, that Government will kindly see whether they could not introduce this device of having the photographs or photo-prints of the candidates on the ballot paper or some other device to ensure secrecy of ballot."

Khan Sahib SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, Sir, apart from the view point of Muslims against photographs, there is another consideration to be taken into account. There are photographs good, bad and indifferent, and I dare say that if a dozen photographs are placed in the hands of the voters, the majority of the voters will make blunders, and the matter would not be improved in any way in that direction. Besides, there is the question of cost. Photographs are not cheap, and it is quite unnecessary to waste money on them. I am not therefore in favour of these photographs at all."

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

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 70,500 for Elections by Rs. 100.'

The motion was negatived.

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

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,63,300 under Demand X—General Administration—Legislative Bodies.'

The motion was adopted and the grant was made.

DEMAND XI—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—SECRETARIATS.

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Mr. President, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,91,000 under Demand XI—General Administration—Secretariats."

Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, I beg to move that the demand for Rs. 6,91,000 for General Administration—Civil Secretariats be reduced by Rs. 100

to discuss the reactionary policy of the Government in the matter of Indianisation of the services.

"Sir, the Government should give more appointments of Deputy and Under Secretaries to Indians. I do not see what stands in the way of more Indians being appointed to these two important posts which bear the brunt of administrative work in the Secretariat. I wish to know from the Member in charge whether he will consider this suggestion and try to give effect to it in the near future.

"Sir, I also wish to urge that the question of the pay of the upper division clerks and superintendents who carry out the major part of the work in the Secretariat should be considered to see why their prospects should not be improved by an increase in their pay. It is not denied that these upper division clerks and superintendents are doing important work keeping the Secretariat efficient as an administrative machine.

"I also plead that proper accommodation should be supplied for tiffin rooms. Now the subordinate officers of the Secretariat take their tiffin anywhere and everywhere and therefore it is but proper that some accommodation should be given to them for taking their tiffin."

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Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"I second the motion."

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Mr. President, Sir, the first point raised by the hon. Mover relates to the employment of Indians as deputy secretaries and under secretaries. At the present moment there are three deputy secretaries who are Europeans and there are four under secretaries of whom two are Indians. In recent times there have been several Indians holding these appointments. Three Indians have been deputy secretaries and ten Indians besides the two already mentioned (have) recently held the post of under secretary.

"Sir, the hon. Mover suggested next that the pay of the superintendents and the upper division clerks should be raised. Sir, the pay of the clerks in the Secretariat as compared with the pay of the clerks in the other offices was very carefully considered in 1920 by the Salaries Committee. It is now extremely difficult to alter the pay of one particular class of officers of this nature without having a large number of applications equally reasonable coming up from other officers of Government in a similar grade. Questions of this nature should be regarded from a broad point of view. I regret that I cannot hold out hopes that we would be able to raise the pay of the superintendents and upper division clerks although I readily acknowledge that they do very good and valuable service.

"The hon. Member next referred to the absence of accommodation for tiffin rooms. Well, Sir, I am not sure whether he is aware that when the extensions were made to the Chief Secretariat a couple of years or so ago, provision for tiffin rooms was made. The Brahmans have a hall on the ground floor in one of the new extensions with a kitchen attached to it. Non-Brahmans also have a hall on the ground floor in the new extensions with a small room attached to it and the Muhammadans, depressed classes and Christians have all been provided with separate tiffin rooms in the old portion of the Secretariat building. Therefore there is no reason why members of the Secretariat staff should take their tiffin anywhere and everywhere. They are expected to come down and take their tiffin in the tiffin rooms provided for the purpose."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, the hon. the Revenue Member categorically defined the arrangements made for the different communities to have their refreshments. If I remember rightly, Sir, on the floor of this House more than once it was discussed and even decided that all people should be allowed to draw water from the same well. If this is so, I do not know why the Government have made the arrangements described just now which are likely to perpetuate the differences which at other times are sought to be removed."

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I believe the difference in the sort of food they take is one reason."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The next motion on the paper is that of Mr. Saldanha. He has stated that it is his idea to discuss so many different points unconnected with one another. I would request him, however, to confine himself to one point so as to facilitate voting."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I do not move that motion, Sir."

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* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, I move the motion to reduce the allotment of Rs. 41,600 for Executive Council by Rs. 100.

" Sir, the object I have in mind is to ascertain the conditions, if any, attached to the appointments of the Members of the Council in view of the impending reforms. We all know that further reforms are impending. It may not be possible for us to prophesy what those are going to be. But this much we may be sure of, that there will be a change and a very great change. That would mean a re-adjustment of the appointments and several other things. I wish to know if in making the recent appointments to the treasury benches the Government have had in view the possible reforms and whether these appointments would not interfere with the new arrangements being brought into force immediately they are decided. In this connexion, I am reminded of what my hon. Friend Mr. Raman Menon said that at times it may not be possible to get rid of the old Man of the Sea. I should like to know whether we are in the same position. The gentlemen opposite are all good men. But are we in a position to get rid of them when the time for the introduction of further reforms comes or would they stand in the way of the reforms coming ? "

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" So far as I am aware, Sir, no special conditions have been attached to the appointment of any Member of Council. But I do not believe that that would stand in the way of any reforms which may be inaugurated by an Act passed by Parliament as hon. Members are aware these appointments are made by His Majesty."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Motions recommending the appointment of members of particular communities as Members of the Executive Council cannot be moved as the appointments to the Executive Council are made by His Majesty."

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" Sir, I wish to give expression to our feelings."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" But the Government are not the recommending authorities."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move that the allotment of Rs. 41,600 for Executive Council be reduced by Rs. 100."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member may confine his remarks to his motion further down on the order paper, No. 290. That would be more general."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Yes, Sir. I will speak under that motion. The object of my motion is to discuss the need for appointing a committee to determine what is the average living wage in this country and recommend on that basis a suitable scale of salaries for the Government servants in this country. Before elaborating this point, I wish first to say a few words regarding the need for fixing the salaries of Members of the Executive Council on a basis determined according to the general economic condition of the country. Sir, as stated in the budget, each Member of the Executive Council receives a monthly salary of Rs. 5,333-5-4. This is a very enormous sum. Sir, the salary for each month by itself is a very big fortune in this country. I do not know, Sir, who it was that first stated that the monthly salary of any individual ought to be such a large amount. I do

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not know what was the standard he had in mind. But I feel like saying that this is almost sucking the very blood of the people of this country who generally do not get even five annas four pies per head per day. Sir, coming now to examine what people in other countries pay to Members of their Cabinets, I notice that in England which rules our country, they pay their Prime Minister only Rs. 5,625 a month calculated on the basis of Rs. 13½ per pound sterling. The Prime Minister of England holding a position vastly superior to and much more powerful than our Executive Councillors receives a salary only slightly higher than that received by our Executive Councillors. I do not know, Sir, how anybody could have thought of fixing such a huge salary unless he was thinking of just taking away money from this country. Sir, if these salaries had been fixed by the people of this country, such a figure would never have been reached. It is only these honourable gentlemen or their predecessors that fixed their salaries for themselves. There was nobody to question them at all. Sir, if we now take the question of the salaries of the other Members of the British Cabinet, we notice that very few Members get that huge salary of £5,000 per annum. There are a great many Members who get £2,000 per annum.

" There is only one individual who gets £10,000 per annum and there is another who gets £7,000 per annum. All the rest get below £ 5,000 per annum. In this connexion we had better consider the salaries that are paid in other countries, countries which are as rich as England and certainly far richer than this country. I notice that in the United States which is admitted by everybody as the richest country in the world, where people have more wealth and more comfort, the Vice-President gets only 15,000 dollars per annum which is a little over Rs. 3,000 per month and the Cabinet Members only 12,000 dollars per annum. I notice that Governors there get much less than Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 2,000 per month and sometimes less. It is only in the State of Illinois and Texas that the Governors get Rs. 3,000 per month. Now I have quoted these figures just to show that the salaries that are fixed in this country are very unjust and very unfair. I know that the men that hold these posts in this country are very able and all that. But I think there ought to be some proportion between the earnings of the people who do productive work and of those that take such huge salaries. The salaries should not be fixed without any relationship whatsoever to their earnings if they were engaged in productive work. I should be surprised to know if some of them would get even one-tenth of their salaries if they were to do such productive work as that of an agriculturist or that of a merchant. If they are asked to do such work, it would be very difficult for them to get Rs. 5,000 per month. Sir, I do not want to take upon myself the enormous responsibility of stating what ought to be the salaries of Members of this Government. I have taken these figures to show how the salaries of Executive Councillors are big. Now I take the salaries of Ministers. I do not know what salaries they were earning before they held these posts or they could earn if they are put in any productive industry. The salary paid to them is very high. Sir, the same remarks apply to Secretaries, to Collectors, to Superintendents of Police and indeed to almost all the high officials of Government—they are high officials most of them because they get high salaries. Sir, the salaries are out of all proportion to the earnings of the people of this country. Therefore I suggest that a committee ought to be formed to work out what indeed is the living wage of the people—I mean a living wage just to keep themselves going on and not

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live luxuriously. If a committee is formed it ought to be able to arrive at this figure. In this respect I want to state another fact, viz., that the salaries that are paid to servants of the Government in the lower ranks are much below the living requirements for leading a decent life even in this country. We have here peons that are getting only Rs. 8 or Rs. 10 and clerks, some of them having passed Matriculation and some Intermediate and others B.A., getting only Rs. 25 or Rs. 30. We ought to fix a salary for these people which would enable them to live a decent life, to keep some money in store for a rainy day and also some to spend for the education of their children and also for some necessary luxuries. That is the figure which ought to be taken as the standard in fixing the salary of people who are in the lower ranks and also the salaries of people who are in the higher ranks. My own opinion is that a salary which is three or four times the living wage of an individual ought to be the maximum salary that ought to be paid to an individual however great he may be. If we cannot get men for this salary then we may think of increasing the salaries. My feeling is that we will be able to get very good persons for Rs. 500 without any difficulty whatsoever. My Friend Mr. Ramanath Goenka who is a Marwadi laughs at this. I may tell him that I have studied under an individual who is internationally known as a great scientist and who was getting only 450 dollars a month and I dare say his name will live longer than that of any Executive Councillor or Minister here, who does only routine work. Sir, no man has a right to take 10 or 15 or 100 or sometimes 1,000 times the living wage of an average man. One may be very very intelligent and he may be a great genius. If one is a great genius he may go to some productive work in which he may earn thousands of rupees. The point here is not how great a man is. The salary that he takes should not exceed five or six times the living wage. I fix it at five or six times for this reason, viz., that we may do him some honour and give him some leisure and not make him a rich man out of the taxes paid by poor people. There is another word that I wish to say as an illustration of the point I am trying to make. The Prime Minister of Quebec gets only 4,000 dollars or Rs. 3,000 per month which is just the salary of a Collector here. The Premier of New Zealand gets 3,000 dollars only. The Premier of Manitoba, poor man, gets only 500 dollars or Rs. 1,500 only per month. If these officials ask for more salaries, I think the people there will say 'Well, Sir, we do not want your services'.

"Therefore, Sir, I suggest that we ought to have a committee to determine what is the average living wage in this country and recommend suitable salaries to Government officials in this country."

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—"I beg to second this cut motion. It appears the hon. Mover's speech excited some laughter in the minds of some and serious questioning in the minds of others. Seriously minded people will have to consider what the implication of this motion is. If I understand it well, it means that a thorough revolution in the ideas of men should take place if they want to see that India is really happy and prosperous and contented. It is a change which requires very careful consideration and if we succeed in bringing about that change it means the high water mark of patriotism among our people has been reached. It is an important change in the existing state of affairs. Unless there is a clear renunciation by certain people who are now enjoying all the privileges of honour and wealth which ought to be really distributed all over the country at large such a change cannot be effected. In an ordinary state of society honour, money and fame will not be concentrated

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in the same individual. In the ancient state of Hindu polity there were four ideals which people kept in view. The first is liberation, that is, working for the country. The second is righteousness, i.e., the man goes about the country and metes out justice to the people just as our Collectors and Tahsildars are doing at the present day. Their idea was only reward of righteousness and they never cared for motor cars or any other paraphernalia. Thus we had a set of people in ancient days who showed their chivalry by doing their work quite in a philanthropic way. If there is chivalry in India to-day we want chivalry in our Government officials. Then, Sir, we had in those days also industries and crafts and such kinds of specialized work carried on by experts and they were paid good salaries just as they are paid to-day. The fourth class of men that we had in those days was the teachers who were doing very useful work. If all these things were to be introduced again you will have to reorganize the society. The society as it exists at the present day is not at all orderly. That is the reason why we have disturbances and we shall not be surprised if there is more trouble all over the land. Therefore, what I submit is that this fourfold division ought to be reinstated if India's progress is to be achieved in its entirety.

"The other point that I would stress upon is education. You will all admit that no country can progress unless there are good teachers. Now in this country is the teacher paid properly? No. He is paid a miserable wage. But really he is the man who is the author of all creative and productive faculties among the people. If you study ancient Indian History, you will find that the growth of literature, art, craft and industry or anything else flowed from Universities only. Our friends who have not studied ancient Indian History will consider all these as myths. The real cause which induced so many people to take up the profession of teacher in those days was the existence of a high orderly state. While each division had to attend to its own duties, we had a set of people to go about the country and give proper education to children who proved useful citizens of the country in the future."

* 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.

Saturday, the 22nd 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 Sabib Bahadur, Kt., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.	Luker, Mr. A. T.*
Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.	Maharaja of Pithapuram, C.B.E.
Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.	Maharaja of Venkatagiri, K.C.I.E.
Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. H. G.	Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.	Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.	Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.	Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib T. M.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	Muniswami Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur B.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur K. N.	Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) S.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.	Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar, Mr. M.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.	Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Bhoshayya, Mr. P.	Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.	Raja of Kallikota.
Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.	Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.	Ramaachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.	Ramalinga Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Ramamurti, I.C.S., Mr. S. V.
Gangadbara Siva, Mr. M. V.	Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Rao Sahib P. J.	Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Govinda Rao Nayudu, Rao Bahadur P.	Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Gray, C.B.E., I.C.S., Mr. J.	Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.	Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Harisavottama Rao, Mr. G.	Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Harischandranu Nayudu, Mr. A.	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Hilton Brown, I.C.S., Mr.	Siva Raj, Mr. N.
James, Mr. F. E.	Siva Rao, Mr. P.
John, Mr. V. Ch.	Soundarapandian, Mr. W. P. A.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.	Srinivasa Rao, Mr. Nagar.
Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.	Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Subrahmanya Mooppanar, Mr. S.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.	Suryanarayana Ayyar, Mr. K. V.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.	Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib Syed.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Thomas, Mr. D.
Leach, I.C.S., Mr. A. G.	Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
Leech, Mr. A. J.	Venkateramayya Nayudu, Rao Sahib Badeti.
	Venkiah, Mr. S.
	Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
	Wood, Mr. C. E.
	Zamindar of Seithur.
	Zamindar of Singampatti.

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I

NEW MEMBER.

Rao Bahadur P. GOVINDA RAO NAYUDU made the prescribed affirmation of allegiance to the Crown and took his seat.

II

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Criminal Tribes Act

Amelioration of the criminal tribes in Bellary district.

* 1631 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: With reference to the answer to question No. 1023, dated 20th January 1930, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the steps taken by them for the amelioration of the classes and tribes mentioned therein, viz., (1) Korachas, (2) Yerukalas, (3) Dasaris, (4) Nirshikaris, (5) Sugalis, (6) Boyas of Rayadrug, Alur and Bellary taluks, (7) Picharis, by way of—

(a) provision of house-sites and drinking water and schools in cases wherever the members of the tribes live as a separate colony;

(b) scholarships for boys and girls to help them to study in primary and higher schools stating also how many and for what amounts; and

(c) hostels for the benefit of pupils willing to continue their studies outside their villages or scholarships to meet their boarding and lodging expenses?

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

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—“May I know if there is any District Labour Officer for the Bellary district?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I think so.”

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—“May I know if that officer has reported on the points referred to in the question?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“We have called for the information; as soon as it is collected, it will be given.”

Civil Justice

Alleged grievances of civil litigants in British Cochin.

* 1632 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what arrangements exist for trial and disposal of civil suits and other civil cases in the town of British Cochin;

(b) whether it is a fact that the local sub-court is presided over by a subdivisional magistrate;

(c) what his powers are;

(d) what his qualifications are for dealing with civil cases;

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(e) whether it is a fact that complicated cases arise which require considerable knowledge and experience of civil law which such an officer cannot usually possess;

(f) whether it is a fact that the present incumbent attends court from about 2 to 7 p.m., inconveniencing parties, witnesses and pleaders, who are called upon to be present at 11 a.m.; and

(g) what action Government propose to take to give relief to the civil litigants in the circumstances?

A.—(a) & (b) The Deputy Collector posted to British Cochin is ex-officio Subordinate Judge at that station and attends to the civil judicial work arising there.

(c) As a Subordinate Judge this officer can try small cause suits up to the value of Rs. 1,000 and original suits of any value.

(d) & (e) As far as practicable an officer with legal qualifications is posted as Deputy Collector, Cochin.

(f) The Government have no information. As the officer exercises the functions of Deputy Collector and Sub-Judge, he has to regulate his time between judicial and revenue work.

(g) No complaint against the existing arrangement has been received from the litigant public.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“With reference to answer (a), may I know if the Government will arrange for a Subordinate Judge to exercise civil jurisdiction in Cochin?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The hon. Member is requested to put his question clearly to enable me to decide whether the question is admissible or not.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“May I know why a Deputy Collector is appointed? Why not appoint a Civil Judge?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“This supplementary question does not arise.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“It is stated in the answer that as far as possible an officer with legal qualifications is posted; why not make that condition absolute?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“Because it is not possible to get always a Deputy Collector who is a graduate in law.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I know whether the hon. Member will further examine the question?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“I am afraid that it is not necessary because the area is only about two square miles; there has been no complaint whatever from the litigant public.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“With regard to answer (f), may I know if it is not possible for this Revenue Officer to fix the hours for judicial work and intimate them to the parties and vakils previously in order to avoid the inconvenience caused to them?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“It must be left to his discretion.”

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I enquire whether the hon. the Law Member will not send instructions so that they may be observed if possible ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I am afraid if any instructions are sent to him, they will inconvenience the officer considerably. "

Mr. K. V. SURYANARAYANA AYYAR :—" With reference to the answers (d) and (e), may I know what is the nature of the legal qualifications required ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" A Deputy Collector who has passed the B.L. examination. "

Mr. K. V. SURYANARAYANA AYYAR :—" May I ask whether the present incumbent is a graduate in law ? "

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

Criminal Justice

Orders passed under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, against Mr. S. R. Varadarajulu Nayudu and Mr. N. S. Ramaswami Ayyangar.

* 1633 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Home Member be used to state—

(a) whether action has been taken by Magistrates under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, against Mr. S. R. Varadarajulu Nayudu and N. S. Ramaswami Ayyangar, restraining them from holding meetings, speaking to labourers at Papanasam and Valparai respectively ; and

(b) if so, under what circumstances and for what reasons ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) An order under section 144 was passed by the Stationary Second-class Magistrate of Ambasamudram on 17th February 1930 directing Mr. S. R. Varadarajulu Nayudu "not to deliver speeches within the jurisdiction of this Court tending to incite to social boycott or dishonour of or violence against any person lawfully employed in (the Papanasam) Mills or seeking employment therein or tending to the boycott, threatening assault or dishonouring of any such person". The Sub-Magistrate considered it necessary to take this action to avoid an imminent breach of the peace.

An order under section 144 was passed by the District Magistrate of Coimbatore on the 22nd February 1930 directing Mr. N. S. Ramaswami Ayyangar "not to hold any sort of conference or meeting at Valparai or within 16 miles of Valparai". The District Magistrate considered it necessary to take this action in the interests of public tranquillity.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know whether the Government have read the statement that appeared in the papers ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I have read it casually ; I did not go through it carefully. "

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Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know whether the Collector stated that the order was under section 144 ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I do not know, Sir. "

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask whether this order was served by the District Magistrate at the instance of the planters ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I believe it was served at his own instance. "

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" Did the Magistrate think that the public tranquillity will be disturbed by the labourers or the planters ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I am not in a position to give details ; they must be left to his discretion ; the District Magistrate is responsible to the Government for the peace of the district. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I enquire whether the Government have taken trouble to examine the question and satisfy themselves that the District Magistrate acted under reasonable conditions ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" No, Sir ; the Government do not think it necessary to do so. "

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know if the Government were satisfied that the District Magistrate acted rightly in preventing the making of speeches ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The District Magistrate thought that if the gentleman concerned was allowed to deliver speeches, it would lead to breaches of peace ; as I have already stated, it must be left to the discretion of the Magistrate. "

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know whether the Government, apart from the Magistrate, have satisfied themselves that the order was issued rightly ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The Government do not interfere with the discretion of the District Magistrates in these matters. "

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—" May I know whether such action of the same District Magistrate was one of the causes for the Malabar Rebellion ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I do not know, Sir. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know if the hon. Member is aware that there is a feeling that the District Magistrate did not act under reasonable circumstances and whether, therefore, the hon. Member will be prepared to examine the question ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" No, Sir ; the Government are not aware that there is such a feeling. "

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"With reference to answer (b), may I know whether the Government approve of the policy of applying section 144 whenever there is social boycott or whenever there is any likelihood of dishonouring a person employed in a mill?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The Government approve of the policy of the Magistrates, in the districts, taking action under section 144 when there is necessity for doing so to prevent breaches of peace."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I ask specifically whether the Government would consider that, in all cases where there is social boycott or in all cases where there is likelihood of dishonouring some person, action should be taken under section 144?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Each case will depend on its own merits."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know whether the Government have taken care to find out whether the circumstances there were such as to justify the Magistrate taking this action?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"In this particular case the magistracy were satisfied that the facts referred to in the answer would lead to a breach of peace. The Government are content to leave the matter there."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"I am not asking whether the District Magistrate was satisfied; I am asking whether the Government were satisfied."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It has been answered several times that the Government are not going to interfere with the discretion of the officer."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know on what information and from whom the Magistrate issued the order?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The Government have not enquired into that question."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I ask whether the Government will enquire into the matter?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The Government do not propose to make any enquiry as the Government are satisfied that the District Magistrate exercised his discretion wisely and properly."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"On what information are the Government satisfied?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"From information received from the District Magistrate himself."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"What is the information?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The District Magistrate has informed the Government that there was a likelihood of a breach of peace."

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Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Have the Government enquired into the matter?"

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

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I ask if the Government have completely abdicated their functions of enquiring whether the District Magistrate's order was right or wrong?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The Government have not at all abdicated their functions."

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—"May I know the facts from which the District Magistrate draws his inference?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I have already answered the question when it was put by Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan."

Revenue Establishments

Pay and allowances to Revenue process-servers.

*1634 Q.—K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR Bahadur: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Revenue process-servers serving summons and executing processes in suits under Madras Act I of 1908 are treated in a different scale than process-servers in civil courts;

(b) what is the pay allowed to them;

(c) whether their service is pensionable and whether they are given daily batta or subsistence allowance when on journey;

(d) whether they could not be admitted to the benefits of provident fund and gratuity rules;

(e) whether they are allowed the benefits of privilege leave and leave on medical certificate according to the Fundamental Rules and if not, why not;

(f) the receipts from and the expenditure on process fees in suits and other proceedings under Madras Act I of 1908, in each division of the Tamil districts of the Presidency, annually, from 1920 to 1929;

(g) whether it is not a fact that they have to go long distances in districts like Madura, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Ramnad and Tinnevely and have to stop in villages leaving their homes;

(h) if the Government have no information whether they will call for the information from the Divisional Officers and place it on the table of the House;

(i) whether the Government have considered the memorial sent by these process-servers from all the divisions of the Tamil districts about June, July or August 1929 through their respective Revenue Divisional Officers, and if so, with what result; and

(j) if not, what are the reasons for the delay?

4.—(a) Yes.

(b) Amins—

Higher scale	...	...	...	Rs. 25 per mensem.
Lower scale	...	...	...	" 22½ "
Process peons—				
Higher scale	...	...	...	Rs. 15 per mensem.
Lower scale	...	...	...	" 13½ "

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- (c) The answers are in the negative.
 (d) No; it is not practicable.
 (e) No; since they are on a temporary footing and as the scale of process establishment is liable to alteration by the Collector from time to time.
 (f) & (g) The Government have not the information.
 (h) They are not prepared to do so.
 (i) & (j) Yes. The memorialists were informed that their requests could not be complied with.

K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR Bahadur:—"May I know the reason why the Government are not prepared to call for a report?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"The Government do not think it necessary to do so."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know whether the amins in civil courts do more work than the Revenue process-servers and whether the former are better qualified than the latter?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Amins have different duties from process-servers."

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—"May I know the reasons for making a difference between Revenue process-servers and process-servers in civil courts?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Revenue process-servers are temporary hands employed as necessity arises; in judicial courts they are permanent. The work under Act I of 1908 necessarily varies from time to time in different districts. For that reason process peons and amins are employed or dispensed with as occasions arise."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know whether it is not a fact that many of these process-servers have been in service for 15 or 20 years continuously?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I must ask for notice of this question; I have no information."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Will the hon. Member enquire into the matter and see that equal treatment is given if there is any injustice?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I do not think it is worth while to enquire as to the length of service of these temporary employees. I have explained already the view of the Government."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Will the hon. Member consider the question of their scale of pay?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"That question has been answered."

Education

Classification of professors in different subjects.

* 1635 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;

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(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, Professor of Zoology, History, Geology and Philosophy are in the Madras Educational Service?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The attention of the hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 407, * Education, dated the 8th March 1930, placed on the table.

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know in what grade is the Superintendent of Sanskrit Schools placed?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"He is placed in the Madras Educational Service, Class II."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"Will the Government consider his claims for the place of the Professor of Sanskrit of the Presidency College?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"That question does not arise."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. Minister for Education why the Professor of Physics is put in the ordinary post in the Madras Educational Service whereas the Professors of Chemistry, Pure Mathematics, Applied Mathematics, are placed in the Indian Educational Service grade?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The question of putting the Professor of Physics in the Indian Educational Service was in abeyance pending the reorganization of the services."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know whether the Government intend to place these three Professors on an equal footing or whether they think that they should be treated differently?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The Professor of Physics in the Presidency College would eventually be placed in the new Educational Service Class I."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question refers to the reorganization of the services. The hon. Member wants to know the reasons for putting these professors in different grades. The hon. Minister may take some time more and give a fuller reply."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know why fourteen District Educational Officers are put in the higher class whereas the rest are put in the lower class?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Because some of the posts are at present being held by members of the Indian Educational Service; the exigencies of the service demand that at least fourteen should be put in the superior scale of service."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know whether the present personnel of the service has influenced the Government on any definite principles?"

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The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Principles and not the personnel."

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—" What are the principles?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Some heavier districts may have to be managed by men with better qualifications."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the hon. Minister considers Ganjam heavier than Kurnool or Cuddapah?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Ganjam is heavier than Kurnool or Cuddapah."

11-15 a.m. Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—" Has the Government given any effect to this reorganization scheme, and if not, why not?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The matter is still under consideration."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—" How long will he take to come to a conclusion?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" A decision will be come to in the course of a month."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" With regard to the statement given in regard to special posts, will the hon. the Minister be pleased to state why the additional Professor of Civil Engineering and the Professor of Mechanical Engineering in the College of Engineering at Guindy are to be in the special cadre and whether it is not a fact that Government can easily get people for these posts from the large number of qualified men that exist in the country?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It has been found that it is better to recruit these men on special rates of pay, because the system by which we are getting these people from the Public Works Department has not worked satisfactorily."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the Principal of the Presidency College is always expected to be Professor of Botany?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That does not follow, but it depends on the subject in which the Principal is qualified to teach."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I point out that the specific question regarding the reorganization scheme has not been answered?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That is the reason why I requested the hon. Minister to examine the question once more and give an answer on Monday. I am under the impression that clause (c) of the question was not answered."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Yes, Sir, I will have that looked into."

Public Works

Alleged insanitary condition of the Cooum river.

* 1636 Q.—Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased with reference to question No. 1148 answered at the meeting of the Council held on 22nd January 1930 and the supplementary questions thereon—

(i) to furnish a statement as to the expenditure incurred by the Government annually from the grant of 1.40 lakhs sanctioned by the Legislative Council from the time when the scheme of rendering the Cooum

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sanitary by pumping the sea-water into it, was introduced, and as to other expenditure incurred from year to year on the improvement of the Cooum from other sources since the introduction of their pumping scheme;

(ii) to state (a) whether the Government have taken adequate action to make the Cooum river and its margins inoffensive and sanitary and thus reduce the incidence of malarial fever and mortality;

(b) whether the Government in transferring to the Madras Corporation the petition from the residents of Komaleswaranpet called for a progress report of the work on the abatement of the mosquito nuisance;

(c) whether the control of the Cooum river margins is vested in the Corporation or in the Public Works Department; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the Corporation is unable to look after the conservancy of the river margins as the river margins and the stone revetments are said to be under the control of Chingleput Subdivisional Officer of the Public Works Department?

A.—(i) In G.O. No. 2729 W., dated 17th November 1927, the Government approved an estimate of Rs. 1,40,000 for the Cooum improvements scheme. In March 1929, a revised estimate of Rs. 1,78,500 for the scheme was approved. The expenditure incurred on the scheme has been as shown below :—

	RS.
1927-28	26,186
1928-29	1,21,747

For the maintenance of the Cooum pumping, annual charges are incurred. The expenditure during the previous years has been as follows :—

	RS.
1927-28	5,258
1928-29	14,029
1929-30	15,000

(ii) (a) Yes, so far as possible. The Cooum was flushed three or four times during 1928-29 by pumping sea water into it and an immense amount of filth was discharged into the sea in consequence. It is hoped that further flushing will help materially in cleansing the river of the filth and stagnant water. The Chief Engineer has been asked to investigate and report on the following points :—

- (1) Whether the removal of the offensive matter from the bed and banks of the river could not be expedited by artificial means, and
- (2) whether the pumping scheme could not be utilized to flush the stretch of the Buckingham canal between the Cooum and the Adyar rivers.

The Chief Engineer's report in the matter is awaited. The insanitary condition of the river margins is due largely to the committing of nuisances by the public. The Commissioner of Police has been taking necessary action to abate the nuisance. The Cooum is also being petiolized regularly by the Corporation's Malaria staff to prevent its being a breeding place for mosquitoes,

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(b) No.

(c) The margins are vested in Government.

(d) The Corporation has not reported any such difficulty.

Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI :—" With reference to the answer to clause (ii), may I know, Sir, on what date the Chief Engineer was asked to investigate and report on the matter ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I think it was in December last. "

Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI :—" Sir, in the answer it is stated that the Coom was flushed in 1928-29. May I know whether there was any flushing in 1929-30 ? "

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

Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI :—" Was any reminder issued to the Chief Engineer on the matter ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Orders were passed only by the end of December and we hope the report will be received very soon. "

Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI :—" Sir, may I know what action has the Commissioner of Police taken to minimize the nuisance committed on the river margins ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" In the answer itself it is stated that the Corporation are sending a Malaria staff to prevent its being a breeding place for mosquitoes. "

Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI :—" Sir, are the Government satisfied with the report of the Corporation that the river is petrolized regularly ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" We have to believe that they are responsible to the Corporation of Madras. "

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—" In spite of its being flushed out, the Coom is emitting bad odour. Are the Government aware of this fact and do they think of removing the silt which is the possible cause of the insanitary condition of the river ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That has been answered. "

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Are the Government aware of the fact that the scheme to remove silt has been a failure and that it has not achieved the result which they expected from it ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" They have not yet thought over it. "

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I request the hon. Minister to make enquiries independently of the Engineer and find out whether the scheme has failed ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I will consider that matter. "

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Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI :—" Sir, are the Government aware of the offensive smell in the neighbouring localities of Komaleswaranpet, especially from Harris Bridge to Pudupet maidan ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Government are not aware of it, Sir. "

Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI :—" Sir, will the Government call for a weekly report from the Commissioner of Police as to what action has been taken by him in regard to the nuisance ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I do not think it is a matter for the Commissioner of Police. It is for the Corporation to look after the sanitary arrangements in the City of Madras. "

Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI :—" Sir, will the hon. Minister get a weekly report at least from the Commissioner of the Corporation about the improvements ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" As it is, we do not think it necessary to call for a weekly report. "

Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI :—" Sir, the neglected condition of the river margins affects the health of the people and so it is necessary that proper attention of the Corporation is invited on the matter. "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is making a speech. "

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether the river-bed is in charge of the Corporation, Sir ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That has been answered already. "

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether the river-bed is being cleaned weekly or periodically ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I do not know, Sir, but it is a matter for the Corporation. "

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know if the Malaria staff referred to in the answer consists of the necessary staff to attend to the cleaning of the river-bed ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" As I have already said, it is entirely a matter for the Corporation and the Government have nothing to do with it. "

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Are the Government aware that the river belongs to the Government ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not think the question arises as a supplementary question, especially when one of the councillors of the Corporation puts the question to Government. "

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" The answer to clause (c) is that ' the margins are vested in Government. ' May I know whether the Government have taken the necessary action to keep the margin free from filth ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Government have not received any complaints from the Corporation of Madras and if any complaint is received, the Government will look into the matter. "

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Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—" Was not a notice served by the Corporation on the Government about this ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" No, Sir, I do not find anything. "

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" With reference to clause (ii) (a), there is a statement that ' the insanitary condition of the river margins is due largely to the committing of nuisances by the public. ' May I know if the building of latrines to the west of the Board of Revenue and the Labour Office adds to the sanitary condition of the Buckingham canal ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir. I have not seen the place. "

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I refer to latrines to the west of the Labour Office ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I have not noticed it, Sir. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether it is not a fact that the Corporation have not been able to send a notice to the Government owing to the extremely bad smell ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Is it a supplementary question ? "

Jails

Admission of Mr. Annapurniah in the special division.

*1636-A Q.—Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether Mr. Sreeramamurthi, the Advocate, applied on behalf of Mr. Annapurniah to the Magistrate, at the time of sentencing him to imprisonment, to place him in the special division ?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the following extract from the report of the District Magistrate, East Godavari :—

" M. Annapurniah, accused in U.C. No. 5 of 1929 on my file, did not ask to be placed in the special division. A vakil who appeared, not to defend him, but to watch the proceedings on behalf of the accused, asked that the accused should be allowed the special division, in case he was convicted. I believe that I asked the vakil whether he was acting under the instructions of the accused in making his request, but was informed by him that he was not acting under the instructions of the accused. "

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I know whether there is any difference in the request made by the vakil on behalf of the accused and Mr. Annapurniah himself asking that he should be placed in the special division ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The magistrate says specifically thus : ' I asked the vakil whether he was acting under the instructions of the accused in making his request, but was informed by him that he was not acting under the instructions of the accused. ' Therefore the answer to my hon. Friend's question is there. "

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Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Apart from the fact that my question has not been answered, may I point out that there is nothing definite in the answer given by the magistrate, namely, ' I believe that I asked the vakil etc. ' He is himself not sure that he has asked the vakil and yet, does the hon. the Law Member still persist that the magistrate might have asked the vakil and that the vakil did not appear on behalf of the accused ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That is clearly cross-examination. "

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" But he deserves it, Sir. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know from the Law Member, now that Government have agreed to the new rules, whether they would bring Mr. Annapurniah under the new rules and put him in the special division ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I answered that question the other day. "

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Sir, in his answer the other day, he very definitely said no doubt that Mr. Annapurniah did not ask the magistrate. In view of the answer which is contained in the extract of the report of the district magistrate, may I suggest to the hon. the Law Member that the previous answer was rather inaccurate ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I do not believe that it was inaccurate. On the other hand, I think that it was quite accurate. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I ask the hon. Member whether he will examine once more the conditions under which special divisions are now allowed and see whether Mr. Annapurniah's case does not come under those conditions ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I have answered that question clearly and definitely. "

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" May I know whether it is not a fact that the vakil referred to put in a memorandum of appearance on behalf of the accused ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I do not know. "

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" May I know whether it does not find a place in the records ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The records are not with me here, but in any case, I am not prepared to question the veracity of the District Magistrate who is a respectable man. "

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Does not the word ' appeared ' mean that the vakil had put in a memorandum of appearance ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I do not know, Sir ; it is for my hon. Friend to construe the word ' appeared '. "

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" May I know whether Government are prepared to reconsider the matter if representation is made to the District Magistrate ? "

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That is a hypothetical question."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Should Government lay so much emphasis and stress on the mere technical point that the vakil was not engaged to defend Mr. Annapurniah and that his request on behalf of Mr. Annapurniah cannot therefore be in order?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I have nothing more to add to what I have already stated."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"May I know if the Government will find out whether a memorandum of appearance has been put in by the vakil?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I do not think it is necessary on the face of the distinct statement made by the District Magistrate."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"May I know whether the hon. the Law Member, while giving his definite answer the other day, did so on the basis of the material that has been prepared now?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"It was on the basis of the material supplied to me then. All these materials were not supplied to me now, but they were supplied to me in October last."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"May I know whether, in view of the feeling in the House, the hon. the Law Member cannot reconsider the matter?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I may tell my hon. Friend that, though the Government have got the power to do so, I am afraid, having regard to the facts as I submitted the other day and the nature of the article for which he was convicted, the Government are not prepared to do anything now."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"What is the nature of the article Sir?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"It was a violently seditious article inciting people to violence."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Why not Mr. Annapurniah be convicted under the section for inciting people to violence?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"It is in the discretion of the Government. He was prosecuted for sedition."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Not for incitement to violence?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"It is also included in that section."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know whether the hon. the Law Member has examined the question of the language of the article and the status of Mr. Annapurniah after the new rules have been promulgated?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"No, Sir, I have not examined the question."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I ask the hon. Law Member to examine the question once more?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I am afraid, I cannot, but however, I will bear my hon. Friend's request in mind."

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

III

MOTIONS ON THE BUDGET—cont.

DEMAND XI—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—SECRETARIATS—cont.

The Council then resumed discussion on Demand No. XI.

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—"Sir, I submitted yesterday that Government owe a duty to every one of its subjects to see that they get a living wage and if this fundamental duty is forgotten, Government will *ipso facto* stand condemned. This is not a new principle, but all students of history know very well what the great sage Pythagoras said years ago that it is the duty of the Government to see that the subjects are governed well and that they are prosperous. That is echoed down to centuries and it is only this unfortunate country where it is not done. May I therefore appeal to the Members of this House to see that it is the duty of the Government of this country, at least to approximate their ideal to what they were accustomed to before the advent of the British. Sir Thomas Munro in his evidence stated that in India in every village there was a school, and every one was educated and every one had enough to eat.

"Sir, in the History of India by Mr. Mill in which the evidence of Sir Thomas Munro is quoted you will find it stated clearly and distinctly that the commodity on which they have to trade with India is education and culture, and it is that commodity which the western countries can profitably exchange for their wares. I wonder such being the case why that fact should be forgotten, why that simple demand or rather request should not be paid attention to. It is a pathetic and strange experience that one of the irritating things that every thinking man in this country has to put up with is to see that go where he will to any part of the country he has to see his own people living very miserable lives, living in hovels with scanty clothings and with scarcely a full meal a day. Sir, I mention this fact only to say that these things remind us that we are living not in a land of our own but in that of an alien ruler. May I therefore suggest that it is of the utmost importance that immediate steps should be taken to see that the country which was once prosperous and most educated is reinstated in that ancient heritage? It is a very simple request and it is a wonder how those who are anxious to din in our ears that we should co-operate with them should forget this.

"Now what is the result of all this? Do you recollect the strange parallel that exists now between the existing things of this country with those of the time of Charles I and Oliver Cromwell? That was the time which marked the beginning of the Puritan Revolution. Why was Charles I beheaded? What was the reason for Oliver Cromwell turning a mystic? People were kept in so much restraint under the despotic rule that all on a sudden they found it unbearable and they rose into rebellion. So I wonder why and how the Government should forget the hard and stern fact that the Indian nation is not a mere abstract thing but one pulsating with life, where younger people are seeing visions and the old men are dreaming dreams. Sir, what is wanted is that you should look to the root cause of this evil; for no amount of remedying the things that appear on the surface will eradicate the grievance; so what is needed is that you should direct your intelligence toward placing the people in the ordinary channels of life with the set object

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of making that life true and real, so that it may be recreated, reorganized and co-ordinated so that the average life of the Indian be not a sham thing, but one full of plenty and joy. What is the use of a Government if its people are always ailing from diseases and sinking to the grave at the age of 23? What is the use of a Government where the average income of an adult is almost nil? Then, Sir, it is said that there is no law and order in this country. Sir, if there is one country in the world which has withstood the onslaughts of its enemies it is India. Why should such a people require custodians for law and order? Sir, let those people look around and see in which country so much of law and order prevails as in India.

"Sir, I do not want to repeat the arguments already urged in this behalf but I will only say this that it is very strange that still nothing has been done in the matter of land revenue and excise, the root cause for all this discontent and grievance. You must realize that every man who is suffering is only a portion of yourself. You must be conscious of the fact that the same life blood which flows in you flows in every body of the subject of the State. You must be conscious that your own life is only a portion of the life of the several clerks of the Secretariat. Therefore you must give a living wage to the people who are on the brink of starvation and who are always a danger to the stability of the Government. So that it is very important that you must see very carefully what is absolutely necessary for the ordinary educated man so that he may lead a decent life. Sir, it is a well-known fact that even Henry Ford gives a living wage to his men; and when such is the case why not we be given that. You must understand that it is in people in authority that the spirit of patriotism should be instilled and the idea that you must consider others sufferings as your own, and when such teachings take root I fear you cannot rule this country a minute longer without the reforms. The question now is only how long they are going to put up with this. I am sure history will repeat here also as it did in the far West, unless things are mended early. Therefore let the Government beware that we have a great heritage behind us where you can see that we have enough of arts, enough of industries, enough of commerce in this country like any other nation in the world."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think the hon. Member has travelled far away from the relevant subject." (Laughter.)

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—"I come to the point. I only want to say that the importance of this resolution cannot be underestimated. We want that a suitable scale of salary should be given to the Government servants of this province. You must take note of the fact, I hope you are well aware of that, how your clerks are getting on, how they are working hard, how they drudge from morning till night, and what life they are leading? It is also a well-known fact that from the tahsildars to the clerks in the Collector's office in the mufassal and the whole lower rungs of the establishment in the Secretariat—all these have barely a living wage. Perhaps you will increase the salary of those officers in high position. What is the use of that? By that you don't allay the discontent; but on the other hand you are only increasing it. Therefore I request those who are in authority to redistribute the salary giving each man what is due to him and reform the state of affairs in consonance with the traditions and customs and manners of the people of this country."

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* Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, I have given notice of a motion under this grant to raise the question of increasing the pay of non-gazetted officers in the Madras city in view of the fact that the cost of living in the city is comparatively higher than that in the mufassal. The subject has been considered by various committees and no satisfactory solution has so far been made. I think it is high time that Government take some measures in this direction and I hope they will do so at least this year."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support this motion for the one reason that this Government has been exploiting the poor people of this country. As a matter of fact even this morning we had an exhibition of that desire for exploitation. In regard to the revenue process servers we were told that Rs. 13½ a month was considered enough by Government for a very technical reason. I know, Sir, there have been cases where process servers have served for 15 and 20 years and I know of several long-bearded old Muslims who have devoted their whole life in serving processes, and yet they have to go about on duty without any batta or any allowance by way of travelling expenses. That is the way in which this Government is exploiting labour. If any further evidence is needed we need only look into the question of labour employed under Government in the Government Press. Whenever an increase is asked for in the wages or the salary on the ground that it is not sufficient Government Members put forward one excuse or another. I submit there is no equity in the scale of remuneration that is given at present. This inequity ranges from Rs. 13½ of the process servers to Rs. 20,000, the pay of the Governor-General, to which Mahatma Gandhi referred only the other day. And it has now been sufficiently made known to the world. Now our Executive Councillors and our Ministers will not be sorry if their salaries are increased (laughter) by another two thousand rupees. But I am sure that the inequity is so great that the difference is so great, that anyone with any thinking faculty will at once rebel against this disparity in the salary."

"It may not be that in this 20th century I shall be able to appeal successfully to the members of the Executive Council as are now before us by quoting examples of monarchs who lived upon their own wages and monarchs who lived practically on the simplest fares like Sri Rama, Pheroz Sha and Aurangzeb. But I may be able to influence them by telling them of what their own scriptures contain. I may remind them even—though they are politically employed here—after all political life is only a part of the whole life—that they must have some regard for the teachings of their own prophets like Isaiah. What does Isaiah urge upon them? Do not add land to land and build house on house. That is his eternal reminder. They have come to the end of their civilization and they must remember that the rank materialistic outlook they have to-day does no credit to the religion which they profess. This country, Sir, under the able leadership of a world leader, Mahatmajī, is setting the example of cutting down expenditure for people both high and low and it is high time the present Government in this country understood the significance of practically the destructive movements of the West. On account of the great differences in the West between the big employer, the millionaire, and the man that toils in the street, there have been destructive movements set afoot. Even in the East such movements are being started. But here, Sir, the poor people ask for an increase in their wages when they are poorly paid and we, as their representatives, ask for the decrease of pay of

11-45
a.m.

[Mr. G. Harisavottama Rao] [22nd March 1930]

the highly paid services that is very heavily telling upon the country's prosperity. The country has no prosperity to speak of except the prosperity of having a group of well-paid fat officers. When we ask them to cut down their own salaries to a reasonable amount, to see that the economic conditions of the country are kept in view and that the question of salaries and allowances considered, it is not because we have anything to say against the individuals but it is because they have to come into line with the progressive thought of the world and to come to our help by giving us the proof that they are prepared really to serve us. I know, Sir, that if we had the power to model our own Government, we shall be able to get men on very much lower pay than we are paying to-day. Even the Indian gentlemen who rise high in the scale of official favour and rise high in the official ranks are accustomed to draw very big amounts as pay and allowances. The Ministers are an example. Therefore they have also to remember that they should cut down as much as possible their own emoluments so that the economic status of the country may be maintained on an efficient standard. All those who are highly placed in office must also feel that the time has come when India is not prepared to tolerate this heavy burden upon its shoulders. We have been groaning under this burden and Commission after Commission has added to the burden. Even the last Lee Commission has been responsible for adding heavily to our burden. Therefore unless these salaries are cut down and we are able to run hereafter in a line which is more economic, more efficient, more moral in outlook and which is more spiritual in its aspirations we are only likely to lead the world to chaos and lead India to greater chaos."

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"Sir, I fail to see why my hon. Friend wants a Committee in order to determine the living wage of a labourer in order to reduce the scale of salaries of the Government officials. I can understand the appointment of a Committee if we want to guarantee a living wage to all the labourers or to make some provision in the way of insurance for the unemployed. I personally cannot see any reason why a Committee is now necessary for the purpose of determining the living wage for the purpose of reducing the salaries of Government officials. If there is a genuine desire on the part of the legislature to see that the salaries of the officials are cut down, I do not see any necessity for a Committee to determine the living wage of the labourer in this country. There is no question that the expenditure on the administration has been going up by leaps and bounds for the past ten years. It is more than double and if you take the expenditure before the previous decade it has gone up by three or four times. On account of the high salaries that are paid to some officials, I believe that an artificial standard of comfort has been set up with the result that there is a keen desire on the part of all the officials for the increase of their salaries. I hope that a genuine attempt will be made to see that the expenditure on administration is reduced as early as possible and one way of reducing the expenditure seems to me to be to cut down the salaries of high paid officials. I am not one of those who think that expenditure must go down irrespective of the circumstances under which some of the officers have to serve. It may be said that if salaries are cut down corruption will increase. I am not one of those who think that the mere increase of salary has much to do with the reduction of corruption where it exists. As a matter of fact, there are honest officials who are drawing very low salaries. On the contrary there are a few who are decently paid and who are at the same time not above corruption. So, I do not think, Sir, that for the matter of ensuring that

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officers are kept honest they ought to be paid very high salaries. No doubt the standard of living in this country ought to be taken into account in fixing the salaries, and on that ground I also believe that the time is come when wherever possible the salaries of the higher officers ought to be cut down. I do not believe that the lowest officials are well paid. There may be a necessity to increase the salary of the lower ranks. But in the case of the higher officials the time has come when their salaries have to be reduced wherever possible. This is the only country where salaries are so high compared with the economic conditions. In a rich country like America, the salaries paid to high officials are not as high as they are in India. In Japan, a certainly richer country, the salaries that are paid to the highest officials do not come up to the level of the salaries paid even to the secretaries of departments. Therefore I hope that the time is come when a committee has to be appointed not for the sake of determining the living wage but to see if it is not possible to make some retrenchment in the administration and particularly in the salaries that are fixed for the high officials."

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"Sir, I quite sympathize with the object of my Friend Mr. Nagan Gowda; but I doubt very much whether the committee which he suggests would be of any great use. If a committee is appointed they will recommend certain wages and the Mover probably thinks that there will be a large retrenchment in the matter. I doubt, Sir, how far the hope of the Mover can be said to be achieved by that. So far as the salary of the lower-paid clerks and other non-gazetted officers are concerned, I think the feeling has been that they are not having a living wage, that the salary that is paid to them, for instance, Rs. 35—60, is much lower than what they should get on the basis of a living wage. If this committee is to go into that question and recommend that the pay is lower than what they are entitled to get on the basis of a living wage, it will only mean this: that if effect is given to any such proposal it would involve a large increase in the cost of the administration while it is problematical to what extent any large decrease in the salaries paid to persons at the top would really result in large savings. I think in these circumstances it is not a proper or appropriate time for the constitution of the committee that is contemplated. So long as there are in our budget two items of expenditure, one voted and the other non-voted, and so long as the scale of pay of the non-voted salaries remains the same and we have no authority to reduce them, the whole enquiry would not be real and it will certainly tend to be sometimes irresponsible in its attitude. It is not until the Council has power over the salaries of all classes of Government servants that any enquiry will have any effect, and it is no use trying to solve the matter by the appointment of a committee. We have known on the floor of this House the opinions expressed on the reduction of the salary of the Ministers. Even before the Joint-Parliamentary Committee, the Indian politicians pleaded that when Ministers are appointed they should be given the same salary as is paid to the Executive Council Members. The fact remains that so long as one section of the people are there whose pay cannot be curtailed the same salary will have to be paid to the Indian section. Otherwise there will be discrimination on the basis of colour. I will only appeal to him in view of the unreality of the enquiry to be conducted, not to press the motion. After all for a committee of this sort there must be real backing from the Government. We know the result of the appointment of a committee to enquire into the economic conditions of the Presidency.

[Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu] [22nd March 1930]

I am sure there are people who will say that the appointment of a committee would be a wrong step and I do not believe that it will be a right step. For these reasons I would earnestly request my Friend Mr. Nagan Gowda not to press the motion."

12 noon.

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—" Mr. President, I was really surprised by the advice given by the Leader of the Opposition to the proposer of this motion. Well, Sir, this weakness we have had not only now but all through. At the time when the Government raised the pay of the provincial services in the year 1919 to 1922, we felt that the pay that was fixed was high considering the state of the country. The Retrenchment Committee also thought that the scale of pay that was fixed was high. The pay of a certain class of officers which we cannot touch goes on increasing. As a matter of fact in some departments, the scale of pay of the provincial services is practically the same as the Imperial services. One of the reasons for the Indianization of the services was that by its introduction the cost of the establishment would be reduced. If we are going on adding and fixing the same pay for our Indian services as for the Imperial services, I do not see how that argument of ours with reference to Indianization can be urged again. Not only that, we find that even in the Transferred departments where the local services and provincial services are being constituted, there is a very great difference between one department and another. Take for instance the Educational Service and the Agricultural Service. Suppose one enters the Educational Department as a Professor of Physics or Chemistry. He starts with Rs. 400 and rises to Rs. 1,500 automatically. But if a man with same qualifications enters the Agricultural Department, he could not expect to rise higher than Rs. 800. Is that the proper way to arrange the pay of two sister departments under one Government? I beg to submit that it is not the proper way. If we want to have the proper man, we should pay him the market value taking into consideration the work that we expect from him. ('Hear, hear.') I am not one of those who appeal to altruism and say 'lead a simple life; you better take a living wage'; you should consider what he will be getting outside and pay him that. But the market value is very much less than what is being paid now. This is the contention of almost every publicist who has spoken about Indianization. That being the case, Sir, I could not understand why the Leader of the Opposition suggested the withdrawal of the motion of Mr. Nagan Gowda. The scale of pay fixed for the several departments ought to be the same; but, instead, as I have already pointed out great disparity in the matter of scales of pay exists even in sister departments under the Transferred half. At least for this purpose a committee is necessary. It may fix what exactly will be the market value of the service of such men as we want. Of course, it is quite possible that there will be a few individuals here or there who are very fortunately placed; but by far the large number of cases are failures in every walk of life. It will have to take the average income of a profession and fix the salary. There is another thing which affects the pay of the officers of the subordinate service. If the member in charge at the time the reorganization proposals are made is a liberal-minded person the officers in the department are sure to get a good treatment; but if he be otherwise there will be complaints. There will be series of complaints, the low-paid man saying that some one in another department is better off and the same cry being perpetuated all through the different rungs in the service. If such a committee as is proposed in the motion be

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formed, the pay will be uniform and there may not be cause for complaint. But there is the general notion that the person entering Government service is paid much more than others. (Question.) I belong to the legal profession. It is generally the case that those of them that entered service get more than those who continue in the profession. It is possible that some people are getting a fabulous income by practice but it will be only a small percentage. But the average members of the profession look upon those who secured jobs in the Government service as persons who have done very well. Taking all this into consideration, I beg to submit that it is high time we should come to an understanding as regards the scale of pay that ought to be given to those officers provincial or subordinate and also to apply the same scale through in all the departments and not make any difference between one department and another except it be that when a person with special qualifications is required, as for instance, in sanitary engineering and so on."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" What about the tax-payer? "

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—" Mr. Nagan Gowda asks 'what about the tax-payer?' That is the trouble. We are all come here to represent the tax-payer and always profess sympathy with the tax-payer. But when the time comes we care for other people than the tax-payer. (A voice: 'Including yourself'.) Certainly. As for the jail population it is very nice to have very generous ideas about their treatment. Are people outside, especially in the rural parts, kept in the same condition as the prisoners inside the jails in regard to sanitation and other things. Of course, we recognize our responsibility for the well being of those in jail. But we ought also to see that people outside get as much convenience and comfort, if not more, as those within."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Nine annas and six pies."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—" As I said before we profess our sympathy for the tax-payer; but it is not effective when that sympathy affects others and the same sympathy is not then forthcoming. We know that a major portion of the revenues come from the poor ryot. Their difficulties we do not realize. If we bear in mind the difficulty of the tax-payer we will be careful in fixing the scale of pay to not more than what is absolutely necessary to get men of the right stamp. It is absolutely necessary that a committee should be appointed which should go into not one standard of living but of all from the lowest man to the high-placed and come to a decision as to the expenditure that these people will have to incur in the matter of their living and the market value of these people will have to be fixed. The Leader of the Opposition mentioned that the low-paid officials were not getting a living wage and that even if the report of the committee, if one were to be appointed, were generous enough to recommend the enhancement in their pay, it could not be given effect to. I should say that if this is a fact and if the committee should consider that the low-paid officials are not getting a living wage to make a decent living, we should face that question and see what could be done. What is necessary to be paid ought to be paid. (A voice: 'Give the devil its due'.) Well, Sir, an ordinary peon in our district gets from 14 to 20 rupees; and a person who serves a private gentleman as a peon could not get anything more, for that is his market rate. I think, Sir, after enquiry we will find that there is no need to give increase in pay of the establishments in any grade and if it is found that some

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persons should be paid more, surely the question should be considered and we shall have to face it, and pay them properly. For these reasons, Sir, I support the motion that is before the House."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Mr. President, Sir, the motion that has been made by my Friend Mr. Nagan Gowda, runs thus: to discuss the need for appointing a committee to determine what is the average living wage in this country and recommend on that basis a suitable scale of salaries for the Government servants in this country. I think that this is a comprehensive proposition. I consider that if we are to venture upon such an enquiry, it will take many years for us to complete it. The previous speakers have travelled far and wide in regard to this subject—from Timbuctoo to Tibet. Confining ourselves to the scope of this motion, we shall have to divide society into so many classes to ascertain what is the average living wage. I do not know if it would be possible for any committee to be able to divide society into so many convenient compartments. It seems to me to be an impossible task and even if such a committee were to be appointed, I think that it will only be a waste of time, labour and money and no useful purpose would be served.

12-15 P.m. "I think we have already spent much time over this motion which will lead to nothing except showing the absurdity of the proposition that has been placed before the House, viz., that it is impossible for any committee to arrive at any conclusion and to find out for a particular class or section or community the living wage for such class of people. Is it possible that you would be able to come to any definite conclusions about the matter? A consideration of the facts will show that all the economic enquiries that have been conducted officially or unofficially within the last few years confirm my statement. In one of the Bengal districts an experienced administrator Mr. Isaacs required two and a half years to complete an enquiry in one district. Again, I may refer to the enquiry conducted by Doctor Slater with the assistance of able students. After an elaborate enquiry, the result was published in the form of a book and yet the accuracy of the enquiry of both these enquiries was questioned. In these circumstances, I do not at all understand how a living wage in this country could be arrived at by a committee of the kind proposed. Secondly there is another difficulty. If you have a living wage for any particular individual, how are you going to fix the salaries of Government officials on that basis? Are you going to state that the living wage for the purpose of entering service is such and such apart from the equipment of the officer, apart from the standard of efficiency, apart from the technical qualifications needed for any particular department? All these considerations have to be taken into account in addition to the question of the living wage. It seems to me that no administrator will be able to take up such a position as that. On the other hand, the qualifications required and the equipments necessary for that work will have to be considered before fixing the salary. There is also the other important factor to be considered, viz., the question of supply and demand in any case. An inefficient clerk may accept a lower scale. But what you want as an employer is the best man to carry on the work. So you must be able to fix the wages not according to the living wage only but according to the nature of the work, nature of equipment and service he has got to do. You have got a short-hand stenographer. What are you going to do with him? His qualifications are technical. You cannot fix his salary with regard to the

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[Sir A. P. Patro]

principle of the living wage. Particular class of people require particular standards of pay. You cannot therefore run away from the standard and say according to the jail conditions which have got very favourable rules in the A, B and C class your employees may be paid. The living wage for the A and B class prisoners are prescribed taking into consideration the standard of living and not the living wage. Why then is an economic enquiry committee needed for the purpose of fixing a salary? Economic enquiries everywhere in the world have been conducted on the basis of what are the requirements of service and what are the standards of comfort and convenience necessary for a person. That is the standard kept in view in this country also. Several writers have taken that up as the basis for what is called family budgets. The family budgets are not drawn out of imagination but out of concrete facts and substantial information. We have got what is called living wage in the case of the prisoners. Then we have got to consider the equipments necessary for a particular class of service. There is also the question of supply and demand."

(Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar rose to speak.)

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"After yesterday's incident I have to examine the question how many times a member can have a right to speak on each demand. My tentative view is that he cannot speak more than once. If he wants to speak upon this motion he can speak now. Then he will not be allowed to move his amendment."

* Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, thank you for allowing me to speak. I had no idea of intervening in this debate but for the disappointing speech made by my hon. Friend Sir Patro. There is meaning in my Leader Mr. Muniswami Nayudu telling that there is no use in this committee because the Government are not going to follow the report of the committee. But Sir Patro wanted to divide the people into castes and communities. I do not know how the division of the communities and castes is relevant to the issue. No caste is required to make a man live. Sir, we want living wages. Whether the wages that are paid to these people are enough to sustain themselves is the question that has to be considered. We do not care for castes or classes. We want to see whether the clerks in the various offices are paid enough to sustain themselves and whether the 35 or 40 rupees are enough for running a household, for paying their house-rents and medical fees because Madras is very costly in that way and maintain themselves generally. Now let us take the case of the Secretariat clerks. They are engaged to work here from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. What are they doing? They are made to work till 6, 7, 8, 9 and sometimes 10 and then carry bundles home to work. Are they not overworked? With the wages that they are getting are they able to maintain themselves? Will they be able to get on all right with the maintenance allowance given by the Government? These are the things to be considered and not as Sir Patro suggested the classification of the people into classes and communities and then find out the living wage. I do not know where the castes and communities come in here. Whether a husband and wife with three or four children can live with the pay that you are giving is the question to be considered. Then the committee will enquire whether the Secretariat clerks are paid enough. There should be a circular that no clerk should work after 5 p.m. if the clerks work in spite of it then the electric charges should not be paid by the Government. If they are

[Mr. C. Natesa Mudaliyar] [22nd March 1930]

made to work more they ought to be paid more. Those are the things that should be enquired into by the committee. Sir Patro says that a number of years has been taken in other provinces by such committee. Why not that time be taken? The Indian people are not going to be extinct to-morrow. They are going to live for years (A voice: centuries). They are going to live for centuries. Let the committee take a number of years so that they may come to the conclusion that 35 or 40 rupees are not enough and that they should be paid more. Of course there is the top-heavy system. They will reduce the pay from above and increase the pay from below. We are very much disappointed in the speech of Sir Patro. He spoke in an aristocratic way. Even aristocrats like Dr. Subbarayan behave like democrats. I do not know what "crat" Sir Patro is. I request the Government to appoint this committee. If a clerk works for eleven months he must be compelled to take leave for one month otherwise they will become deteriorated in health, they may get diabetes in the 40th year and in their 55th year if they survive they live as poor specimens of humanity like Mr. Dandapani Ayyar and others after spending their health and energy for the Government. So, Sir, we want our people to get maintenance wages so that they may work more, produce more and raise the economic condition of the country. I hope my leader will reconsider the question and vote for the committee."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, I sympathise very much with Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar. I do not know why he should have taken so much the speech of Sir Patro to heart. After all he has known him sufficiently long and well and having known him so well it is not right to expect anything else from him. I must join Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar in inviting the attention of the House to the lack of uniformity in fixing the scale of salaries. That is a matter to be seriously taken notice of by the Ministers and they must set right the lack of uniformity in this matter. Sir, it is a matter that must be admitted that in the Government service there are people who do not get a living wage. I do not want to take as an instance in the case of people immediately around us. Let us take an example from outside. Take the case of the copyists. Their pay is Rs. 20 per month. They are allowed to earn some extra amount for the larger work they may be able to do. That would mean even then Rs. 25 per month. As a matter of fact what do we pay for people doing similar work? In the registration department there also are the clerks who do only the copying work and they get a minimum pay of Rs. 35. In this case it is from Rs. 20 to 25. Apart from that, Sir, as Mr. Nagan Gowda said the scale of pay paid to the people should be more in relation to the circumstances of the country, the laws of supply and demand and the needs and requirements of the situation. We have drawn into this discussion many an officer of the Government. I must say this much of the Indian officers. When the representative of the Indian Officers' Association gave evidence before the Lee Commission their spokesman was agreeable to their being allowed a maximum salary of only Rs. 1,000 provided that they were not treated differently from other people. At one time, I thought that even if the Europeans got more pay our Indian officers must be satisfied with less pay and set an example to others. But I found out, very soon, that the savings effected by such retrenchment was utilized to create new appointments which were denied to the people of our own country and for which men were brought from outside or to improve still further the already excellent prospects of the European services.

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"That is exactly the difficulty, Sir. We do want qualified people. If we cannot get people for the pay offered, certainly we would not grudge paying a higher amount to really competent men. We want experts. As my hon. Friend, Mr. Nagan Gowda, said we shall pay such experts not Rs. 500 but, if necessary, Rs. 5,000 and even more and I think they will be worth the money paid. That is the point we have got to bear in mind. I therefore think that we can have no reasonable objection to the principle suggested by my friend, Mr. Nagan Gowda."

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"Mr. President, Sir, the object of this cut is to suggest the appointment of a committee to consider the salaries of Government servants. The Mover of the motion and other hon. Members who spoke gave expression to differing opinions. But the general charge was that the lower officials are underpaid and the higher officials are overpaid. The Mover of the motion based his assertion that the lower ranks are underpaid on the statement he made that the peons receive Rs. 8 and the clerks Rs. 25 to Rs. 30. His information is not quite correct and up to date. It is quite true that some years ago the peons did receive a pay of that kind and the clerks got about Rs. 15. But the pay of the clerks and peons has been materially raised since the beginning of this century. The pay of the clerks was first raised from the minimum of Rs. 15 to the minimum of Rs. 20 in the year 1907 and the following years. It was not raised in one year in all the departments at the same time, but the minimum rates of pay were raised in the various departments in the years following 1907. In the same way, a peon's pay was raised from Rs. 5 or 6 to Rs. 9 in 1913. Finally, the Salaries Committee, a strong and able committee, was appointed in 1919 to consider the whole question of salaries. That committee did take into consideration the cost of living of the classes from which we draw clerks. They included in their report the index numbers of retail prices of articles of consumption in Indian families ranging over series of years, and as a result of their recommendation the rate of pay of peons was raised to the scale of Rs. 12 to Rs. 18 in the mufassal and Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 in the city, with incremental scales, and the minimum pay of clerks was also placed on an incremental scale rising from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60 in the mufassal and from Rs. 40 to Rs. 65 in the city. These are very considerable increases over the rates of pay formerly in force. In both cases, there are possibilities of the persons concerned rising to better paid appointments. In the case of the peons, they can rise to the place of daffadar or head peon and the clerks can rise very considerably in the scale of appointments open to them in Government service.

"The hon. Member, Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, appeared to contemplate the establishment of a utopia when every one would serve Government for a living wage and warned me that if I do not accept his proposals I may expect to suffer the fate of King Charles I. Mr. Nagan Gowda, the proposer of the resolution, referred to the rates of salary paid to Ministers in England and to Governors in the United States and certain other places. The circumstances in those countries may be very different from those under which we serve here. But I would invite attention to the fact that the pay of the Members of the Council has been fixed by Act of Parliament in section 85 of the Government of India Act and the second schedule attached to it. I have no doubt that the members of both Houses of Parliament were well acquainted at least with the rates of pay given to Ministers in England, and

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[Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell]

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that only after taking all things into consideration Rs. 64,000 a year was fixed as a suitable rate of pay for a Member of Council. There were other points which were referred to, but I do not think I need touch upon them at great length.

"Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar and Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar referred to the differences in the rates of pay in the different provincial services which are being created to take the place of the corresponding All-India services. I think, Sir, that in fixing the rates of pay of these provincial services, the Government have paid due attention to the necessity for economy. But at the same time they have had to see that the rates of pay and prospects which are offered in each service are such as to attract men of the class and character, and possessing the technical and other qualifications which are required for the services to which they are recruited. My hon. Friends, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu and Sir Patro, also referred to the fact that the Salaries Committee, after examining the question, made its report in 1919, and that its recommendations were given effect to in 1922. Under the conditions in which we are now situated, it is hardly a suitable time to set on foot a committee to re-examine the whole question of salaries of all Government officials from the top to the bottom. I do think, Sir, that this is not the time to do that and that we shall have to wait for a few years longer before a general revision is undertaken."

* Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to intervene in this debate as some reference was made to the pay of the Executive Council Members. It has been pointed out by hon. the Revenue Member that their pay has been fixed by statute. So far as their pay is concerned, the maximum has been fixed in the Government of India Act, but it is open to the Members of the Executive Council to voluntarily surrender a portion of their pay. This I suggest as the Ministers who are of equal status with the Executive Councillors have done so."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The object of the motion is that the committee to be appointed should dictate all these things."

* Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"It is only for that purpose I say that nothing will be lost by the Executive Councillors leaving this matter to be placed before the committee. This gesture on their part will be very much appreciated. I know that the Members of the Civil Service who are on the Treasury Bench belong to families who have given their lives to the service of India, and India certainly appreciates their services. So far as the Indian Members of the Executive Council are concerned, I take it they would be prepared to bring their pay in line with that of the Ministers. For, though they are Executive Councillors and do not depend on the vote of the Council for their pay, in course of time there may be changes, and I will not be surprised if in future a member who occupies the Treasury Bench or the Executive Councillor's place comes in as an elected member and becomes a Minister. After all, there is not much difference between a Minister and an Executive Councillor. Some years ago, there were only three Executive Councillors, and now we have seven Members in the Cabinet. Work has certainly increased but not to such an extent as to require the total payment of two and a half times the pay that was being given to the Members of the Cabinet previously. Now, if the Members of the Executive Council say that they will take the pay that may be given to the Ministers, the country will certainly thankfully appreciate this good gesture by the members."

[22nd March 1930]

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is 'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 41,600 for Executive Council by Rs. 100.'"

The motion was declared lost.

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao demanded a poll, and the House divided 12-4 p.m.

Ayes.

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| 1. Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar. | 13. Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar. |
| 2. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowdar. | 14. " Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. |
| 3. " A. B. Shetty. | 15. " K. Koti Reddi. |
| 4. " D. Thomas. | 16. " K. V. Suryanarayana Ayyar. |
| 5. " N. Srinivasa Rao. | 17. " K. Kesavaramamurthi Nayudu. |
| 6. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. | 18. " J. A. Saldanha. |
| 7. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar. | 19. " K. Uppi Sahib. |
| 8. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 20. " Abdul Hameed Khan. |
| 9. " B. Nagan Gowda. | 21. " M. Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar. |
| 10. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. | 22. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. |
| 11. " K. Sarabha Reddi. | 23. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. |
| 12. " P. Siva Rao. | |

Noes.

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|---|---|
| 1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 20. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. |
| 2. " Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar. | 21. Zamindar of Singampatti. |
| 3. " Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. | 22. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| 4. " Mr. H. G. Stokes. | 23. Mr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva. |
| 5. " Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. | 24. " A. V. Bhanaji Rao. |
| 6. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 25. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 26. Mr. S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar. |
| 8. Mr. Hilton Brown. | 27. " S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 9. " H. A. Watson. | 28. The Raja of Kallikota. |
| 10. " A. G. Leach. | 29. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |
| 11. " J. Gray. | 30. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 12. " S. V. Ramamurti. | 31. The Maharaja of Venkatagiri. |
| 13. " C. B. Cotterell. | 32. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 14. " V. Ch. John. | 33. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razaack Sahib Bahadur. |
| 15. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 34. Rao Bahadur P. Govinda Rao Nayudu. |
| 16. Khan Sahib Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. | 35. Mr. A. J. Leech. |
| 17. Mr. J. Bheemayya. | 36. " A. T. Luker. |
| 18. Rao Sahib P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 37. " P. Bhooshayya. |
| 19. Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur. | 38. " N. Siva Raj. |
| | 39. Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| | 40. Mr. F. E. James. |
| | 41. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. |

Neutral.

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| 1. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi. | 4. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon. |
| 2. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. | 5. Rao Sahib Badeti Venkataramayya Nayudu. |
| 3. Mr. T. K. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar. | |

Ayes 23. Noes 41. Neutral 5.

The motion was negatived.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi cannot move his out motion under this head as the appointment of Executive Council Members is not the function of the local Government."

* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"I have given notice of that motion only to ask for information, Sir."

[22nd March 1930]

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Will the hon. the Revenue Member say if the Local Government have anything to do with the appointment of Executive Council Members?"

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"That is a leading question, Sir."

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

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. the Revenue Member says that the Government have nothing to do with the appointment of Executive Council Members."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"But are they in possession of the information regarding the term of office of the present Home Member, etc., required under the cut motion of Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I am not a prophet."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"But may I know when he proposes to receive the information, Sir?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I am not a prophet. I cannot say when the information will be available."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The next motion on the Order Paper is that of Mr. Saldanha. I am not able to understand what 'the fundamental principle laid down in this Council in 1926' is."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"The principle that was accepted by the hon. the President himself when he was an ordinary Member." (Laughter).

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"But after becoming the President he has forgotten it all."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"As there is very little time . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I want to know the principle to point out which the cut motion has been proposed by the hon. Member."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"The principle which was advocated by the hon. President himself. Sir, the object of my motion is to point out the fundamental principle laid down in this Council in 1926 that gifts based on expenditure of public money should not be bestowed as party favours. This principle was accepted by one of the Ministers now here and by the Government on an adjournment motion tabled by the hon. the President who was then my leader."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Has it any reference to little sticks and big sticks?" (Laughter.)

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, the principle laid down and advocated by yourself on an adjournment motion in connection with unconstitutional language by the then Educational Minister Sir Patro as to myself and my hon. Friend Mr. Uppi Sahib (See Legislative Council Proceedings) was that

'When once we agree on the main principle that whatever be the political party to which the Ministry belongs, the civic administration, be they educational councils or be they local bodies or certain communities seeking to receive educational help from the Government, they shall not be punished or penalized because their representatives do not belong to a particular party which may happen to be in power to-day or belong to a particular party which may be in power to-morrow. If that be the case, our political goal will be unnecessarily hampered and will necessarily be mixed up with the civic administration.'

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[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

"Sir, this principle was afterwards accepted by the Government in the speech made by the hon. Mr. T. E. Moir and the motion was withdrawn. Speaking on that occasion, the hon. Mr. T. E. Moir said :

'I might perhaps venture to recall the House to the real issue which we have been debating. The hon. the Leader of the opposition in a very concise and able manner, to which I cannot possibly aspire, placed before the House the constitutional issue on which this debt was centred. It was that while parliamentary Government necessitated the existence of parties for the effective carrying on of the Government, when a party came into power, it had no right to use the executive authority conferred upon it either to confer favours or to take action to the prejudice of its political opponents. That is to say, when it is a question of the expenditure of Government finances on a particular purpose, no member of the community, no matter to what political persuasion he belongs, can be excluded from the right to partake of any benefit so conferred. If that is what we were debating, I do not think that you, Sir, would have accepted the motion for adjournment of the House. That political canon every Member of this House accepts.'

"Now, Sir, when this reply was given, the Leader of the Opposition was pleased to withdraw the motion. The principle which was accepted and for which we stand is that no favour should be shown to any particular person in making appointments on the basis of the party to which he belongs or does not belong. Sir, this principle has been more honoured in the breach than in the observance since it was approved by the Council.

"Sir, it is unnecessary for me to give illustrations. I am not going to do that unpleasant task of illustrating how this principle has been dishonoured so frequently by the Government in various ways. Now that the Public Services Commission are making the selections to appointments, let us hope that persons do not find their way into appointments for reasons which are very mysterious. The principle on which the Government have been making appointments has had no reference to communal representation, but it is based on the question whether the candidate concerned was a Simonite or anti-Simonite. I shall not take up the time of the House by elaborating this point."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The utmost time the hon. Member can take is only two minutes. I have to put the Demand at the end of that time."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"The selections are now made by the Public Services Commission, but the Government must bear this principle in mind that the appointments should not be based on favouritism or party label, but should be based on the merits of the candidates. I am not going to discuss the merits or demerits of the communal Government Orders. For these reasons, Sir, I move—

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 41,600 for Executive Council by Rs. 100.'

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"I second the motion."

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Mr. President, Sir, I find it a little difficult to follow the hon. Mover. He referred to some mystery, but his speech itself is a mystery to me. I am unable to see what the principles are that he says should be followed by the Government and accuses them of not following. I feel that the Government have in the past bestowed their patronage in the right way."

The motion was put and declared lost.

[22nd March 1930]

Mr. Saldanha demanded a poll and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

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|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 8. Mr. J. A. Saldanha. |
| 2. " R. Nagan Gowda. | 9. " K. Uppi Sahib. |
| 3. " P. Siva Rao. | 10. " Abdul Hameed Khan. |
| 4. " Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 11. " M. Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar. |
| 5. " K. Koti Reddi. | 12. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. |
| 6. " K. V. Suryanarayana Ayyar. | 13. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. |
| 7. " K. Kesavaramamurthi Nayudu. | 14. " A. V. Bhanaji Rao. |

Noes.

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|---|--|
| 1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 23. Mr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva. |
| 2. " Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar. | 24. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| 3. " Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. | 25. Mr. S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar. |
| 4. " Mr. H. G. Stokes. | 26. " D. Thomas. |
| 5. " Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. | 27. " S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 6. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 28. The Raja of Kallikota. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 29. Mr. S. Arpudasmami Udayar. |
| 8. Mr. Hilton Brown. | 30. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. |
| 9. " H. A. Watson. | 31. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 10. " A. G. Leach. | 32. The Maharaja of Venkatagiri. |
| 11. " J. Gray. | 33. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 12. " S. V. Ramamurti. | 34. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar. |
| 13. " C. B. Cotterell. | 35. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 14. " V. Ch. John. | 36. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| 15. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 37. " K. P. Raman Menon. |
| 16. Khan Sahib Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. | 38. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur. |
| 17. Mr. J. Bheemayya. | 39. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 18. Rao Sahib P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 40. Rao Bahadur P. Govinda Rao Nayudu. |
| 19. Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schammad Sahib Bahadur. | 41. Mr. A. J. Leech. |
| 20. The Muppil Nayar of Kavalapara. | 42. " A. T. Luker. |
| 21. Zamindar of Singampatti. | 43. " P. Bhooshaaya. |
| 22. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. | 44. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar. |

Ayes 14. Noes 44.

The motion was negatived.

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

"The question is that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,91,000 under Demand XI—General Administration—Secretariats."

The Demand was carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XII—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—MISCELLANEOUS.

1 p.m. * The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES :—" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move—

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,50,500 under Demand XII—General Administration—Miscellaneous.'

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Is 'Indian Orphanages' included in this grant?"

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The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It is not included, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is not included. Then I wish to know from Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddi whether according to her it is included in this grant."

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" A certain amount is included in this grant. If you will permit me to move it under the Education Grant I shall do so."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It has been entered by mistake here. You may move it under the Education Grant.

"I have selected motions Nos. 317, 319 and 320. They go together and therefore may be moved in one batch."

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" I beg to move—
'that the allotment of Rs. 3,45,800 for 22. R.C. c. Local Fund Audit Establishments be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"Sir, in moving this out I want to draw the attention of the House to certain anomalies that exist in regard to the working of the rules relating to the issue of surcharge orders. Under the rules now prevailing for the issue of surcharge orders, the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts issues them. Then the rules provide either for an appeal to the Government or a suit in a civil court to contest the validity of the surcharge. The rules also provide that if an appeal is made to the Government and if they pass orders, they are final and the civil court's jurisdiction to contest the validity of the surcharges is taken away. The party who goes to court in the first instance cannot thereafter go to the Government. When persons discharge the duties of certain offices as honorary workers, they are asked to repay to the Government or to the local board concerned the surcharges made upon them as being the amount due to the board by the neglect or misconduct of the president. That is a right to property and that right should not be taken away. The right to contest the legality of the order in a civil court should not be taken away. I want to draw the attention of the Government to two instances to show how the present rules are working very prejudicially. The first is the case of Taluk Board, Ranipet. Certain amounts had to be collected which were due in the nature of fishery rentals. The fishery rentals were put up for auction and before the amounts were collected and within a few months thereafter the president was unseated and another person came to office. The new president is in office for the last two years. The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts and the Audit department saw that the amounts were not collected and the audit report went in the usual course to the president who was then in office. He replied to the Government that the president who was unseated was responsible for this collection and that he (the new president) knew nothing about this. We find that the old president is charged. He wrote to the Government pointing out that no doubt the cause of action began when he was in office but within a few months thereafter he got out of office and that the responsibility for collection lay with the president who succeeded him, that he did not collect and that therefore the person who could be held responsible was the second president. He also pointed out that surcharge claim had not become time-barred

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and that it was open to the new president to have filed suits to recover the amounts and that therefore the old president was not legally bound to pay the amount. Now an appeal of that sort was presented to the Government but for some reason or another the Government rejected that appeal. The result is that the local board had no other remedy but to collect the amount from the old president and he is asked to pay for the neglect or the remissness of the second president. It is a case which works real hardship. If the second president had filed suits he would have recovered the amounts. Although he explained the whole position to the Government, for some reason or other his request was not granted with the result that he was put in an awkward position.

"My second instance refers to the Union Board, Chandragiri. In the case of the union board there were certain amounts to be recovered in the nature of encroachment fees. There are some rules and also decisions of the High Court governing the collection of encroachment fees. Unless the party is willing to take licence no licence fee can be collected. The union board in question resolved that licence fee should be collected and the President of the Union Board gave notice to the parties. The point of view of the parties concerned was that it was their property and that therefore there was no encroachment with the result that no licence fee could be collected. The only remedy open to the union board was to file prosecutions against the party and prosecute him. But within a few months after this, the president of the union board went out of office and another president came in. The matter went up to the Local Fund Audit department and as usual the old president was surcharged. I know that the case is still pending before the Government. What I state is that if a person holds an office he ought not to be made liable unless during the time he held office he had allowed the claim to become time-barred in which case he might be made responsible. As a matter of fact it would be easier for the subsequent office holder to collect the amount if it had not become time-barred already. Now, according as the rules stand at present, if you make the old president responsible, possibly it will be easier for the new president to say who may probably wreak his vengeance against the old president 'Well, you have not collected the amount; so I too am not going to collect the amount.' These are the two cases which I wanted to mention. There are a number of cases of that sort. I only wish that in cases like these Government should not allow surcharge orders to be passed without giving the parties a chance to represent their case to the Government either themselves appearing or by means of lawyers to explain their position. I submit this is not a fair, nor a satisfactory way of disposing of the complaints that go before the Government.

"I therefore move this out with a view to bring to the notice of the Government the unsatisfactory way in which the surcharge certificates are issued and also the way in which the appeals are disposed of and also to urge upon them that while Government reserve to themselves the right of accepting or rejecting the claim that may be made, yet it must still be open to persons who are surcharged to go and contest against the validity of the surcharge order in a court of law. I do therefore submit that Government should issue instructions to the auditor to see that surcharge order is not issued against persons who are no longer in office. The only ground on which surcharge orders can be passed against them is that the collections were not made by them within time when they were in office. But this need not stand in the

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way of Government excusing these people because the limitation period is three years for recovery of these amounts. These are the things that I wanted to urge upon the hon. the Minister and also the Government.

*Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I second this motion. Last year at the time of the budget discussion, a similar cut motion was moved by the then Leader of Opposition Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju and the defects of the present rules governing surcharge and how those rules required revision were pointed out by him and several hon. Members of the House who had experience and competence to speak on the subject, and the motion was pressed to a division and the result of the division was that the cut was passed by the House. Yet, so far as we are aware, no action appears to have been taken by the Government with a view to modify or revise the rules in respect of surcharge in municipalities and local boards. My hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu who has moved this motion has mentioned one or two instances as to how surcharge rules have worked great hardship. I think it is needless for me to multiply such instances. Many instances of that kind can be quoted if it were necessary. But I do think it needless considering the short time at our disposal, that we should multiply such instances. If only the rules are examined with some amount of sympathy and care it would be easy for the Government to revise those rules. The Annual Report of Accounts as audited by the Local Fund department has been placed on the table of the House to-day. Turning to page 90 and the succeeding pages you will see, Sir, a list of surcharge certificates that have been issued by the Local Fund department. It will be observed from that list that a very large number of them relate to items of expenditure which are of a rupee or two. I ask the hon. the Finance Member or the Chief Minister whoever may be responsible, whether it is worth while for a department to go into items of expenditure of a rupee or two and issue surcharge certificates and put presidents of district boards and chairmen of municipal councils to the worry of explaining how the particular items of one rupee or two rupees came to be extended without perhaps the necessary sanction or the necessary authority. It was pointed out even last year—I am sure if an examination is made by the hon. the Finance Member or the Chief Minister it will be obvious to them—that this method of surcharge is done in a harassing sort of manner. I do not complain against anybody being responsible for this, because it is the system that is responsible. It seems to me that the rules as they are framed do not give any discretion to the officers who are in charge of the Audit department but they are bound to surcharge in cases in which the rules have been offended in any manner.

"That is a matter which requires the immediate attention of the Government, if honorary presidents of local bodies and honorary chairmen of municipalities are not to be harassed in the manner in which it is done now. The functions of auditors as they stand at present do seem to me to be very ill-defined and the whole matter requires examination. The next cut which stands in my name and the names of some other hon. Members is intended to draw the attention of the Government to the necessity for the revision particularly of the Local Boards Manual. It is a very antiquated compilation and after the Act of 1920 was passed, no serious attempt has been made to revise the Local Boards Manual at all. The very first formula that was laid down in the Montague-Chelmsford Report was that local bodies

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ought to be given wider scope and wider powers and that there should be as little of external control over these self-governing bodies as possible. It was only as a result of that formula that the Act of 1920 was enacted and the object of it was to liberalize the administration of local self-governing bodies as much as possible and to remove external control over these bodies. When an Act like that was passed, one would expect that the Local Boards Manual, which was the charter of our liberties or of our slavery, whatever you may call it, would certainly be revised and yet, as I said, no serious attempt has been made. I know that many years ago, even before the Act of 1920 was passed, it was realized by the Government that the Local Boards Manual had become very much out of date; (Mr. now Sir Charles) Todhunter was then the Secretary of the Local Self-Government Department; he was made the chairman of a committee which was appointed to revise the Local Boards Manual and I happened to be a member of that committee. As the result of the deliberations of that committee a report was sent up and as far as I am aware no action appears to have been taken. Numberless correction slips have been issued but that does not meet the requirements of the situation. Revision of the accounts and forms that are at present in vogue and that are very much antiquated and complicated—unnecessarily complicated—is really required. After the new Local Boards Bill has been passed which has brought under its purview panchayats also, the necessity for such a revision and simplification of the accounts and forms has become all the greater. I hope in view of these circumstances, the new Finance Member, who, I am sure, will bring a freshness to bear on his work will bestow the attention that this subject deserves and take up the question of the revision of the Local Boards Manual and the account and forms and also the surcharge rules at as early a date as possible."

* Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Sir, I heartily support the motion now under discussion. There is no doubt, Sir, that the rules relating to surcharge work most harshly on the honorary workers both on the local bodies and municipalities. I have got an instance on hand in which the president of a taluk board—I need not mention the district where he comes from—has been surcharged long after he vacated his office and after lapse of considerable time. If the matter had been taken to a civil court, the suit would have been dismissed immediately on the ground of limitation. Recommendations regarding surcharges emanate in the first instance from the auditors; they make their recommendations to the Examiner of Local Funds; the Examiner calls upon the defaulting president or chairman to pay the amount up; otherwise he threatens him with a surcharge order; he issues the surcharge order which is subject either to an appeal to the Government or to a right of suit in a civil court. These surcharge orders are issued very arbitrarily; sometimes they are used as weapons even for political purposes and to correct a man's views. A man starts a national school; the Government come down upon him and punish him by a surcharge. At every step the heads of these local bodies are liable to be checkmated by surcharges of this kind. As I said it is grossly abused in many cases and if they are liable to be checkmated like this, all local self-government would be at an end in my humble opinion. It is but fair that in such cases a right of cause of action should be given to the defaulter, to the person against whom these orders are issued to go to court after final orders are passed by the Government. I may say that orders are sometimes not passed when the man is in office but only when he vacates his

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office; it very often happens that his opponent occupies the place and is interested in exposing his predecessor; he is not interested in showing all the vouchers which would justify a certain expenditure with the result that his predecessor suffers. It very often happens that surcharge orders are passed after lapse of some years when all these matters are forgotten; vouchers may not be available and evidence may not be available. Even at the time of the last budget discussion when this demand came up before the House, the Council passed by a very large majority a token motion that these surcharge rules should be revised. No attention seems to have been bestowed on the subject. Now it is high time that the revision of these rules should be taken up as early as possible. If this state of things continues and if this Damocles Sword hangs over their heads, I am afraid no honorary worker, no decent man, no self-respecting person would ever care to take up their jobs, because they have to tremble before these auditors. It is the auditor that reports about the remissness of chairmen and presidents, about their misconduct, about their neglect of duty, etc. On that the whole fabric is built up. The Examiner usually approves the recommendations of the auditor and the Government issue the final orders. Why should the authorities, why should the Government fight shy of the civil courts in this matter? Why should the rules deprive the person of the right of going to a civil court? I do not want to prolong discussion. This matter has already been decided upon by this House. I hope that the Government will take up the matter as early as possible, undertake the revision of these surcharge rules and admit the right of suit in such cases."

* Rao Bahadur P. GOVINDA RAO NAYUDU:—"I rise, Sir, to support the motion now under discussion. It is needless, as my hon. Friends have pointed out, to quote the numerous instances where the rules have been abused. There were several instances where courts set aside these surcharges summarily. These surcharge orders are kept pending for a long time against the individuals in question. I have known of a definite case where, on account of the defalcation of a bill collector, an honorary chairman of a municipality was surcharged; there was a paid secretary; there were other officers who should have scrutinized the work of the bill collector. Immediately the defalcation took place, the chairman who was only an honorary officer launched a suit against the defaulter. While the matter is pending in the court, the Examiner of the Local Funds simply surcharged the chairman many months after the occurrence. Just imagine, Sir, the feelings of the honorary officer when he is put in a predicament of that sort. It is but just that in cases of doubt, an appeal having been provided to the Government, there should also be a second appeal to the courts. As my hon. Friends who have preceded me have pointed out, generally orders of Government are passed merely upon the reports received from the auditors and from the person in charge of the office at that time. In courts it would be otherwise; the full evidence will be gone into; the full records would be called for. But the Government do not call for all the papers. As my hon. Friend, Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar pointed out, there are instances of a few annas and rupees being surcharged. We find that it is much more easy to go to a court of law and get the order set aside than running up to Madras, going before the authorities concerned and spending hundreds of rupees for such petty sums. But all the same it is a question of honour and people feel that the surcharge order should be set aside somehow or other.

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"The rules, Sir, are so defective that the auditors have been harassing the presidents and chairmen very much. Sometimes the auditors examine the audited accounts several years old; when I questioned an auditor once, he said that the rules were not definite and that he could go into the accounts of the previous years also. However, it is but just that the rules ought to be properly revised and appeals provided, against the orders of the Government, to the courts."

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES :—"Sir, I have considerable sympathy with the hon. gentlemen who have spoken on this subject. I must at the same time, acknowledge that, after all, it is a very salutary thing that we should make the auditors coming round periodically. I must therefore differ from some speakers on this subject—the hon. Member Mr. Siva Rao for instance—who seem to take up a line which implies that we should abolish all audit altogether. I gather, however, that other speakers do not wish to go as far as that; they merely wished the teeth of the auditor blunted."

"As regards the rules of surcharge themselves, a good deal of complaint has been made that they work too rigidly and that a great deal of vexation is caused. On that point I understand that the rules have been actually revised. The rules existing at the moment were very rigidly drawn up and they left the auditor no discretion as to the enforcement of full penalties however petty the offence might appear. Members will be glad to know that steps have already been taken by the department concerned to revise the rules in that respect and to give the auditor discretion so that we should not have people being surcharged for petty sums or microscopical defects."

1-30 p.m. "Then another rather more important point, urged by Mr. Muniswami Nayudu and several other members is that it is not sufficient that there should be an appeal to the Government and that there should be a second appeal to the courts. No similar system exists elsewhere; according to the system in England from which it is copied, discretion is, I believe, given to the man either to go to the court or to the Government. I feel that that is quite a sufficient provision. As to the suggestion that Government should adopt a quasi-judicial procedure in dealing with these applications, I feel that if Government were to constitute itself into a court, and hear parties, the work of the Local Self-Government Department, which is already heavy, will become overwhelming. Now you have a choice in the first place whether you will go to court or whether you will not and that is surely sufficient; I think one hon. Member stated that it would be cheaper to go to the local law courts than to the tribunal of the Government."

"Then, Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar raised the question of revising the Local Boards Manuals and Accounts and he referred with feeling, to his own experience some years ago in dealing with a similar question. I fully sympathize with him in regard to the revision of the Codes which is apt to be a laborious and repulsive task. As a matter of fact the need for revision is not a point which has escaped our notice; but the revision of these Manuals will be undoubtedly a difficult and complicated thing and the revision of the Codes has been postponed until the new Acts regulating local bodies are put into force. I believe, I am right in saying that very material changes will result from those Acts in certain directions, for instance in the whole foundation and organization of Local Self-Government, and that being so, it is the part of wisdom to undertake this task of revising these Codes when the

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Acts have become effective and we are in a position to see how the new system is going to work. I am afraid the process may take time, but I trust, now that the Act has been passed, it may be possible to take it up and, possibly within a year, to arrive at a more satisfactory Code. I do not think there is any other point."

The motion was by leave of the House withdrawn.

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

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

* Rao Babadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"I beg to move the motion standing in my name, namely :—

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 61,700 for Madras Record Office by Rs. 4,800.'

"Sir, the object of giving notice of this motion is two-fold. One is to bring to the notice of yourself and to the notice of the Council a certain practice that is being followed in the budgeting of this province, namely, the creation of an appointment without reference either to this Council or, so far as we know, even to the Secretary of State and calling it non-voted. For instance, a Curator is going to be newly appointed and his salary is shown as non-voted. The Curator's office is new and has not been sanctioned by this Council, nor so far as we are aware by the Secretary of State. And, simply because Government propose to appoint a person belonging to the Indian Civil Service to that post, to call that post non-voted is not warranted by the rules. Sir, we are already working under great handicaps and this question of the Imperial Services has been standing in the way of many things. Such being the case, if in addition to the Imperial service officers who are recruited by the Secretary of State, we are going to have this new class of officers, namely, persons who are sought to be put under the expressive term that was used this morning, namely, the untouchable list—a class of officers created at the whim and fancy of the Local Government, I wish to submit that the power and authority of this House will practically be nil. All that the Government need do to circumvent the views of the Council will be to create an appointment not wanted by this House and simply put a person belonging to the Indian Civil Service or the Imperial Police Service and merely say: 'Well, don't touch these appointments.' That is not what was contemplated when the Government of India Act was passed or when we were asked to work it. That is the first question which I want to raise in regard to this matter."

"The second question is this: 'Do you want a big appointment on Rs. 2,300 for a long period for this Record office?' Hitherto a Provincial Service officer was doing that work and now it is proposed to appoint an Imperial Service officer and also an Assistant. I want to know what the necessity is for such a big establishment for a small office like this. In the old days there was only one officer in the Madras Record Office, Mr. Dodwell, to look after the office, to issue a number of publications and do a lot of other work."

"Now, what are the duties of the Curator who is going to be appointed on this high pay of Rs. 2,300. One would have thought a Professor of History or Literature would be a better person to do the work of an office like that, to

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bring out valuable records which ought to be known to the public and to preserve the important documents. It will also be cheaper to have a professor to do this job on a salary of Rs. 400 to 1,250, as was mentioned this morning. (The hon. Mr. H. G. Stokes: 'Living wage.') It is not a living wage in this country. I do not know whether it is the case in other countries. Here it is very much more than that. Well, Sir, that is my objection in regard to the appointment of the Curator.

"The next point I want to raise is this: there are two officers appointed, one a Personal Assistant to the Record office and the other a Personal Assistant to the Editor of the Gazetteer. I believe that when Mr. J. J. Cotton was appointed to be in charge of the Gazetteer, he was able to manage the office and he was assisted by only one person. Now, we are having a Curator, and two assistants, even though they are found in two different places in the budget, one is called Personal Assistant to the Officer in charge of the Gazetteer and the other is called Personal Assistant to the Curator. It seems to me that it is quite unnecessary to have two Personal Assistants and it would be quite enough if there is only one who will be a sort of Personal Assistant to the Curator with regard to office work as also to the Officer in charge of the Gazetteer. In this connexion, I should like to know how long this Curator is going to be there and whether he is going to be appointed only temporarily, for reasons which may or may not be disclosed to us. These are the questions I wanted to raise in this connexion and I hope the hon. the Finance Member will be able to convince the House on these points."

The motion was duly seconded.

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"Sir, the position as regards the Record Office is somewhat as follows. We have a large number of old records of the Government, some of which date from the days of John Company, which involve an enormous amount of work both on account of their custody, the preservation, the preparation of a catalogue, and the printing of the more important items and so forth. On that work, the record staff has been employed for a number of years. Mr. Dodwell, for example, was one of the men employed on this kind of work. Apart from this, there is a great deal of routine work in the Record Office relating to day to day business. These old records are very important not only for use in the Government Secretariats for purposes of reference but also for reference by private parties who require these documents. For example, I believe in connexion with irrigation disputes, documents of old times have often to be sought for and copies granted. All these things mean a considerable amount of work which is likely to take up the full time of the Curator. In addition to the general records of the Government, there are what are known as 'revenue records' as distinct from general records; these cover nearly 8,000 volumes, the date of these volumes ranging from 1708 to 1856. This province being one of the oldest in India has got specially large number of old records which are of great value from the historical point of view and from the point of view of research. We have therefore a special duty to see that the records are properly preserved and made available for purposes of research, as well as for other purposes. These so-called revenue records relate to the Secretariat of the old Board of Revenue and the Collectors. They have never been examined or listed, and being old, are slowly decaying. And having regard to the facts I have detailed, the Government feel that it is time that before these old records are mutilated or lost, they should

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be properly examined and that steps should be taken for their preservation. In order adequately to deal with them, we want an officer with revenue experience and knowledge of the revenue system and its history. He should have experience not only of current-day revenue matters but also be in a position to judge of the value of the documents and to select those that are important for printing. He would also prepare a catalogue *raisonne* of the documents, that is a list giving some idea of their content. Consequently the proposal has been put forward to appoint an Indian Civil Service officer, at present for two years, in order to undertake this work, to get the thing going on in right lines and thus try to discharge adequately our responsibility for the maintenance of these records for the benefit of future generations.

"The hon. the Mover of the motion has objected to the procedure by which this new officer has been appointed. He seems to think that Government are in the habit of smuggling Indian Civil Service officers, so to say, into the budget. I confess that seems to me to be a far fetched argument. With regard to this appointment, the same budget procedure has been adopted as is usually done in the case of schemes involving the creation of appointments, sometimes of Indian Civil Service officers, and sometimes of officers of other All-India Services; and in such cases it was never objected that wide publicity was not given, or that the thing was done in secret. So far as the procedure in this case is concerned I am not quite able to appreciate exactly the force of the objection urged.

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"The next objection is that the post of Assistant Curator is superfluous. I hope I have explained fully why additional work will be laid on the Curator. In view of the fact that he has to examine all the large mass of records, hitherto untouched, it is proposed to retain the present incumbent for a time at any rate so as to be of assistance to the new Curator, in dealing with the general work of the office of which he has been in charge for some years. This is why Government desire to retain for the present the officer now in charge of the office. When the new Curator has assumed charge and is in a position to judge what papers should be dealt with and in what manner, and what the future organization should be, we shall consider his proposals on their merits."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"You have got another officer?"

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"I am coming to that point. As regards the Assistant Gazetteer officer, the gazetteer business has no necessary connexion with the Record office work. It was presumably entrusted to Mr. J. J. Cotton because of his literary talents and talent for research. Since Mr. Cotton's death a Member of the Board of Revenue has been doing the duty of Gazetteer Officer in addition to his ordinary work with the assistance of a Personal Assistant whom Mr. Cotton had appointed. This is the officer whom the hon. the Mover objects to as being superfluous. The records work must be considered as an entirely separate activity from that of compiling the gazetteers. The Assistant Curator will have sufficient work to do in carrying on the existing general work of the Record office which I have attempted to outline.

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"I trust therefore I have satisfied my hon. Friend. We have brought forward this proposal having regard to the extraordinary value of our records which renders it incumbent on us to preserve them and render them accessible to any one who wishes to consult them. I would urge that it is our duty to put the whole matter on a satisfactory footing."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Sir, I want to put one question to the hon. the Finance Member. May I know whether these records or rather these voluminous records, as he put it, dating from the time of John Company have been listed, or whether there is any descriptive catalogue relating to them to enable the research students and other public men to know the nature and character of the records. Unless this information is available, it will not be possible for us to support him."

* Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON :—"Sir, I understood the hon. the Finance Member to say that an officer of some standing and knowledge of revenue history is necessary inasmuch as the records are valuable, voluminous and very large in number. He divided the records into two heads, revenue papers which demand experience in the revenue field to catalogue and historical records dating from the time of John Company. With reference to the revenue papers if the idea is simply to catalogue them and see that they are well preserved I fail to see why an officer with revenue experience should be in charge of them. He is not there to pass orders on those papers. I can understand the position of the hon. the Finance Member if he is there to peruse the papers and pass orders. But, as a matter of fact, he is there only to see that these papers are not destroyed. Therefore I fail to see why a revenue officer should be in charge of the work."

"Regarding the historical papers I should think a man with some literary equipment, apart from revenue qualifications would serve the purpose much better, I mean some University qualified man who has had some training in the management of libraries. Therefore I fail to see the necessity for an officer drawing a salary of Rs. 2,300 to be in charge of these records. I must say it is nothing short of scandal to dump a man in that place, perhaps because he was found unfit for any other place. (Laughter.) Very often we find officers who are not fit for the judicial service are shunted down to the revenue service and if they are not found up to the mark there also they are shunted down to the executive side, and if there too they are found wanting they are shunted down in some such place like the present one. And probably who knows this officer may not be of that type. (Laughter.) I should not be construed as casting any personal aspersions. I only say such a thing may happen so far as my knowledge goes, and such a thing takes place here also. At any rate the hon. the Finance Member said there is an Assistant Curator and he is there perhaps to assist the new Curator. What does that mean? I am afraid probably the whole work will fall on the head of that officer, and the new Curator will simply draw his salary! (Laughter.) That seems to be the position, which I hope will certainly not be acceptable to any Member of this House. So under these circumstances we cannot agree to this proposal of the Government."

"Sir, these records have been there for a sufficiently long time till now and they have been taken care of by other people occupying no high position and drawing not such big salaries, and therefore it is certainly objectionable that this new post should now be created. As Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar

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remarked, when there is any one who has to be provided for, a new post is created and it is made non-votable so that this House cannot debate upon it, thus rendering all our attempts to curtail expenditure futile. I submit that the circumstances pointed out by the hon. the Finance Member do not warrant the conclusion that a person drawing such a high salary should be put in charge of this work. Therefore I heartily support Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar."

* Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, I want to know what kinds of records are kept there? Whether any revenue and historical records . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Probably the hon. Member was not here when the hon. the Finance Member made his speech."

* Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—"If you had allowed me to finish the sentence, I would have made myself clear. I want to know besides the old records whether any daily newspapers are preserved there. I learn that in the Secretariat Library and the Connemara Library orders were passed recently to destroy all these papers. From these papers we can write the history of a people. I want information on this point."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"As a special case, the hon. Finance Member, if he wants, can reply."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—"If he wants only."

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES :—"Sir, I have no objection to give the information asked for. Sir Patro asked whether the records have been listed or catalogued. I thought I made it clear in my remarks that the eight thousand volumes have not been listed or catalogued and that it is an extraordinarily arduous work involving much labour. And that is the principal object in appointing the new Curator. Once the records are listed you know what there is in them. It is not every scrap of paper which is to be listed. You have to sift them, to decide which to be kept and which to be disposed of, and this is the work of the Curator. For that work he has to judge the utility of every paper and for that he must have a considerable knowledge of the revenue affairs and the revenue history of the province."

"I must have failed to make the position clear. There is no distinction for present purposes between revenue records and historical records. All alike are historical records in the sense that they relate to important subjects such as the revenue history or economic history of the province, and the object of appointing a revenue officer is that he will be able to judge, from his knowledge of these subjects, whether the documents are of importance, how they bear on one another and on historical or economic questions connected with the province. For this purpose I suggest that we must have a man who has a good knowledge of revenue matters to deal with these revenue records. Another point urged was that we require a person with literary qualifications on the ground that such a person would be the proper man to deal with historical records. Experience has not shown that this view is correct. For a man with literary qualifications the temptation to write reviews, articles or books based on his examination of the records is very great. And in organizing the Record Office at Calcutta many years ago Lord Curzon had to impose a prohibition which debarred the incumbent of the appointment of

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Curator from publishing any book or article without the special permission of Government, because it had been found that previous Curators did not always resist successfully the temptation I have mentioned.

"It has been remarked that the Curator would draw the pay while the Assistant Curator would do the work. I think that that is a somewhat cynical statement. There is plenty of work for both when the task of dealing with these revenue records is undertaken.

"Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar asked whether historical records are kept in the Record Office. Certainly they are. That is what the Record Office is for, and as I have observed, there is no distinction between historical and revenue records from this point of view. As for newspapers, these are not Government records and they are not, I believe, kept in the Record Office. I believe that newspapers are kept in public libraries such as the Connemara Library."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"The Curator's salary is marked as non-votable, . . ."

"The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I cannot allow the hon. Member to make a speech."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"I am raising a point of order. The propriety of marking the pay of Curator as non-votable is a point of order which you will have to decide. So, I shall request you, Sir, after thinking over the matter . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"There is no question of point of order on this motion. I will attend to the point of order afterwards."

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

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"The point of order is this. The Curator's salary is marked as non-votable. It is for you to decide whether the marking of it as non-votable is proper or not."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Under what section?"

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"Sir, it is for you to decide."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Section 72 E of the Government of India Act runs thus :

'Nothing in the foregoing sub-section shall require proposals to be submitted to the Council relating to the following heads of expenditure :—

"Salaries and pensions payable to or to the dependents of—

"Persons appointed by or with the approval of His Majesty or by the Secretary of State in Council."

"The Curator's pay comes under this head. Therefore his salary is non-voted. Whether the Government have the right to put him there or not is a question for a point of order. When any Indian Civil Service officer is put in possession of any post, his post becomes non-votable. Even in the case of an Indian Civil Service officer who is posted as a judicial officer for training as district munsif, his pay becomes non-votable."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"We are dealing with officers . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"We are dealing with the salaries of officer."

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Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"There are certain places reserved for the Indian Civil Service officers. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"In the case of others, i.e., any person whose salary is fixed by statute, any person who is a judge of the High Court or any person who is appointed by the Secretary of State, the salary need not be put into the budget."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"No person is yet appointed. We are not dealing with a particular person here. If an Indian Civil Service officer is appointed, his salary may not come before us. It is a difficult matter. What is proposed now is to create. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"As far as I can see, there is no point of order. It is more the province of the Accountant-General to see whether the Government properly appropriated the amount or not."

Rao Bahadur B. VENKATARAMAYYA NAYUDU :—"Mr. President . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member may take another opportunity. We shall be delighted to hear any new question of order."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I move—

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,45,800 for Local Fund and Audit Establishments by Rs. 100.

(1) *To urge that reports of the Local Fund Auditor on the operations of the Port Trusts, Port Conservancy Boards and Port Shipping and Landing Committees be made available to Members of the Legislative Council.*

(2) *That all expenditure on works carried out by such bodies be placed under a Commercial Auditor and such audit report be placed before the Legislative Council.'*

"Hon. Members of this House who are residents of ports in this Presidency will have observed several works carried on by the Port Conservancy Boards, Port Shipping and Landing Committees and the Port Trusts. So far as the Port Trusts are concerned they are quite a responsible body with elected members on them. But the Port Conservancy Boards and Port Shipping and Landing Committees are carrying on their works in a very irresponsible fashion. A large number of these works have been carried out at Tuticorin, Cochin and Mangalore at an enormous cost. The amount of capital runs to lakhs. But no audit is done on a commercial basis. Commercial audit in connexion with a number of other undertakings has disclosed some very startling facts. I will instance the case of Russellkonda Saw Mill. If a similar procedure is adopted in the case of harbour works, we shall be in a position to know whether the works are profitable or not. What I want to say is that the Port authorities should not venture upon works without having a clear vision whether they would be remunerative or not or at least really useful. The Government are very particular whether certain irrigation works would prove remunerative or not or whether they will be really useful and economically sound, but here that question is not taken into consideration at all. When the works are completed the Government do not go deep into the history from the very beginning and see whether the enterprises are economically sound and paying. For instance, take the Cochin Harbour Works. We have no idea at present of the enormous extent

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of these works and whether from the commercial point of view they are profitable. We should like to have audit reports for these undertakings as in the case of cinchona plantations the audit report of which is now before us. There are part works at Mangalore. Heaven only knows what is the total expenditure up to date on these works. . . .”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I am afraid the hon. Member is repeating his own arguments.”

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ I was addressing empty benches and for the information of new comers I have to repeat my own arguments. Now I will close with a request that we should have a better auditing system and that the reports should be placed before this House in a complete form for all the ports. What I want is an inside knowledge”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I am afraid the hon. Member is repeating his arguments.”

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* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ Mr. President, Sir, my object in rising to second the motion is to bring to the notice of the Government the republican ways of these Port Trusts and to ask if it will be possible to exercise some control over these small republics that have grown up and control their accounts and the ways of their expenditure. So far as the Madras Port Trust is concerned, we find that year after year large surpluses are allowed to accumulate. It would have been possible for the elimination of these surpluses by reducing rates. Instead of doing that, they expend the same on capital works which are not essential at all in the present state of the Madras Port Trust.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member will make a general statement and not make particular reference to the Madras Port Trust.”

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ Over the Port Trusts in general. I hope that the Government will exercise some control whereby the accumulations caused by the heavy rates may be eliminated and the Port Trust rates reduced.”

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES :—“ Mr. President, Sir, my friend, Mr. Saldanha, wants to have the reports of the Local Fund Auditor on the operations of the Port Trusts, Port Conservancy Boards, etc., and the expenditure on works carried out by such bodies placed under a commercial auditor and to have the reports placed before the Legislative Council. If the Members wish for the reports, the Government will consider the question in consultation with the Port Trusts. I may state in this connexion that several of these funds such as the Vizagapatam Port Fund and the Vizagapatam Landing and Shipping Fund are under the administrative control of the Government of India.

“ With regard to the system of commercial accounts, I think it is doubtful whether the system would be appropriate in many cases. But the question will be considered on the merits of each case.

“ I have difficulty, however, in understanding the suggestion that the commercial system of accounting should be applied to *works* expenditure incurred by such bodies. When a work is done, it is done, and (even if it were possible to do so) there seems to be no special advantage in applying a special system of accounting to a part of the expenditure and not to the whole finances of the Fund or authority. Suppose a Port authority decides

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to construct, say, a new pier, it will usually do so because it thinks that the resulting advantage will be sufficiently great to justify the expenditure; that, in short, it will pay to embark on the scheme. That anticipation may, or may not, be fulfilled, but in either case, once the pier is built, the money is spent, and in the case of these minor ports, with which we are mainly concerned, it would probably be a difficult matter to keep a separate system of commercial accounts for such *works* expenditure alone, apart from the other receipts and expenditure of the Port authority.

“ Then, my friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, expressed a hope that Port Trusts in general should not be allowed to accumulate money by high rates, devoting it to carrying out unnecessary works instead of reducing the rates. I am not aware of such cases in the ports under the Local Government with which this Council is concerned. But the question is one of policy with which the local Port authority is primarily concerned, and the mercantile interests affected have, I believe, an effective voice in such questions, and Government see no sufficient reason to take the initiative in interference.”

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—Mr. President, Sir, if I may explain myself”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Order, order. The hon. Member will take another opportunity to do so. ‘ The question is ’ to reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,45,800 for Local Fund and Audit Establishments by Rs. 100.”

The motion was negatived.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I cannot allow the hon. Member (Mr. Saldanha) to move motion 321.”

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Sir, I only ask for a statement of the orphanages and charitable institutions supported or aided with Government funds and on what basis. If the hon. the Finance Member could find it convenient to lay one on the table of the House, I shall be satisfied.”

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES :—“ Sir, I shall lay it on the table of the House on Monday.”

The Demand was then put to the House and adopted and the grant was made.

DEMAND XIII—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—MINISTERS AND CIVIL SECRETARIATS—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I move—
‘ that on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,41,900 under Demand XIII—General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats—Transferred’

“ I understand, Sir, that the different sections of the House are quite willing to prolong this evening’s sitting till 5-25. I have consulted Mr. Muniswami Nayudu and Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar”

* Motion No. 321 Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—To reduce the allotment of Rs. 54,100 for Donations for charitable purposes by Rs. 100. (To ask for a statement of the orphanages and charitable institutions supported or aided with Government funds and on what basis.)

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Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" But, Sir, the Members of my party are unwilling to sit late to-day. Therefore I suggest that. . . "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The House will proceed with the discussion of the Demand. "

* Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move—

' To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,39,900 for General Administration—Ministers by Rs. 100. '

" Sir, as the note appended to the motion shows, this is for the purpose of impressing upon the Government the need for making a more liberal provision for the proposes of the rural development fund. Year after year, we have been crying for the constitution of a rural development fund and, so far, it has been a cry in the wilderness. I do not know if, after all, for this failure it would be just to censure the hon. Minister in charge of Local Self-Government. I think that instead of doing that, we ought to pass a motion of pity. It would be more appropriate. He has now and then at least expressed some sympathy towards our desire to have a rural development fund constituted but what is said to stand in his way is the very ungenerous attitude of the hon. the Finance Member, who has been by him and by some other similarly placed described, not as the Czar of all Russias, but as the Czar of all the departments of the Secretariat. Last year, a similar motion came up before the House and seeing that there was a considerable amount of feeling with regard to this matter the then Finance Member was pleased to summon a conference at the cool heights of Ootacamund. He invited some of us interested in this question and we had a discussion. Though we were not given any definite promise, we came back with the hope that something would be done this year at least. But after all, we have advanced in this matter only to this extent, that we got a statement from the hon. the Finance Member in his budget speech that ' no doubt it would be possible to evolve a practical scheme of rural development. ' Till then it seems to have been his position that it would be a matter almost of impossibility to evolve a scheme of rural development with a separate fund which will be earmarked and utilized for that one purpose and one purpose alone. But this year, we have had this admission from him that it would be possible to evolve a practical scheme. Well, Sir, if that is so, what is it that stands in his way of starting a practical scheme at once? He gave an answer himself and said it was sheer financial impossibility that put any further considerations of the scheme away. It is to that statement that we take strong exception. It has been possible for the hon. the Finance Member to lavish lakhs and lakhs on Universities, on the Andhra University and so on.

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" Again it was found possible for him to find lakhs of money for the purpose of shifting the Christian College from its present abode to some other place in Tambaram. Well, I need not multiply instances of similar liberality. I would only point out to the present Finance Member that a similar spirit of liberality may influence his dealings with regard to a matter which is even more important than the constitution of universities, and the shifting of colleges from one place to another. Well, Sir, the need for the development of rural areas really is very urgent. When it comes to a question of

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increasing the revenues of the province it is pointed out with great emphasis by those who have to think of raising the additional revenue, that the province is essentially agricultural and therefore it is the agriculturists that will have to bear the burden of the additional revenue. But that fact seems to be forgotten when it comes to a question of developing the areas which are inhabited by the agricultural population of the country. It is the urban areas that always receive a partial treatment at the hands of Government and it is the amenities of the urban population that receive attention in preference to those of the rural areas. This has been a lamentation which year after year has been repeated and the hon. the Finance Member Sir Thomas Moir while he once complimented the rural representatives in the House on the manifestation by them of a keen desire to improve rural conditions has been as illiberal as ever before. Now, Sir, it is possible, it is quite easy to evolve a scheme for a rural development fund after the passing of the new Local Boards Bill. The new Local Boards Bill has made a provision for the constitution of a rural development fund and a portion of the cess is going to be earmarked and constituted into a rural development fund. It would of course be possible for the Government to make contributions equal to or in some proportion of the collections under this cess; but it will take many years for them by means of these contributions to constitute a fund of any considerable size or magnitude. They have got at present an accumulated balance of crores of rupees. At Ootacamund we asked for a crore of this large balance to be given as a nucleus for this fund: let them give at least 50 lakhs. A fund of this kind is not anything new or novel. In England there is a road fund at present. It is so large now that even to supplement general revenues the balance of the road fund is utilized. Well, Sir, we do not expect that our road development fund will become so large that it will become possible to divert any unspent balance towards other expenditure. But, we do think it is time that the Government changed their attitude towards schemes of rural development and became more liberal towards the constitution of a fund for this purpose. It would financially be not impossible when they have got such balances, as I mentioned, to their credit. Probably when new financial adjustments are going to take place under the impending reforms the fact that they have not been spending all their revenues and have been accumulating large balances will be a factor that will count against them. No doubt they are now being utilized to pay loans. Whether that is a correct policy or not it is not for me to question. If only the Chief Minister who is in charge of this subject will be strong enough to insist on and succeed in getting diversion of a portion of this money towards rural development so that the cess that is going to be collected for this purpose may be brought into a common hotchpot with this nucleus, the time will soon come when we shall have a large rural development fund to meet the rural requirements of our province."

* Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON :—" I have great pleasure in seconding the motion so ably moved by Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. It must strike anybody who goes through any portions of the Madras Presidency that the villages are in a very wretched condition. There are no roads, no sanitation, no houses in which human beings can live. Human beings are huddled together with cattle, pigs and poultry. In all these matters what has the Government been doing? Has the condition of the villages been in any way improved? One hundred and fifty years of British rule has still left the

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village people where they were. In the new bills passed there is a provision for a fund called the rural development fund whose proceeds are earmarked for the purpose of rural development. There are contributions which Government propose to make equal to the collections made and if the two are clubbed together and if as a matter of fact a regular programme spread over 10 or 15 years is laid down by Government by which villages improvements are taken on hand, huts are constructed for men and women to live, sanitation is improved, and rural dispensaries are opened, you may be able to do something for the country. Otherwise, as things are, even if hundreds of years roll by, nothing will be done. If the backward condition of the country is to be improved the matter should be taken on hand seriously."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am sure the mover who moved the cut was a little too generous to the hon. the Chief Minister. He said, Sir, that this is not a motion for censure but a motion for pity. That is a greater censure than any censure motion itself. I realize that the position of the hon. the Chief Minister is very awkward. He has not been able to do anything in a matter in which the whole House is interested, i.e., rural development. There has been money available. It is not a matter in which the Government can say that they have not had enough money to devote for this. The local contributions to the Imperial Government have been remitted. Crores of money have been lying with the Government. If you talk of prohibition Government says there is no money. If you ask for more aid to medical institutions Government says it has no money. If you take up rural reconstruction schemes Government come forward and say they have no money. The Development Minister, the Excise Minister and the Education Minister are all there. Two Indian gentlemen with joint responsibility are there in the Executive Council and yet all of them have not been able to press the Finance Member to lay by something substantial for the rural development fund. How long can they continue to be there not being able to press their views on the Government and not being able to dictate the policy of the Government? Well, Sir, it is time that the hon. the Chief Minister understood the implications of the criticism by those who have very well supported him all these years. There was so little elected majority behind him when he assumed office and, those who have been considerate to him for so long, to-day feel that it is time that he resented the treatment given to him by the Finance Member and boldly said 'I shall have nothing to do with this Ministry'. It is time, Sir, that he realizes the weakness of his position. He is in a position of absolute helplessness to which he has been reduced. It is well that he bore in mind his responsibility to the country. What we are now asking for is a rural development fund. At one time it might have been said that the rural development fund has no statutory basis. It might have been said that there were no contributions made to the fund and that Government have to find all the money and therefore they were not in a position to start. To-day as the mover said there is a particular quota that has been asked to be contributed by the local bodies and it must have been an ordinary duty of the Government to find sufficient money to begin the rural reconstruction fund, so that what they have enacted may be carried forward with some vigour. Instead of that we find that the Finance Member says there is no chance of helping this. It is a very pitiable position really. We have to pity the

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Minister. It is not a question of pity; it is a question of the duty of the Minister. If the Ministers are not able to fulfill their duties they must resign. If they are not able to satisfy the electorates they must resign. If they are not to answer suitably by making the necessary provision they must resign. But because they have manufactured strength behind them, because they have the official block to help them in season and out of season and because they are able to dispense patronage and make their position strong, it is not right to say that they cannot find money for this rural development fund. It is not as if they are now safe. The time is up and they will have to appear before the country, they will have to go to the electorate and tell the electorate what they have done. Will it lie in their mouth as a proper argument to say that the Finance Member was not willing to give and therefore they were not able to carry forward such an important thing to fruition? Will it be possible for them to say that the rural areas should go without any development provision? The Finance Member has even tried to tell us that they have a great deal of money to spend on transferred departments. Well, it is true that Government has found some money so that they might not be accused of having taken the whole for the reserved departments. It is true that the Government have done something in the usual course. It is not true that there has been a brisk policy of rural development initiated by the Government. They have been stinting in the policy of aiding rural medical relief. They have been stinting in the matter of the Ayurvedic physicians who might come in larger numbers to give more help to the people. They have been stinting in every field except probably in the field of education where certain theories have been worked to a certain extent though I do not much agree with those theories.

"Still, except in that fashion, nothing has been done all these years for rural reconstruction. Take roads, for instance. I have experience of the difficulties of want of roads in rural areas. When it is the rainy season, it is impossible, Sir, to reach certain villages even within a radius of a few miles, say four or five miles. When cholera was raging I could not proceed there and render aid in proper time. During the last cholera season, I found to the cost of myself and to the cost of those poor people who were suffering that there was no possibility of their getting proper medical aid in time; not only the aid that I could render myself but even the aid that is being held out by the Government through their agency was practically useless for the people of the villages, because there are not sufficient opportunities for persons to reach the villages in time. It is true, Sir, that certain officials are appointed, it is true that certain duties are assigned to them, but it is equally true that to-day on account of the want of communications, on account of the want of necessary finances and on account of the want of men in sufficient numbers in the lower rungs, rural work suffers very badly, and the rural population are not getting the least medical help in proportion to the expenditure that is being incurred. The increased expenditure incurred year after year is not fruitful from their point of view, in so far as nothing has been done practically towards rural reconstruction and in so far as no rural development fund has been undertaken all these years. I therefore feel that there is no excuse for the Ministry for not having done their duty in outlining a proper scheme. They have been in office for three years, and the cry of rural reconstruction has been in the air for a very long time. The whole country has been talking of

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rural reconstruction. Every now and then, we have been told that the Government have done this thing and that thing. But, may I ask what has been the regular programme that has been chalked out by them, what has been the amount of funds utilized? Perhaps you have been spending a few lakhs of rupees, which went only to satisfy and fatten certain experts. It is not really carrying out rural reconstruction, it is not really looking to the needs of the rural population in a properly organized manner. It was last year that this organization was thought of, it was last year that the Ministers felt that this organization was probably necessary, and yet when they have had an opportunity of being offered a scheme and when they have had an opportunity of having money in their hands and when they had an opportunity of pressing it upon their colleagues, they hopelessly failed to do their duty. Therefore, it is not right that these Ministers should continue to sit for one minute longer on the Treasury bench. They will have to think twice before they feel they are secure in their place. They may be secure because they can manipulate the strength of numbers behind them. But their moral position is inconsistent with all that they say in this House; their moral position is consistent with the duty that they owe to the country; their moral position is inconsistent with their professions. I therefore appeal to this House that this motion should be supported."

* Mr. A. T. LUKER :—" Sir, I am very glad my hon. Friend in his wide speech has touched on the question of roads. Thinking over the schemes of rural improvement and development in South India, perhaps I may add a little to the general debate. I have travelled perhaps three hundred thousand miles in India, and I know a little of the condition of roads in South India, and there is much to be said for bringing them all under one control. At present, as I see them, some are good, many bad, and some—I do not like to characterize—are more conspicuous by their absence. I should like to say that the entire roads of South India should all be brought under one Local Government department. The Government may have to apply to the Central Government also for help, as I believe there is a petrol tax levied by the Central Government, from which the Local Government can claim a portion. I am not quite conversant with the points about it. I should like also to say that the Road Board should have its powers extended. In the Punjab, there is a Government Road Board, called the Communications Board, and they supervise and control expenditure of local funds and have great powers. I should also like to see the local Road Board having some control over the expenditure of money. If that board is strengthened, it would add greatly to the efficiency of the roads, and by improving the roads in South India, I am sure that many rural areas will get better business thereby leading to more wages and prosperity."

(At this stage, several hon. Members rose up to speak.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Before I call upon hon. Members to speak, I want once more to remind them of the possibility of their not getting a second chance to speak on the demand. I treat this motion as an amendment and Members will not be allowed to have another chance."

* Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, if I am drawn into this discussion, it is the observation of Mr. Luker that has

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made me do so. On the subject of roads, I have got to say this. The Government have got now a Bill for the abolition of tolls in this Presidency. The principle of that Bill will show how far the Government are really sincere about rural development. Mr. President, Sir, that Bill is for the benefit not of the poor agriculturist who has got to take his produce from village to village either for the purpose of consumption or for the purpose of marketing. It is solely intended for John Bull, the exploiter. It is not intended for Murugan, the tiller. Sir, this is only a small straw in the policy of the Government with regard to rural development; I wish that this Council should realize which way the wind blows, by the direction in which this small straw is swaying. I am not going to touch upon various other aspects of rural development, because this very elementary question of providing better roads for the poor agriculturists is quite enough to demonstrate to this House and to the country the necessity for a very comprehensive policy on the part of the Government. Both my hon. Friends Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar and Mr. Harisarvottama Rao said that this is rather a motion of pity than a motion of censure, and that has been very ably explained by them. I would go further and say, Sir, that this question of rural development in all its various branches ought to be more carefully considered and there ought to be a more comprehensive policy. We are seeing that the Council Secretaries are doing no work. Why not depute each Council Secretary to do one branch of rural development work? (Laughter.) I seriously ask this, Sir. It is not a matter for laughter from one quarter or other. We are asking every day several questions about the work of the Council Secretaries, and the various questioners are referred for answers to the Accountant-General, this General and that General. I seriously ask the Ministers to entrust some particular department to each one of them and make them put forward schemes. The Ministers have too many things to do and their hands are too full; they are so busy with nominations; they are so busy with anti-drink propaganda, with civil works and various other programmes, whereas the Council Secretaries are simply rotting for want of work. I would not like to take more of the time of the Council because there are several other Members who are anxious to place several other aspects of this question of rural development before this House. But I would earnestly entreat the hon. Ministers to bear this aspect in mind in respect of this question."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Mr. President, Sir, if there is not a direct vote of attack against the present Ministry, it is in no measure due to the achievements of the Ministry, but entirely to the extraordinary luck which has visited Dr. Subbarayan in particular. I should like, Sir, if I may, to refer to the extraordinary luck that has been enjoyed by them not only for the usual period of three years but also for an additional period of one year. In a way, it is due not only to our bad luck but to the bad luck of the country. Sir, I do not think that the Ministry would themselves deny that they had been placed in very, very delicate circumstances. They have had no strength of their own. They had therefore naturally to depend upon various groups and cliques in addition to the help of the entire block of nominated members and officials, who were at their disposal. In August 1927, I repeated what a great Premier of England, namely, Lord Beaconsfield, said in respect of a minority party being in power that it was at the mercy of the temper of one

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party leader, had to look to the disposition of another party leader and had to suit to the whims and fancies of a third party leader when occasion arose, and that continues to be true here even to-day. Comparing the achievements of the present Ministry to the work of the 'Justice' Party Ministry in a period of six years during which they held office, I must say that all of us must hang our heads down in shame. (Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro: 'Hear, hear'.) There is not the slightest doubt about it. One reason for such failure has been due to the very few number of party men which Dr. Subbarayan, in spite of his political gymnastics, was able to collect under his banner; so much so the general consultations in the Cabinet which were considered to be the central point in the Panagal Ministry were dispensed with, and no act of the Executive Council was allowed to be shared either by the advice or much less the responsibility of the Ministry. I know of occasions when even several acts of the Executive Council were domineered by the Ministry of the Raja of Panagal. But, to-day, we find that not only in not a single instance of Executive act Dr. Subbarayan shares the confidence of His Excellency the Governor, but I may be bold enough to say that in many acts which are concerned with his own department things are commandeered in a manner he is not aware of.

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"There is too much liberty for the Secretaries and for the heads of departments under his charge. As has been said by my hon. Friend Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, we to-day pity the Ministry rather than censure it. We hope that the lessons which they have received on account of being a minority in this Council will enable them to go to the country with a view to come back in greater strength if they can, to take up the administration and conduct it properly. Without sufficient strength to back them up it will be not only damaging to their political reputation, but holding power under such circumstances and merely for the sake of the personal gain or benefit will cause permanent injury to the administration of the country.

"I should like to make very particular mention of the inroads which the Indian Medical Service officers are causing in the citadel of the Medical department. I will do so in more detail when the opportunity is given to me under the Medical Demand. I would like to warn the Minister for Public Health to beware of the conspiracy of the Indian Medical Service officers making inroads and to see that the Lee Commission's recommendations are not circumvented by importing European Indian Medical Service men under cover of experts.

"One other matter I would like to mention is that the Ministers—whether they are really so or not—are considered to be representatives of public interests and it is their business to see that the Executive Councillors—whether they be Indians or Europeans—do not injure the public interests. Within a month or so, I have not the slightest doubt, the Government will be faced with a situation almost unparalleled in the annals of this country. I would like very much to watch the conduct of this Ministry at that time in regard to it. Already there are indications that the Ministry does not care to exercise influence over the Executive acts. For instance, would it have been possible, Sir, for the hon. Sir Krishnan Nayar to say, as he said, that he was not going to place Mr. Annapurnayya in the special division of the jail if the Ministry had been powerful? Certainly not. I am

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sure the Ministry would have threatened resignation at the very moment if they had been powerful. If only Dr. Subbarayan had stuck to his guns, Sir Krishnan Nayar would have done nothing than yield. It is because the Ministry is weak, we are not able to impress upon the executive the injustice they are causing to the country. Sir, this is only one single illustration of the many acts of omission which this Ministry is guilty of.

"Sir, with regard to nominations, I can only say I am glad that this chapter of nominations is going to close soon, that, although it is past history almost now, during the few months which remain for the hon. Minister to vacate office, he should exercise sufficient care and nominate persons impartially and not unnecessarily interfere with the election disputes. It is no doubt true that these elections disputes would be taken to the courts if the parties do not get satisfaction at the hands of the Minister, but I would request him to see that justice is done speedily. If he does not settle these things speedily, but prolongs the disputes in the hope that such a course would be profitable to him, I think he will be causing more injury than if he had permitted the disputants to go to the courts. With these few words I resume my seat."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I wish to ascertain, in order to regulate the debate, whether it is the desire of the House to confine the debate to the cut motion now under discussion or to discuss the other cut motions relating to this demand also under this."

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"I would wish that we now confine ourselves to the terms of the cut motion already moved. There are other things which are intended to be moved in the nature of censure motions. The object of those who have given notice of this cut motion is only to raise the question of the rural development fund."

* Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—"As the mover of the motion, I should like to say that this should be kept separate from other motions. I would request you not to mix this with other motions."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, in view of the speeches which we have just now listened to, I understood that this would be a kind of general motion under which would come all the other cut motions given notice of under this demand."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"But the party which has given notice of this, does not want to mix this with other motions."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"In that case, this may be disposed of first."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Sir, if hon. Members are going to confine this cut motion to the discussion of the question regarding the rural development fund, I shall reserve what I have got to say with regard to the points raised by my hon. Friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti to the motion which will be moved eventually by Mr. Saldanha. I shall now deal only with the question of the rural development in this reply.

"Hon. Members of this House who are members of the Local Self-Government Advisory Committee are aware that as far back as 1927 we did take up this question of the constitution of a rural development fund. With regard to this question, we sent out a circular to most of the local bodies concerned.

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In that circular we proposed to constitute a separate fund called the rural development fund, out of the funds collected by the local boards the Government contributing an equal sum. As the local boards that were consulted were unwilling to increase the land cess for the purpose, it was next suggested by the Government that they should set apart a definite portion of the obligatory and optional cess under the general resources, the Government contributing an equivalent amount of the sum so set apart. The presidents of local boards who were asked to state how much they were prepared to allot from their funds and to start a programme of works to be executed during the next five years, stated that they could not definitely allot any sum for the purpose. A conference was then held, as my hon. Friend Diwan Bahadur Kumaraswami Reddiyar pointed out, at Ootacamund at which my hon. Friend Sir T. E. Moir, the then Finance Member, was also present. From the programmes that had been submitted by most of the district boards, the Government were unable to come to any conclusion as most of them really provided no programmes at all. But, in spite of it, the hon. the Finance Member and myself did go into the details as to how to constitute this fund and the only conclusion that we came to was that it would be better if an additional sum that could be afforded as a recurring grant could be put into the budget. It has now been done. A sum of 3 lakhs has now been provided. This would relieve the district boards of some of the responsibilities on trunk roads. The expectation is that the sum released in this manner might be utilized for village communications. Of course the complaint of hon. Members has been that the Government have not treated them properly in the matter of rural communications and rural water-supply. I would like to point out, Mr. President, the following figures which may be relevant to this issue. Sir, in 1927-28, that was the first budget after I became Minister for Local Self-Government, we provided a sum of Rs. 10,93,675 for rural communications and Rs. 6,19,500 for water-supply. This was done under the direction of my hon. Friend Diwan Bahadur Arogyaswami Mudaliyar who was then in charge of Public Health. Out of this sum, with regard to rural communications there was a lapse of Rs. 5,62,057 and with regard to water-supply as much as Rs. 3,63,436. Again in 1928-29 a sum of Rs. 7,90,997 was provided in regard to communications and a sum of Rs. 7,50,000 in regard to water-supply. Out of this provision, again, a sum of Rs. 3,55,264 under communications and Rs. 4,37,318 under water-supply lapsed. From this it will be seen that in spite of the large sums provided in the budget for two successive years for water-supply and communications, nearly half the sum with regard to water-supply and a little less than half with regard to communications lapsed to the Government. These lapses occurred not because the district boards were lax in spending the money. With a few exceptions which I will mention, viz., Tinnevely, Chingleput, Chittoor, West Godavari and Coimbatore, all the other district boards allowed the amounts to lapse. Last year, the lapses were not allowed to occur because the Tinnevely and Chittoor district boards which had their programmes well on hand and had no money left out of the allotment made to them for carrying out their programmes came forward and stated that if there were any lapses out of the grants allotted for other districts, they would be willing to spend them on communications and water-supply in their districts where the works were already in progress. That was the reason why the lapses were small last year when compared with the previous years.

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Thus, it will be seen, Mr. President, that it is not merely the fault of the Government that there has not been such an advance in the direction of rural communications and rural water-supply as could be desired, the fault also lies with the agency through which the Government have to work. The local bodies have not contributed their share in carrying out the works with the money allotted to them. Therefore, I would like to say, Mr. President, that the fault does not lie all on the part of the Government. I shall be willing, though, to share the blame with my hon. Friends who are responsible for local self-government in the various districts concerned.

"With regard to the future, Mr. President, I should like to say that in the new Bill to amend the Madras Local Boards Act provision has been made for the formation of a village development fund. The need for increasing the amenities of rural areas has been recognized by the Government as well as by the members of the local bodies concerned. The Government will try, as I said during the general discussion on the budget, by the help of the two Bills recently passed by this House, to revive the old scheme under which they were willing to pay a pie for pie grant to such bodies as constituted such funds. When the assent of His Excellency the Governor and His Excellency the Viceroy is received to these measures, I hope to take up this question of the constitution of a rural development fund and the contribution that should be made by the Government to that fund into consideration and arrive at conclusions which might satisfy hon. Members opposite in order to carry out the rural development which they have so much at heart."

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"Sir, I am really sorry with the way in which the hon. Minister has dealt with the subject especially seeing what the feelings of this House are from the speeches that were made last year and the year before last and the admission the hon. Minister himself made in those days.

"Sir, the hon. Minister began by saying that certain amounts were given to district boards for village roads and that out of those sums a large portion lapsed and wound up by saying that the blame attached more to the district boards than to the Government. Of course he said that to some extent the blame would lie with the Government also and that he was willing to share it. He did not proceed to say what his scheme is. Our main complaint is that they go on allotting funds with no schemes for the improvement of village communications. They allot funds; some spend them while others do not and with those who do not spend the grant, the Government do not do anything. They merely say 'If the Boards spend, we will give and if they do not, we will not give'. But what is the scheme of the Government irrespective of whether the district boards spend or do not spend? What is their scheme to see that the villages get proper roads; that the villages are connected with the markets and other central places? Have they thought of this question? Have they tried to solve this question? Last year, we waited on deputation on the hon. Minister in connexion with this question. During the budget discussion under a similar motion, both the hon. Minister and the then Finance Member stated that this question would be discussed at a conference. We met at a conference at Ootacamund and we made a humble suggestion that 50 lakhs may be provided which may not lapse, but which, forming the nucleus of a fund, may go on increasing every year so as to be available for

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schemes which may later on be evolved for the improvement of village communications and so on. This could benefit the villagers. Has this been done? He has no answer to give.

15 "On the other hand the hon. the Finance Member in presenting the budget said that there were difficulties in working out a scheme for rural development. He said that 'sheer financial impossibility puts any further consideration of the suggestions out of the question.' I ask what is the financial impossibility? With about 4 crores of accumulated balances year after year from 1925 to 1929 you say that you cannot set apart a certain amount for rural development fund. I will ask my friends to see how other Legislatures have dealt with this matter. The Legislative Assembly agreed to a resolution that was moved there and appointed a Committee to go into the whole question and find out ways and means for improving roads. Mr. Jayakar as President of that Committee submitted a proposal and the Government of India accepted his proposal. I ask the hon. the Minister what he has done? Sir, this is what the Jayakar Committee say in their report at page 47: 'We have emphasized the importance of village roads in the general scheme of communications and we have shown that their condition requires special consideration and special relief. The precise measures that should be taken are questions of local self-government that are outside the scope of our enquiry. We can only express the hope that local Government and local bodies will find it possible to devote more attention and more money to the improvement of village roads in future.'

"Sir, what is it that has been done. No scheme has been evolved and nothing is done. We suggested not once but twice, to the hon. the Minister to formulate a scheme by which money could be kept ready by constituting what is known as the Rural Development Fund so that the money that is earmarked for this purpose may go into that fund and the unspent balances may not lapse, but may be utilized whenever we want without depending upon the vote of the Legislative Council every time. Nothing of that sort has been done. It is stated that in the new Bills there is a provision for village development fund. Even when that question was discussed we asked the hon. the Minister whether he would be able to give us any undertaking by which Government would give us not merely pie for pie grant but a certain fixed sum for this purpose and he replied that that was really impossible and that nothing of that sort could be done. Most of the villages could not afford to contribute pie for pie grant and most of the local boards have not got money enough to go about and spend for the villages. They can hardly make both ends meet and yet my hon. Friend Mr. James is never tired of complaining about the bad state of roads under district boards. He has not gone to the extent of pointing out exactly how far the district boards have failed in their duty to provide funds that are necessary to bring these roads into better condition. Sir, there is absolutely no justification for the Government to ask the villages to contribute half and half grant. I do not know if the villages could be made to bear half the burden at all. I say that even in the Punjab, which cannot be said to be so much advanced in the matter of local-self-government, the Government have been giving two-thirds and asking the local boards to pay only one-third. What is it that the Minister has asked us to do? Will he pay more to such of those district boards who are unable to contribute half and half grant? There is no guarantee that a certain fund

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will be constituted. There is no nucleus offered by the Minister by which funds can be found for rural development. He has absolutely no policy. The only policy that he has is a policy of drift. He simply says 'We will give half if the board is agreeable to pay half; that is all.' I submit that is not a policy which could be adumbrated with any seriousness. It is merely a policy of drift.

"Now what about village sanitation. My hon. Friend Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar said that 'the position of the villagers is much worse than that of people in the prisons. You want more comforts for prisoners. I think the prisoners have got greater amenities than villagers'. I ask what about the man who pays the tax. What does the Minister say? Does he ever care for those who pay the tax?

"Sir, with regard to the improvement of sanitary condition of villages, I only want to quote what the Financial Relations Committee which was appointed in 1919 stated. This is what they state:

'Sanitation is still in its infancy. In rural areas it hardly exists. Disposal of refuse is primitive. Only one town is equipped with a drainage system and only 29 out of 73 municipalities have a protected water-supply; almost nothing is done to combat malaria and the existence of such epidemic diseases as hook-worm and tuberculosis is ignored. The reason for this state of things is not far to seek. Local bodies have not even at the maximum levels of taxation allowed by law enough money to discharge their duties properly. In fact, we consider they have on the whole done remarkably well with resources so slender.'

"Sir, this I repeated last year and I repeat this year also. Let my hon. Friend the Minister for Excise stand up and say what he has done. I have taken care to read the reply of the hon. the Minister for Excise. But he has not touched the question of the capacity and resources of the local bodies at all. He has merely stated that the local bodies have not co-operated to the extent to which they were expected to co-operate. What is the co-operation that you want? With 384 lakhs of rupees you could not come to the help of the local boards. You say that the villagers have to get on with the local boards and yet you would not consider how local boards could find money for them. On the other hand, you would grant 59 lakhs of rupees to the General Hospital, 37 lakhs to the Andhra University and 29 lakhs of rupees to the Annamalai University. The Minister would repeat the old story of the local boards being defaulters. I submit that any Government which calls itself responsible would not allow such things to continue. What is it that the Ministers are doing with 380 lakhs of rupees? You can allot one fifth of that sum in one year and try the experiment in one or two places and see how things work. If our Ministers are not able to do this, I should consider them as impotent, or that the Finance Department did not co-operate with them at all, although they expected that they would grant such sums. At least did you constitute a committee to see to what extent funds could be provided and whether a nucleus can be given. I do not think this state of affairs can be said to be satisfactory. Without doing anything which would go to ameliorate the condition of the poor villagers, if the hon. the Minister with his party support and also the backing of the hon. the Finance Member simply rises up and says 'we have no money, the local bodies have not co-operated with us and so on and so forth', then we have no other alternative but to oppose this grant and press this motion to a division."

[22nd March 1930]

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I now put the motion to the vote. The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,39,900 for General Administration—Ministers by Rs. 100."

The motion was declared lost.

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

Ayes.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. | 16. Rao Bahadur P. Govinda Rao Nayudu. |
| 2. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 17. Mr. C. Gopala Menon. |
| 3. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 18. " Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. |
| 4. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. | 19. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar. |
| 5. Mr. P. T. Rajan. | 20. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 6. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. | 21. " P. Bhooshayya. |
| 7. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. | 22. The Maharaja of Pithapuram. |
| 8. " Ramanath Goenka. | 23. Mr. K. Koti Reddi. |
| 9. " K. P. Raman Menon. | 24. " K. V. Suryanarayana Ayyar. |
| 10. " R. Nagan Gowda. | 25. " J. A. Saldanha. |
| 11. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. | 26. " K. Uppi Sahib. |
| 12. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. | 27. " Abdul Hameed Khan. |
| 13. " K. Sarabha Reddi. | 28. " M. Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar. |
| 14. Rao Sahib B. Venkataramayya Nayudu. | 29. " O. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. |
| 15. Mr. A. Harischandrudu Nayudu. | 30. " G. Harisavottama Rao. |

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 21. Rao Sahib P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. |
| 2. " Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar. | 22. Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur. |
| 3. " Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. | 23. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. |
| 4. " Mr. H. G. Stokes. | 24. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| 5. " Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. | 25. Mr. N. Siva Raj. |
| 6. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 26. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 27. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| 8. Mr. Hilton Brown. | 28. Mr. W. P. A. Soundarapandian. |
| 9. " H. A. Watson. | 29. " S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar. |
| 10. " A. G. Leach. | 30. " D. Thomas. |
| 11. " J. Gray. | 31. " S. Venkiah. |
| 12. " S. V. Ramamurti. | 32. " N. Srinivasa Rao. |
| 13. " C. B. Cotterell. | 33. " S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |
| 14. " V. Ch. John. | 34. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-Jah Sahib Bahadur. |
| 15. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 35. Khan Bahadur Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur. |
| 16. Khan Sahib Syed Tajudin Sahib. | 36. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidoo Sahib. |
| 17. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. | 37. Mr. F. E. James. |
| 18. Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | 38. " C. E. Wood. |
| 19. Mr. A. B. Shetty. | |
| 20. " J. Bheemayya. | |

Neutral.

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| 1. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder. | 3. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar. |
| 2. Raja of Kallikota. | 4. Mr. K. Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu. |

Ayes 30. Noes 38. Neutral 4.

The motion was negatived.

* Mr. F. E. JAMES:—"I beg to move—

'that the allotment of Rs. 2,39,900 for Ministers be reduced by Rs. 100.'

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[Mr. F. E. James]

"My object in moving this motion is to call the attention of the Ministers to the reply of the Government to the recent representations of the Madras Corporation in regard to the beggar problem. I would like to remind the House of the history of this question. In 1924, the Corporation appointed a committee to go into the question of beggar problem in the City of Madras. The committee submitted a comprehensive and able report in 1925. In the same year the Madras Leper Settlement building was transferred by the Government to the Corporation for use as a poor house. The Corporation addressed the Government in 1925 and asked whether they would undertake legislation giving magistrates the power to order the committal of beggars to the poor house, and providing for the removal of child beggars from the streets and their admission in certified schools. The Government then replied that they did not see their way to undertake legislation on that point. They thought that it would take some time to enable the Corporation to house all the beggars; they therefore thought that legislation in the matter was in advance of the requirements of the situation. In 1927, the Corporation opened the beggar home and provided accommodation for about 120 beggars. In 1928, the Corporation by resolution, by a letter from the Commissioner, and by a letter from the President, again pressed the Government and pointed out that it was incumbent on the Government to introduce the necessary legislation. The present difficulty is, even though we have a certain number of beggars in the Beggar Home, we are not able to compel them to be there for a specified period. They come in for a time and then go back to the streets. Magistrates have no power to compel the beggars to go to the Beggar Home, nor have they power to prevent children begging in the streets and to send them to certified schools. Therefore the Corporation asked the Government again whether they would undertake legislation on these lines. It involved the amendment of the Madras City Police Act and of the Madras Children Act. After 15 months of cogitation the Government replied curtly that they did not see any reason for changing their mind in regard to this legislation. In other words, they returned the same reply which they gave in 1925 without the courtesy of giving any reasons for the reply they sent. I therefore feel bound to bring these facts to the notice of the Local Self-Government Department in this debate. I would plead very earnestly with the Government for change of mind in this matter. The Madras Corporation has done a great deal in connexion with this problem; it was the Madras Corporation that originated the enquiry; it was the Madras Corporation which opened the Beggar Home. As a Member of the Corporation I should be very reluctant to recommend that the accommodation of the Home should be increased until this legislation is passed. What is the use of increasing accommodation for beggars when you cannot keep them in the place, when you have no power to make them stay there for a specified time? It has been estimated, I believe, by a committee appointed in 1924, that there were at that time nearly 1,200 beggars in the City, of whom about 400 are children. There are always a certain number of able-bodied beggars who would disappear from the streets immediately legislation is passed. Therefore I do urge upon the Government that, if they themselves introduce the legislation asked for or, if they are not willing, that they will, at any rate, give facilities to individual Members of this House to introduce legislation. I desire to know why the Government has given the very same curt reply which they gave in 1925, and whether they think that the conditions now are the same as they were in 1925. Do

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[Mr. F. E. James]

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they not realize that the position has changed? If not, why do they not give reasons for their answer to the premier municipal body in the Presidency?

"Secondly, I would ask them to do what another department of Government did recently in connexion with the Prevention of Immoral Traffic Bill, viz., to give every facility for private legislation which would deal with the beggar problem. I claim that the Madras Corporation has done its part and can do no more until the Government are prepared to go back on their last reply."

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Sir, I have great pleasure in seconding the motion of my hon. Friend, Mr. James. It is a very very important problem affecting the City of Madras. Mr. James has detailed to the House the very long history of this problem. He has told us how, time after time, all the communications, all the resolutions of the Madras Corporation to the Local Self-Government Department of the Government of Madras were returned with the very same curt reply. Hon. Members who do not belong to the City, but who have to stay here to attend the meetings of this House, must have noticed the most deplorable condition of the poor beggars who go about in the City of Madras begging specially at important junctions. It is the duty of the premier Corporation to tackle this problem; it attempted to do so; but there is need for legislation. The Corporation itself cannot legislate that begging in the streets is penal and cannot compel beggars to remain in the Beggars Home. The Corporation had necessarily to seek the aid of the Government. Instead of helping the Corporation and seeing that it tackled the problem successfully, the Government refused to co-operate with the Corporation; the Government non-co-operated with the Corporation. We know as a matter of fact that not only hale and healthy beggars go about and mix with the ordinary people in tram-cars and buses, but also beggars suffering from leprosy and other diseases go about begging in important junctions in the City. The policeman is really under a handicap. He is not able to prevent these people from going about begging because his hands are not strengthened by legislation. He cannot prevent leper beggars or even able-bodied beggars from molesting passers-by. It is the duty of the Government to prevent the present state of affairs. These leprous beggars should be located in a Home; only legislation can do so.

"Mr. James has referred to the Home that has been opened by the Corporation; he has told us that there is accommodation for 120 beggars. In the absence of legislation compelling beggars to go to this Home, it is a failure. Even the 120 beggars who can be accommodated in the Home cannot be compelled to stay in the Home without the necessary legislation. If we have a Government which is interested in the people of this country, I am sure we would have by this time a fullfledged Beggar Home and a poor house to accommodate and feed the disabled and to find work for able-bodied beggars. On the other hand, they are allowing beggars suffering from diseases like leprosy to go about the streets. I think it is high time that the Government gave up their policy of non-interference in this matter. It is the duty of the Government to help a premier body like the Corporation of Madras, by introducing the legislation necessary for the purpose. As has been pointed out by Mr. James, we, non-official members in this House, are suffering under a great handicap in the

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[Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan]

matter of bringing forward legislation ourselves. Instead of giving facilities for non-official members, we have seen instances where the Government have put obstacles in the way; by the tactics of the Government, non-official members find it difficult to have Bills passed. I hope that the Government will come forward and help the non-official members in this matter; even though they are not prepared to bring forward suitable legislation themselves, I hope they will afford facilities for non-official members to bring forward such legislation so that we can avoid the sad state of affairs in the City."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,39,900 by Rs. 100."

* Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, the Corporation of Madras has established a Beggar Home which can accommodate 300 beggars. But provision has been made for accommodating only 100 beggars at present. The large number of beggars that are loitering near the bus-stands, near tram-stands and various places of public resort are not willing to go to the Home though they are lodged comfortably there. The beggars in the Beggar Home are given *kanji* in the morning, rice in the day time and rice in the night; they are given some extras on festival days; still the beggars do not go there. They prefer begging in the streets to going to the Beggar Home.

"There is a provision in the City Police Act—section 71—by which beggars loitering in places of public resort may be compelled not to do so. We wanted the Government to interpret the words 'places of public resort.' Government refused to do so. We requested the Government to order the Magistrates to commit the beggars to the Home; the Government refused to do so. We requested the Government to amend the Madras Children Act so that children may be prevented from begging in the street; the Government refused to do so. Relieving the poor is the first charge on the Government revenues; it is a statutory obligation imposed on the local bodies by legislation in some western countries. Here, Sir, the local body is volunteering; the Government would not come to its rescue. I request the hon. Minister to see that section 71 of the Police Act is interpreted and that Magistrates commit the beggars in the city to the Beggar Home. We are not allowing beggars suffering from leprosy or contagious diseases into this Home. The Home is intended only for infirm beggars. It is the duty of the Government to see not only that infirm beggars are housed but also that two poor houses are established for able-bodied workers. With these words I support the motion."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"Mr. President, Sir, two members of the Corporation have just spoken on this important question of beggar problem in the City of Madras urging the necessity for legislation. The Government can no longer shirk the responsibility of finding a solution for this question which has become a menace to the City and the sooner it is eradicated the better for the public. If I remember aright, in 1925, a deputation waited on the then Minister in charge (the late Raja of Panagal) in connexion with this question and he promised that he would view the question favourably. It is not known what made the Government afterwards to reject the proposal of the Corporation to bring in legislation on this problem. Recently, the Madras Corporation again approached the Government with a proposal and that also was rejected. I also remember the City Corporation taking a census of the beggars in the City and it was found that it is increasing largely. It is not in the City of

[Mr. C. Gopala Menon]

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Madras only that this beggar problem is assuming immense dimensions, but if you go to the mufassal towns and municipalities, one will find that this problem is assuming large and alarming shape. It is therefore necessary that this question, just like the questions of brothels and bucket shops which we have solved should be taken up immediately by the Government and a solution found. As was pointed out by Mr. Hameed Khan, one can find in Esplanade and other places in the City, beggars, lepers and infirm, and able-bodied men troubling people who pass by. That state of things will have to be put a stop to. A home should be founded, as suggested by the Corporation, and in some cases, the able-bodied men should be put in a colony where they can be made available for work in other places. That is a duty which the State has to perform and it is therefore urged that this problem which is prevalent not only in the City of Madras, but also in the mufassal towns should be tackled immediately."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I would not have risen on this occasion but for the fact that some of the hon. Members who have spoken have raised the question of legislation. They seem to be under the impression that this question concerns only the Corporation of Madras and certain municipalities in the mufassal. Sir, the time has come when this question of beggars should be taken on hand by the Government and a solution should be found. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Budget time is not the proper occasion for reference to legislation. I know a passing remark was made by Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar in his speech."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"The question was raised that the Government ought to. . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"This is not the proper occasion for referring to it."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"I only wish to say that the question has become a very important one, since the amount of human energy that is being wasted by these beggars is enormous and it is therefore time that Government took steps to conserve all this human energy for increasing the wealth of the country."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, I do not know how this cut motion has been included in the Ministerial demand, because this is a matter which refers to the amendment of the City Police Act, which is under the jurisdiction of the hon. the Home Member."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar made it clear that the request of the Corporation was that the executive should interpret the provisions of the Act. As far as the Children Amendment Act is concerned, that need not be referred to here. I do not know whether the Police Act requires interpretation."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"My hon. Friend Mr. James referred to the letter of the Corporation; the Corporation said that they wanted section 71 of the City Police Act and section 29 of the Madras Children Act should be amended suitably in order to solve this beggar problem."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Minister ought to have brought it to my notice earlier."

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The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The first is entirely in the hands of the hon. the Home Member, Sir Mahomed Usman."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think the hon. Member received notice of this amendment long ago. I know other departments have established the practice of sending objections to me in time in such cases."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I am sorry that was not raised in time. I am not now in a position to deal with the question."

* Mr. F. E. JAMES:—"The hon. Minister cannot surprise the House like this. Sir, three Members have referred to this that the correspondence between the Corporation and the Government passes through the Local Self-Government Department. Whether that Department is merely a post office or not, it is not for us to judge, but I claim that when Members of Government deal with matters like this, they should act more responsibly to the members of this House."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"To whose department does this question belong?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"So far as the amendment of the City Police Act is concerned, it is my department and if it requires an amendment to the Children Act, it is Sir Krishnan Nayar's department."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is it a fact that the request of the Corporation requires the amendment of the City Police Act and the Children Act?"

* Mr. F. E. JAMES:—"The correspondence between the Corporation and the Local Self-Government Department has reference to the amendments of these Acts."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Then, this is not the proper occasion to raise the question."

* Mr. F. E. JAMES:—"It was left to your department to say under which head this motion should be pressed."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"As far as the budget is concerned, the question of the amendment of any legislation should not be discussed under budget grants."

* Mr. F. E. JAMES:—"I have to point out that the object of this motion was to ask the Government the reasons for the particular reply that was given. That was the only object."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know by whom the reply was sent?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Was the reply given direct by the Local Self-Government Department or by any other department?"

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The reply given by the Local Self-Government Department is that the Government are unable to accept the proposal of the Corporation of Madras that section 29 of the Madras Children Act and section 71 of the Madras City Police Act be amended so as to include children, etc., found begging in the streets."

* Mr. F. E. JAMES:—"My motion was to ask the reasons for giving such a reply."

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The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Whatever be the letter of the motion, the spirit of it is to have the Acts amended and therefore it is not in order."

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB:—"Sir, I move the motion standing in my name, namely—

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,39,900 for Civil Secretariats by Rs. 100 to criticise the policy of Local Self-Government Department.'

"Sir, Local Self-Government Department has been in existence in this country in order to train the people in self-government and to pass Acts and rules to enable them to govern districts, taluks and even villages. This has been left in the hands of the department called the Local Self-Government Department the head of which is our Chief Minister. There are certain Acts and rules for their guidance. We have found recently that many municipalities and a number of taluk boards have been superseded and dissolved. As an instance, I may mention that the Gobichettipalayam Taluk Board has been superseded and Chirakkal Taluk Board of Malabar has been threatened. Sir, I wish to tell this House a story about how the taluk boards are treated. Sir, some three months ago, the elections to the taluk board of Chirakkal took place and there were two factions—the popular party and the nominated party. There was keen fight between the two parties and the head of one faction was the president of the District Board of Malabar. He gave two nominated members to each party in order to bring about a settlement and the parties did not agree to that kind of settlement with the result that the party belonging to the District Board President was defeated and the president was elected from the popular party. It was published in the papers. Afterwards an election to district board took place. It so happened that one member nominated happened to be the director of a company which had contracts with the taluk board."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Before proceeding further the hon. Member will have to convince me how it is concerned with Ministerial responsibility and then I shall be in a position to say whether this is relevant or not."

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB:—"The Government interfered when the affair was sub-judice. Both the parties approached the Government when the case was pending in the Subordinate Judge's Court and the Local Self-Government Department took action in the matter. That is how the department interfered in the matter. I want to know whether this action on the part of the Government is not *ultra vires*. Under what law or authority the Local Government snatched the very unwholesome power of interfering in matters that are sub-judice. I am going to explain the whole situation. Both the parties came to Government and the President of the District Board supported the defeated party. Unfortunately for the party in power, the Local Self-Government Department declared that the election to district board with the vote of the nominated members about whose nomination there was some doubt was invalid. This was what was questioned in the court of law. The court said, it was not prepared to go into the election suit when the Government had interfered with the matter. Thus justice was shut out by this action of Government."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The Council will now adjourn and re-assemble at 11 o'clock on Monday the 24th March 1930."

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

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APPENDIX.

Vide answer to question No. 1635 asked by Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd March 1930, page 360 supra.]

G.O. No. P. 407, Law (Education), dated 8th March 1930

lead—the following papers:—

G.O. No. 1811, Law (Education), dated 11th September 1928.

From the Government of India, No. 1058, Education, dated the 1st June 1929.

Order—No. P. 407, Law (Education), dated 8th March 1930.

The Government have had under their consideration for some time past the question of the reorganization of the Superior Educational Services on a provincial basis with a view to give effect to the recommendations of the Commission. The proposals formulated by this Government in respect of the Men's Branch have been generally approved by the Government of India and will take effect from the date of these proceedings.

2. Under the reorganization scheme the superior services are divided into two classes—

Class I corresponding to the existing Indian Educational Service; and

Class II corresponding to the existing Madras Educational Service.

The officers who now hold permanent posts in the cadre of the Indian Educational Service will be formed into a separate service on the existing scales of pay and with the existing number of selection grade posts. As vacancies occur among them, the posts will be relegated to the new superior services, Class I.

3. The posts of Inspector of Schools, Coorg and Bangalore, and the Headmaster, Central High School, Marcarra, which are now vacant and for filling which the administrations concerned have agreed to make their own arrangements, have been omitted from the Madras cadre.

The following posts, for which special recruitment on special rates of pay has been or is to be made, have been removed from the regular cadre:—

(i) Additional Professor of Civil Engineering, College of Engineering, Madras.

(ii) Professor of Mechanical Engineering, College of Engineering, Madras.

(iii) Professor of Electrical Engineering, College of Engineering, Madras.

(iv) Professor of Technical Chemistry, College of Engineering, Madras.

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The post of Superintendent, School of Arts, which is now under the Industries Department, has also been removed from this cadre with reference to G.O. No. 2270, Law (Education), dated the 4th November 1929.

The following posts in the Indian Educational Service, which are now vacant, are relegated to Class II as in the opinion of the Government they are not of sufficient importance to be included in Class I :—

- (i) Principal, Government College, Coimbatore.
- (ii) Do. Mangalore.
- (iii) Do. Tellicherry.
- (iv) Vice-Principal, Teachers' College, Saidapet.
- (v) Junior Professor of Education, Government Training College, Rajahmundry.
- (vi) Junior Professor of English Presidency College, Madras.

4. There are at present 12 posts of District Educational Officers borne on the cadre of the Indian Educational Service and the rest are included in the Madras Educational Service. The number of District Educational Officers in the higher class will be fixed at 14, a corresponding reduction being made in the number included in Class II (Madras Educational Service).

5. The redistribution of the Indian Educational Service posts as now sanctioned is set out in the annexure to these proceedings.

6. The pay of the new class I will be fixed at Rs. 400—40—600—600 (efficiency bar)—50—1,200 with a selection grade at Rs. 1,250—50—1,500 (15 per cent of the cadre). The scale of the pay for new class II will be the present Madras Educational Service pay, namely, Rs. 250—800.

This sanction is registered as No. 266 of 1929-30.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education and
Local Self-Government)

A. F. W. DIXON,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
„ Accountant-General through Finance.
„ Finance Department.
„ Public Department.
„ Development Department.

Annexure.

Scale of pay.

Director of Public Instruction Rs. 2,500—100—3,000.

Scale of pay.

INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

Rs. 400—50—600—600—50—1,000—1,000—50—1,250 with eight selection grade posts on Rs. 250—50—1,500 and two selection grade posts on Rs. 1,550—100—1,750.

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Special posts (with special rates of allowance).

1. Deputy Director of Public Instruction.
2. Additional Deputy Director of Public Instruction.
3. Principal and Professor (of Botany), Presidency College.
4. Principal, Government College, Kumbakonam.
5. Do. Arts College, Rajahmundry.
6. Do. Ceded Districts College, Anantapur.
7. Do. Muhammadan College, Madras.
8. Do. Government Victoria College, Palghat.
9. Do. Teachers' College, Saidapet.
10. Do. Training College, Rajahmundry.
11. Do. College of Engineering, Guindy.

Ordinary posts.

1. Professor of English, Presidency College, Madras.
2. Professor of Pure Mathematics, Presidency College, Madras.
3. Do. Applied Mathematics, Presidency College, Madras.
4. Do. Chemistry, Presidency College, Madras.
5. Additional Professor of Chemistry, Presidency College, Madras.
6. Professor of Economics, Presidency College, Madras.
7. Do. Sanskrit, Presidency College, Madras.
8. Do. Civil Engineering, College of Engineering, Guindy.
9. Do. Mathematics, do.
10. Inspector of European Schools.
11. District Educational Officer, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris.
12. Do. Madras.
13. Do. Bellary.
14. Do. Vizagapatam.
15. Do. Ganjam.
16. Do. Madura.
17. Do. Kistna.
18. Do. Tanjore.

MADRAS EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

Class I.—Rs. 400—40—600—600 (efficiency bar)—50—1,200 with a selection grade at Rs. 1,250—50—1,500 for 15 per cent of the cadre.

Ordinary posts.

1. Professor of Physics, Presidency College, Madras.
2. Additional Professor of Physics, Presidency College, Madras.
3. Professor of Zoology, Presidency College, Madras.
4. Do. History, do.
5. Do. Geology, do.
6. Do. Philosophy, do.
7. Additional Professor of English, Presidency College, Madras.
- 8 to 13. District Educational Officers.

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Class II.—Rs. 250—25—500 (efficiency bar)—50—800.

1. Junior Professor of English, Presidency College, Madras.
2. Principal, Government College, Mangalore.
3. Do. Tellicherry.
4. Do. Coimbatore.
5. Vice-Principal, Teachers' College, Saidapet.
6. Junior Professor of Education, Government Training College, Rajahmundry.

Posts to be filled by special recruitment on special rates of pay.

1. Professor of Mechanical Engineering, College of Engineering, Guindy.
2. Professor of Higher Electrical Engineering, College of Engineering, Guindy.
3. Professor of Technical Chemistry, College of Engineering, Guindy.
4. Additional Professor of Civil Engineering, College of Engineering, Guindy.

Other posts to be removed from the Madras Educational cadre.

1. Inspector of Schools, Coorg and Bangalore.
2. Headmaster, Central High School, Mercara.
3. Superintendent, School of Arts and Crafts, Madras.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Monday, the 24th 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.*, *I.C.S.*, The hon. Mr. H. G.
 Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.
 Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.
 Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.
 Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.
 Abul Hye Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib K.
 Abdul Razaq Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
 Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.
 Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
 Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.
 Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.
 Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar, Mr. M.
 Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
 Bheemayya, Mr. J.
 Bhooshayya, Mr. P.
 Cotterell, *c.i.e.*, *I.C.S.*, Mr. C. B.
 Davis, *c.b.e.*, Mr. J. A.
 Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.
 Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.
 Foulkes, Mr. R.
 Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.
 Gnanavaram Pillai, Rao Sahib P. J.
 Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
 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.
 Harischandrudu Nayudu, Mr. A.
 Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.
 Hilton Brown, *I.C.S.*, Mr.
 James, Mr. F. E.
 John, Mr. V. Ch.
 Kesava Pillai, *c.i.e.*, Diwan Bahadur P.
 Kesava Ramanurti Nayudu, Mr. K.
 Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
 Krishnan, Mr. K.
 Krishnaswami Ayyar, Diwan Bahadur Alladi.
 Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.
 Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
 Lakshmana Reddi, Mr. G.
 Leach, *I.C.S.*, Mr. A. G.
 Leech, Mr. A. J.

Laker, Mr. A. T.
 Maharaja of Pithapuram, *c.b.e.*
 Maharaja of Venkatagiri, *c.i.e.*
 Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
 Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
 Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
 Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.
 Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib T. M.
 Muniswami Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur B.
 Muppli Nayar of Kavalappara *alias* Kumaran Raman.
 Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) S.
 Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
 Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
 Narasimha Rao, Mr. M.
 Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
 Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
 Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
 Premayya, Mr. G. R.
 Rajan, Mr. P. T.
 Rajappa, Rao Bahadur P. S.
 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.
 Ratnasabhapatni Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
 Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
 Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
 Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
 Shetty, Mr. A. B.
 Siva Raj, Mr. N.
 Siva Rao, Mr. P.
 Soundarapandian, Mr. W. P. A.
 Srinivasa Rao Mr. N.
 Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
 Subrahmanya Moopanan, Mr. S.
 Suryanarayana Ayyar, Mr. K. V.
 Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib Syed.
 Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
 Upji Sahib Bahadur, K.
 Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
 Venkataramayya Nayudu, Rao Sahib B.
 Venkiah, Mr. S.
 Watson, *I.C.S.*, Mr. H. A.
 Zamindar of Seithur.
 Zamindar of Singampatti,

[24th March 1930]

I

NEW MEMBER.

The following new Member made the prescribed affirmation of allegiance to the Crown and then took his seat :—

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P. S. RAJAPPA Avargal.

II

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTION

Public Health

Expenditure on the Tirumani Leper Settlement.

* 1637 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased—

(i) to place a statement before the Council showing—

(a) the expenditure on the construction of buildings for Tirumani Leper Settlement and the additions thereto since the beginning up to the 30th September 1929 ;

(b) the expenditure on the annual repairs ;

(c) the expenditure on the bungalows for the superintendent, doctors, nurses, clubs and recreation places for the same period ;

(d) the annual expenditure for the period mentioned above on the staff and establishment ;

(e) the annual expenditure for food and medicine for the patients ; and

(f) the audit reports by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts in connexion with the above expenditure ; and

(ii) to state—

(a) what has been the annual average expenditure taken as a whole on the patients ; and

(b) what is the annual average expenditure in private aided Leper Asylums to which the Government give grants ?

A.—(i) (a) Rupees 5,74,885.

(b) —

	RS.
1926-27	1,988
1927-28	1,950
1928-29	3,250

(c) Rupees 69,672.

(d) & (e) A statement * giving the information is appended.

(f) The audit reports * for the period from October 1926 to March 1929, which have been prepared by the Accountant-General, are placed on the table together with the orders of the Government thereon.

(ii) (a) The average annual expenditure during the last three years was Rs. 97 (round figures) per patient.

(b) A statement * is appended.

* Printed as Appendix on pages 481-492 infra.

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UNSTARRED QUESTION

Labour

Alleged dismissal of teachers by the District Labour Officer, West Godavari.

1638 Q.—Mr. S. VENKIAH : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of labour school teachers that were dismissed in the West Godavari district since the advent of the present District Labour Officer ;

(b) the reasons for their dismissal ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the District Labour Officer has again reappointed some of the teachers that were dismissed ;

(d) if so, what are the grounds on which they were reappointed ;

(e) whether it is a fact that the District Labour Officer, West Godavari district, is giving away contracts for well works to his own selected men without calling for tenders ; and

(f) if so, what are the special reasons for his doing so, against the procedure laid down by the Government ?

A.—The Government have not the information asked for but have called for it.

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

III

MOTIONS ON THE BUDGET—cont.

DEMAND XIII—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—MINISTERS AND CIVIL SECRETARIATS—TRANSFERRED—cont.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The Council will now resume discussion on the budget grants."

* Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—"Mr. President, Sir, when the Council adjourned on Saturday last I was telling. . ."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"May I know when the question on the reorganization of the Educational Service is to be answered ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"It will be answered to-morrow ; it is not ready to-day."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That question will be taken up to-morrow."

* Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—"I was telling how the Government interfered when an election suit relating to the taluk board of Chirakkal was pending in the civil court, and justice was prevented. I don't know whether this is not *ultra vires*. I fear, if such a thing is allowed to go on, a serious situation will arise in the matter, in the position of Courts of Justice. Certainly this kind of interference must bring down the prestige of law courts in the

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country. Sir, as I understand there are more members who are anxious to speak on this topic, I do not want to speak at length."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, in rising to second the motion of my friend Mr. Uppi Sahib, I wish to recall to the attention of the House a few principles enunciated by my hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu when he was in a less embarrassing position than he is now occupying (laughter). He complained, Sir, that ministries should work by right of their strength and said on behalf of himself and his party that in politics as in private affairs a benami institution should not be allowed to continue. Sir, benami ministry implies benami opposition also. And I leave it to my friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu to say how far he and his party have been playing the role of a real and effective opposition during these long years and long months. Whether he will, at least, now stick to the advice he was so ready to offer to others and whether his party or even any section of his party will abide by that statement are matters to be watched and noted. It is very difficult, Sir, for even the warmest admirers of the hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government to trace any consistent policy, or even a policy remotely approaching consistency in all the acts of administration of his during all these years. In 1927 it was, I think, Mr. Ramachandra. Reddi brought to the notice of the Minister that certain taluk boards were guilty of serious irregularities, and he replied that if such arbitrary acts were brought to his notice he would take due notice of them and try to remedy them. Well, Sir, that was the principle he then enunciated. And I leave it to him to say how far he has followed it since and impartially set aside the arbitrary acts of taluk boards, so that no such reproach as was referred to by Mr. Reddi might be levelled against him. So far as nominations to taluk boards are concerned, the hon. the Minister may say that he has no powers to interfere. But the Local Boards Act is very definite, and I should like to know whether he has to enforce the principle laid down in the very Act as regard the representation of minority communities. I must also say this here that if he thinks he has no power even with regard to this, as I think he will put forward that plea, I must tell him that he is not right there. Because as he himself knows the late Raja Sahib of Panagal did not hesitate, when serious irregularities were committed by either taluk board presidents or union board presidents, to interfere. So that the plea, if he is going to urge it, namely, that he has no power to interfere with the discretion of the district board president will not hold water. If he really thought so, it was open to him to obtain the necessary powers, with the least delay possible.

"But leaving aside the acts of the district board presidents I want to confine myself to the acts done by the Minister himself. Sir, the Act mentions that in making nominations care should be taken to give due representation to unrepresented communities like Muhammadans, Indian Christians and depressed classes. When proposals for nomination were received by him, did he endeavour to see that those nominations were made in pursuance of the principles laid down in the Act itself? There are several districts which have no representatives of the Indian Christian community. There are several district boards which have no representatives belonging to the depressed class. Why is it so? Is it because there were no vacancies to which he could appoint Indian Christians or depressed class members? It is not so, Sir. Because, we find him in several cases approving and even nominating to

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these bodies members of communities, which were already represented, nay even more than adequately represented; so that these are clear cases of gross violation of the principle laid down in the Act. Also I must complain that he has allowed local self-government to degenerate to an extent which was never thought of by anybody as possible. It cannot be that he is unaware of all the irregularities and injustices that are taking place in the Local Self-Government Department. On the other hand, he seems to think that so long as he can placate the persons belonging to his party he need fear nobody, and that he can ignore the interests of the vast majority of people who might be the victims of the irregularities of his men.

"Sir, he puts me in mind of a Health Officer who wants to oblige a dependent of his, and actually appoints him as a vaccinator, though he is incompetent and unsatisfactory in every way, without caring for the incalculable danger and suffering his appointment may be the cause of to hundreds of children, owing to bad vaccination.

"There are taluk boards whose teachers are paid very very irregularly. In the case of one taluk board I know that the pay of teachers for the months of July, August and September 1928 was not paid till February 1929 (Mr. P. T. Rajan : Shame) and the salary of teachers for October, November and December 1928 was disbursed only in April 1929, and that of the months January, February and March 1929 was not paid till August 1929. Again, instead of the teachers being paid by the president, taluk board, they are asked to approach a private person for their pay. Naturally, it follows that in such cases there is no guarantee that the teachers will get their full pay. Cases are not wanting where teachers have had to go to courts to realize their salary on account of the undue delay in the payment of their remuneration; as a result of this, the board has not only to find the money for their pay but also the court expenses, and who is to bear this unnecessary expenditure? Owners of buildings rented for the holding of schools are not paid regularly the rent due to them and some have obtained decrees against the president. These things should be within the cognizance of the Minister. If they are not, he is either neglecting his work or has not made arrangements for these things to be brought to his notice immediately they take place. There are district board presidents whose duty it is, or ought to be, to bring these matters to his notice as soon as they occur. There is the audit staff who discover such irregularities and draw pointed attention to them. As a matter of fact, the irregularities mentioned by me have been, I believe, brought to the notice of the Government. And yet simply because these defaulters happen to be the hon. the Minister's people, the papers do not receive the action they 11-15
deserve but are perhaps recorded or lodged. In the case of a local body in the Chidambaram taluk, there were some irregularities and the Registrar-General of Panchayats was directed to make an investigation. He made an investigation and on the report of the Registrar-General of Panchayats the District Magistrate was asked to file a complaint. What happens? Somebody comes up here and orders are issued for withdrawing the suit. In the case of the Salem District Board, an election was notified to take place. On the day of the election the hon. the Minister sends a telegram saying 'Do not proceed with the election.' My hon. Friend reminds me, Sir, that I was his Colleague and that it was within my knowledge. Simply because these things were taking place, I myself and my hon. Friend Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar could not stand a.m.

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them and insisted that for joint responsibility there should be joint consultation. We succeeded in the end in getting our view accepted and acted upon. Shortly after that and perhaps as the result of that, we could not work together. And I do not know whether joint consultation is now taking place among those three people. I suspect that it is not. To go back to Salem District Board, Sir, the first election was set aside. Then another notice was given of a second election, giving clear seven days' notice. What does my hon. Friend do? He issues another firman saying 'Do not proceed with the election; it is not seven days' notice that should be given but nine days' notice.' There is no rule or authority for that. The board holds a third meeting giving not nine days' notice but eleven days' notice but still it does not satisfy my hon. Friend. He sends another telegram saying 'Do not proceed with the election' not on the ground of short notice, this time, but because some members of the board are supposed to be interested in the district board contracts. What happened! The elections were held in defiance of the hon. the Minister with the result that the latter had to eat the humble pie and allow the elections to stand. Such acts of interference are not going to enhance the reputation of the Government. Take Tiruchengode Union Board; it was abolished eighteen months ago and yet it has not been reconstituted. The Kumbakonam Temple Committee submitted proposals for election but the hon. the Minister would not accept them. The area has been without a committee, I do not know for how many months. One is driven to the conclusion that, so far as affairs in charge of the hon. Minister for Local Self-Government are concerned, the hon. the Minister has not exercised that fairness, courtesy and consideration, due from one who occupies that exalted office. All these naturally have a reaction on the people concerned to whatever party they may belong, even on the people on his own side."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, Mr. Uppi Sahib referred particularly to the Chirakkal Taluk Board. In the case of the Chirakkal Taluk Board, what exactly happened was this. The two members who were nominated by the President, District Board, resigned their seats. One member was disqualified, for he was afterwards found to be holding a contract under the taluk board and so was not eligible under the law itself. (Mr. Uppi Sahib: Question.) That question is not correct. Mr. President, the gentleman wrote a letter to the President, District Board, himself and acknowledged that he did hold a contract under the taluk board and so was not qualified but said that he would give up his interest in the contract if the President, District Board, promised to nominate him again to the taluk board. No such promise was given by the President of the District Board. The second member concerned happened to be the brother of the President, District Board, and carried on his business here in Madras. As it was not possible for him to attend to the work of the taluk board at Chirakkal, he resigned his seat by a letter to the president. On that, the President, District Board, nominated two others to take their place on the taluk board. But when these gentlemen presented themselves in the Taluk Board office on the day of the meeting the president thought these people were not people who were going to support him, and said he had no information and so was not going to allow these persons to take part in the meeting. On that naturally the President, District Board, complained to the Government of the irregularities committed by the President of the Taluk Board concerned. The Government at any rate were not aware that these people had rushed to

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the court. On the information supplied to them, they decided that the meeting was not properly held because two people who were entitled to attend the meeting were not given notice and even when they came to the meeting they were not allowed to take part. So, that meeting was cancelled and naturally the election to the District Board was also cancelled. These are the facts as regards the Chirakkal Taluk Board.

"The second case that Mr. Uppi Sahib referred to is that of Gobichettipalayam. Here again I think he referred to the administration of the board and the way in which the Government have favourably commented on the administration of the taluk board concerned. But the fact remains that the Collector of the district, the President, District Board, and every one concerned reported that there were serious factions in the taluk board and that it was not possible for the taluk board to function and naturally the Government gave notice (Mr. Uppi Sahib: Question). You may question as much as you like. The Government gave notice to the taluk board why they should not be dissolved. When this was placed before the meeting of the taluk board and the district board of the locality concerned, both the boards—the district board unanimously and the taluk board by a majority—said that the only way for the factions to be brought to an end would be by the dissolution of the taluk board. Therefore you will see, Mr. President, that there was no high-handed action on the part of the Government in the two matters mentioned by Mr. Uppi Sahib. Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar on the other hand referred to matters that happened long ago. I would like to ask him a simple question. He was my Colleague then and if he thought he was not consulted in the actions that I was taking the constitutional remedy was open to him. He could have resigned his position as a Minister under the Government of His Excellency and quitted office telling His Excellency that he was not able to get on with his Colleague as he was doing things in a high-handed manner."

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar rose to speak.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I will not sit down unless it is a point of order."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, he asked me a question and could I not answer him?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will have another opportunity."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"He had that remedy open to him. What did he do? There was a no-confidence motion in which this particular point was referred to by my hon. Friend Sir Krishnan Nayar from the other side. What did my hon. Friend do? He sat by my side and voted with me because his office was as much concerned as my own. I leave it at that."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Old lovers' quarrel."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"You are also an old lover."

"Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar referred to two specific instances, with regard to the pay of taluk board teachers. Instructions have been given—my

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hon. Friend Mr. Hilton Brown will be able to testify to this—compelling the taluk boards to pay their teachers. We have repeatedly told them that the payment of salaries to the teachers should be their first concern. Unfortunately some of the taluk boards are not in a happy financial condition and the fault cannot be laid entirely at their doors. Perhaps my hon. Friend has in mind those who might turn against him in the coming elections. The fault cannot at all be laid on the taluk boards because if they are placed in charge of funds they do pay their teachers. We have repeatedly found them willing to pay their teachers.

“Another point is that the presidents of district boards are nominating members as they like. We have told the district board presidents to nominate minority communities. I think it must be said to their credit that as far as possible they are following the principle underlying the Act. Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar referred to the time of the late Raja of Panagal. He may remember—I myself showed him the papers—the case of a union board in East Godavari after I came into office. The President had nominated a person not belonging to any of the communities mentioned in the Act. The Government set aside that nomination, but when it went to the Court, it decided that the president had absolute discretion to nominate anybody and that it was not possible to upset the nomination even by the Government. That was the decision. So my hon. Friend can understand that it is not possible for Government to interfere in these matters.

“With regard to nominations we have, as far as possible, nominated Muhammadans, Indian Christians and the depressed classes to several district boards and municipalities and we have repeatedly asked presidents who have not recommended to recommend such representatives.

“I think I must say a word or two about my hon. Friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti's speech which was delivered on another motion though I think it refers more to this motion than to the motion moved by my hon. Friend Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti talked of the benami Ministry. I think the ‘benami’ Ministry came into power through the help of people like Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. Afterwards when they found they were not having their own way, having us as dummies in order to carry out their instructions, naturally they began to criticize the Ministry. I could not help that because I did not think I came into office merely to help any party or any individual (a voice: to help yourself). If Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti did not get what he wanted, it was his lookout. For six months they did get all the advantages they could get under the Ministry but when they found that the Minister was not doing as they pleased and was not placing every local body in their hands, naturally they began to think otherwise. I am not responsible for that. Therefore, Mr. President, it is a most unjust charge to make on the Ministry.”

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“The hon. Minister said that it was my duty to take exception to such a conduct on his part. He knows very well that he tried the patience of my hon. Friend Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar and myself beyond endurance and it was decided that in all such matters there should be joint consultation. This was a little while before we resigned our offices.”

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“The question is ‘to reduce the allotment of 11-30 a.m. Rupees 2,39,900 for Civil Secretariats by Rs. 100’.”

The motion was declared lost. On a poll being demanded, the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

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| 1. Mr. G. R. Premayya. | 9. Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar. |
| 2. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 10. " Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. |
| 3. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. | 11. " K. V. Suryanarayana Ayyar. |
| 4. Mr. Ramanath Goenka. | 12. " J. A. Saldanha. |
| 5. " K. P. Raman Menon. | 13. " L. K. Tulasiram. |
| 6. " R. Nagan Gowda. | 14. " K. Uppi Sahib. |
| 7. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. | 15. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. |
| 8. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. | 16. " Abdul Hameed Khan. |
| | 17. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. |

Noes.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 21. Mr. P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. |
| 2. " Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar. | 22. Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur. |
| 3. " Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. | 23. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. |
| 4. " Mr. H. G. Stokes. | 24. Zamindar of Singampatti. |
| 5. " Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. | 25. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| 6. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 26. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 27. " N. Siva Raj. |
| 8. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi. | 28. " W. P. A. Soundarapandian. |
| 9. Mr. Hilton Brown. | 29. " S. Venkiah. |
| 10. " H. A. Watson. | 30. " N. Srinivasa Rao. |
| 11. " A. G. Leach. | 31. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 12. " J. Gray. | 32. " M. Narasimha Rao. |
| 13. " S. V. Ramanurti. | 33. Rao Bahadur P. S. Rajappa. |
| 14. " C. B. Cotterell. | 34. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |
| 15. " V. Ch. John. | 35. " Abdul Hye Sahib. |
| 16. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 36. " V. Ramjee Rao. |
| 17. Khan Sahib Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. | 37. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar. |
| 18. Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Chettiar. | 38. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur. |
| 19. Mr. A. B. Shetty. | 39. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar. |
| 20. " J. A. Davis. | 40. Mr. F. E. James. |

Neutral.

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|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. | 9. Rao Bahadur P. Govinda Rao Nayudu. |
| 2. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 10. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 3. Mr. P. T. Rajan. | 11. " A. V. Bhanaji Rao. |
| 4. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. | 12. The Kumararaja of Venkatagiri. |
| 5. Mr. P. Siva Rao. | 13. Mr. P. Bhoshayya. |
| 6. Rao Sahib B. Venkataramayya Nayudu. | 14. The Maharaja of Pithapuram. |
| 7. Mr. G. Lakshmana Reddi. | 15. Mr. Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu. |
| 8. " A. Harichandrudu Nayudu. | |

Ayes 17. Noes 40. Neutral 15.

The motion was negatived.

Demand No. XIII—General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats—Transferred for a grant not exceeding Rs. 4,41,900 was then put and carried and the grant was made.

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DEMAND XIV—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move—

that on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,68,800 for Administration of justice."

* Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move—

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 66,900 for pay of officers by Rs. 100'

(to discuss the heavy arrears that are left undisposed of for a long time and suggest the desirability of constituting a committee to enquire into the whole matter and suggest ways and means of disposing of these arrears speedily, if necessary, by the addition of some more judges exclusively for this purpose.)

"In moving this out, I want to bring to the notice of the Government the excessive delays that are happening in this Presidency in the matter of disposal of judicial arrears. I have already referred to this briefly in my budget speech and have thrown some light on the inconvenience caused to the litigant public. So acute is the situation that it is high time that we should consider what steps should be taken to make a thorough examination of the scandal, particularly the question relating to the civil cases which have resulted in heavy expenditure and have led to the ruin of many families. It is not my desire to criticise the highest tribunal of the land or its subordinate offices, but to bring to the notice of the Government the effects of the long delays in the matter of disposal of civil suits. How best to clear them is my only object. The prevalent opinion is that the inspection conducted in the mufassal courts is far from strict and does not lead to any tangible results. In my opinion, it is desirable that a committee should be appointed to go into the various causes of the delay and the system under which they occur. It may be that the number of holidays enjoyed by the Judiciary is one of the reasons; it may be that it will have to be curtailed; it may be that a number of adjournments given to the bar to suit their convenience should be called into question. Whatever may be the reasons for the delay, in my opinion, it is necessary that additional judges should be appointed to cope with the enormously pent up arrears; for it is humanly impossible to dispose of the existing arrears with the present already overworked establishments."

* Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I have great pleasure in seconding the motion so ably moved by Mr. P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. The arrears in the High Court are simply appalling. There are 2,000 first appeals and nearly 6,000 second appeals which are ready for disposal but which could not be disposed of for want of judges or want of proper methods of disposal. On the original side there is an equally sad state of affairs. We find that there are more than 759 cases which await disposal. Sir, the other day in answer to a supplementary question, the hon. the Law Member was pleased to state that some suggestions have been made by the High Court for the disposal of these arrears and he said that one of the suggestions was the proposed extension of the jurisdiction of the City Civil Court to a particular limit and that it shall be invested with insolvency jurisdiction. This may to some extent relieve the work of the High Court in regard to the original side; but so far as the appellate side is concerned, we see that there are appeals which are not less than four years old and in the case of second appeals the duration is even yet longer. This is a very deplorable state of

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things which is not what we expect to see in the highest tribunal of the land. If we want to have the confidence of the public, there should be a speedier system of dispensing justice. Sir, in answer to the question put by the Civil Justice Committee, one of the Judges of the High Court seems to have said that tardy justice is preferable to speedy injustice. Sir, that involves two assumptions which are not quite right. Quickness of justice does not always involve injustice nor does delay always ensure justice. The maxim of the highest courts of other countries is that justice delayed is justice denied. There ought to be a speedy disposal of justice. In a free country like England, we find that a case from its very inception to the final disposal by the highest appellate tribunal in the kingdom takes only one calendar year. In the High Court of this Presidency matters are entirely different. The number of Judges of the High Court has increased from 5 to 14 and yet the arrears are accumulating more than ever. The only remedy I can suggest is that the quality of the Bench should be improved. I mean no disrespect to the Bench; they are courteous to the members of the bar; they are working hard; but the evil is that in the matter of appointments to the Bench various considerations are imported. We have had communal considerations and various other considerations. I think, Sir, that in the matter of these appointments, we should abide by the decision of the High Court who should be the final appointing authority. In England the appointments are recommended by the Lord Chancellor and approved of by His Majesty. The High Court should be the final authority and we must take particular care to see that only men at the top of the profession are appointed to the judgeships. Of course men at the top of the profession here do not take care to take up the appointment for the reason either that they are offered an additional judgeship or a temporary additional judgeship and so forth or that they are getting lesser emoluments than what they would get by way of private practice. But, Sir, in England there is a convention that one should not refuse the offer of an appointment. But here owing to the insecurity of tenure no man at the top of the profession thinks it worth while to accept service. There should be some betterment of the conditions that obtain in regard to the recruitment to the judiciary in this country.

"As regards the non-official reporting, I must point out that decisions which are very trivial and do not enunciate any clear principle of law are often reported. This is rendering a piece of disservice to the Bar and to the clientele, and adds considerably to the difficulties which the judges have to face in the disposal of cases. It would be far more satisfactory to have an incorporated council of law reporting in which all the non-official journals would co-operate and have an efficient controlling voice. I think I should invite the attention of the hon. Judges of the High Court and the Government to the . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Order, order. The aim of the debate on a budget item is to raise a debate on the department of administration of justice in so far as the Government are responsible for it and the hon. Member may bring home to the Government their responsibility in the matter. The hon. Member will not be justified in referring to the hon. the Judges of the High Court."

* Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR :—" I shall bear it in mind. So far as the official reporting is concerned, it may be good and efficient, but certainly it is not quick. Cases are reported much quicker in the non-official

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journals months before their appearance in the official reports. If this state of things should continue when there are so many non-official journals competing with each other in the field, there is no necessity for any official reporting at all. Either the official reporting must be improved or it must go. I think the hon. the Law Member will see to this. If the official reporting is improved, as I have suggested, there would perhaps be justification for a more rigorous enforcement of the provisions of the Law Reports Act.

11-45
a.m.

"Then, Sir, there are the civilian judges among whom there are some extremely conscientious and expert people. But I must say that excepting about half a dozen during the current decade the rest have not been as satisfactory as they might be in the matter of civil cases. Their decisions may be in accordance with law, equity and conscience but unfortunately these judges generally have been very slow in the matter of disposal. There are one or two civilian judges who are remarkably quick in their disposal and at the same time very satisfactory. Therefore may I point out, Sir, that in the matter of recruitment to the High Court it must be seen that it is not only the seniors that ought to be appointed but the other considerations should also be given their due weight?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Even there the responsibility of recruitment is not with the Government."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The power of recommendation entirely vests with the High Court and that of appointment with the Secretary of State. The Government have no responsibility."

* Mr. M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR:—"I desire to press upon the attention of the Judges the desirability of having a joint free conference of the hon. the Judges with the members of the Bar Council who are entrusted with the destinies of the Bar and who are quite competent to be consulted in this matter to devise ways and means to dispose of the arrears and to avoid arrears in the future."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Mr. President, Sir, it is admitted that the arrears in the several courts from the High Court downwards are accumulating to an extent which is very alarming. From the report of the administration of justice of the Madras Presidency, we may have an idea as to the delay caused in the civil suits. For the year 1928-29 the duration of the contested suits was 692 days, 167 days for the uncontested suits. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 560 and 149 respectively. Therefore contested suits on the average last two and a half years and uncontested about six months. This, Sir, is a most discreditable state of things. The delay in justice is so much that along with the extravagant expenditure there is a practical denial of justice. Then the duration of appeals in the District and Subordinate Judge's court was 427 days in the case of contested appeals and 210 in the case of the uncontested appeals. One should be very curious to know the cause of this long delay even in the case of the uncontested appeals. I need not further quote figures to show the necessity of some measures being taken in order to decrease the time taken for the disposal of litigation. Much lies in the hands of the Government itself. I am sure the Government will consult the Advocate-General and appoint a committee to go into this question. Urgent measures should be taken to remove this scandalous state of things. The Privy Council passed severe strictures on the extraordinary delays and the Civil Justice Committee was appointed to inquire into the causes and find remedies. I doubt very much whether all

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[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

the measures recommended by them have been seriously tried. Recommendations were made by them which required administrative action by the Local Government. I should like to ask the hon. the Law Member which of those steps were taken. The recommendations of the Committee are summarised in pages 643-646 of the report. I may make reference to one or two of the recommendations referred to by the previous speaker. He referred to the selection of trained men to try cases quickly and soundly. What is wanting now is not intelligence or learning but training. The report insists on such training being given to the district judges. I want to know what steps have been taken towards this end. The practice in the Bombay Presidency is that before a person is appointed a District Judge he must undergo a training as munsif and then be appointed as Assistant Civil Judge. After some years of such approved service he is made a District Judge. A person may be very competent as a lawyer but may be very incompetent as a District Judge. From the magisterial bench an I.C.S. officer is raised to the place of a District Judge and a High Court Judge and with what capacity and competency? I hope Government will take this point into their consideration. I am not speaking against the civilians! But I am speaking as a matter of principle and sound practice. Whether the person is an Indian or a civilian we must have probationary service before he is appointed District Judge or a High Court Judge. Then there is the recommendation dealing with the training of Judges in the disposal of commercial cases. What steps have been taken in this direction? Commercial cases require expeditious disposal. The commercial case Judge should be quick at disposal. I do not propose to go into each of the other recommendations. I may enquire what steps are taken to see that the recommendations of the Civil Justice Committee are carried out. A High Court Judge or a judicial officer should be appointed to go round and see that these directions are carried out. A High Court Judge is in a hurry to go through the appeal before him and cannot look into the details of the procedure. Speaking as a judicial officer from the lowest ranks to the District Judge I may say that a good deal of the delay may be saved by methodical and careful work. In the Bombay Presidency the cause of the quick disposal of cases is the fact that the subordinate officers are carrying out the instructions of the High Court. The High Court Judges are careful enough to see that the procedural rules laid down in the procedure codes are carefully followed by the munsifs. Here the procedures are practically neglected. Some munsifs and the Subordinate Judges are neglecting the ordinary elementary principles by which they may expedite the administration of justice. I hope the hon. the Law Member who was a lawyer and a Judge will see that the long delay in the disposal and the exorbitant expenses are avoided. For the last two years he has been in charge of the portfolio and I am afraid he has been taking a very indifferent attitude in this matter. It is quite necessary that he must bear in mind all these points and carefully study the recommendations of the Committee, so that litigation is not costly and dilatory."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, since speaking on the last occasion on the administration of civil justice in this Presidency, it is gratifying to note that several of the grievances, particularly with regard to the High Court, have undergone rectification in the hands of the hon. Judges. If there are still some more, I am inclined to think that it is due more to the multitude of defects than want of earnestness on the part of the hon. Judges to rectify them. I, therefore, look with confidence that in the near future there will be no occasion for any complaint."

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noon

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"We find from the Administration Report of the Civil Justice of the year 1928, there were 725 suits filed against 685 in 1927 and the total number of suits including those pending in the previous year together with suits transferred was 1,646 against 1,617 in 1927. It is gratifying to find that 887 suits have been disposed of as against 847 in 1927 and the arrears fell from 817 to 759. But, it is somewhat surprising that the duration of contested suits was 692 days against 560 in 1927, and that of the uncontested suits it was 167 days against 149 days. Whether this longer duration of contested suits was due to frequent applications for adjournments or lengthy arguments of the counsels or want of quick appreciation of involved points by the hon. Judges is more than I can venture to express an opinion.

"While in the Madras High Court, there has been some decrease in arrears which, I trust, will be progressive, I fail to discover the same in the Madras City Civil Court and the Court of Small Causes, in both of which, however, the number of suits filed in 1928 was less than those of the previous year; 752 suits were instituted in the City Civil Court in 1928 against 873 in 1927. But there was disposal of only 727 suits as against 932 in the previous year. This is particularly unsatisfactory in view of the fact that the average duration for contested suits fell from 228 to 203 days. Yet it is not known why in the case of uncontested suits, the duration has risen from 36 to 44 days. The same has to be said with regard to the Court of Small Causes with the further unsatisfaction that the arrears rose from 2,290 to 2,588 and that the duration of contested suits was 106 against 95. Probably, in the case of these courts also, the same causes which operate with regard to the High Court, operate with added emphasis and force in view of the fact that the judges in these two latter courts being officers, who look for promotions and preferments are too much exercised over those things and thus are unable to pay undisturbed attention to the disposal of justice. However, Sir, having said so far and presuming that these conditions will continue for some time more, it seems to me that the remedy has to be looked for elsewhere in order that the arrears are reduced without increase in the number of High Court Judges. Further increase of High Court Judges cannot be justified on the ground of increase in litigation. The arrears could only be accounted for one or all, or such other reasons as the quality of judges, the increase of work that could be disposed of by less costly and Subordinate Judges and want of instructions to the subordinate judiciary in order to reduce the number of appealable judgments. There is at present a rule, Sir, that the hon. Judges of the High Court should be so recruited as to consist of a certain number of civilians, barristers, Provincial service men and gentlemen recruited direct from the bar. While this rule has been a sufficient security against monopolization by the High Court by any one of these groups, it is not without its attendant risk that when vacancies of a particular group have to be filled up, persons of far greater ability belonging to the other groups should have to be ignored. But, at the same time, I am not prepared to suggest complete relaxation of this rule, but, I venture to suggest that a less rigid application of this rule will facilitate the securing of superior material."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It is not a rule. It is a statutory provision and the hon. Member will not be in order to suggest any alterations to statutory provisions in the budget debate. The hon. Member will have to take some other opportunity for that purpose."

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* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"No, Sir, I would not refer to that matter any further. It seems to me, Sir, that increasing the jurisdiction of the City Civil Court to a higher amount, as I see it suggested by my hon. Friend Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, and the appointment of benches of honorary judges will go a great way in relieving the pressure on the High Court.

"One other thing, I would like to advert to is the sub-judiciary. I find, Sir, from the last administration report that the arrears of suits pending disposal rose from 7,123 to 7,636. The aspect of the work of the subordinate judiciary, which is relevant under this cut is the number of appealable judgments which the District Judges and the District Magistrates deliver. Sir, there seems to be a tendency in the District Magistrates to please the executive of the Government. There is also a tendency to suppose that the acquittal part of a murder case may well be left to the Appeal Court. There is not, unfortunately, a judicial weighing of evidence and they generally think that it would be better to book the accused and allow them to appeal against conviction rather than take the risk of acquitting them and be censured by the Government at the instance of the police. There is also a bias against political and labour accused. It is enough a man is put up for sedition. He must get the maximum penalty lest the Government should think that the judge is favouring the seditionists and should therefore be debarred from further promotions. In the case of the strikers, the same is the case. Otherwise, it would be difficult to account for the unconscionably heavy sentences passed on the accused in the South Indian Railway conspiracy case. This particular judge, in delivering the judgment says: 'One assessor dropped out during the trial and the other three are divided in opinion. Two of them find the accused not guilty and one says that the accused 11, 12, 13 and 14 are alone guilty under section 20 (b), Indian Penal Code, and section 128 of the Indian Railway Act. Their reasons, which have been fully recorded, betray that they have not followed the case properly and it is unnecessary to set them out.' But, curiously enough, the hon. Judges of the High Court thought that that particular assessor had a better grip of law and judicial restraint than the judge who even on the judicial court has not forgotten the hard hit of the tennis court. . . ."

Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur :—"Is he is in order, Sir, in criticizing the judgment of a court?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am carefully watching the hon. Member's speech. He has not come to the criticism of the judgment yet."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"I mention this instance, Sir, to show that if the judge has shown better appreciation of law, a lot of time of the High Court would have been saved. For this state of affairs, I do not know whom to blame, the Government who encourage an impression that political accused and labour accused are enemies of the State or the judges who exhibit a deplorable sycophant attitude to the Government.

"One other important fact which I beg your permission to refer to is that the public are unaware of what has happened of the reference made to the three hon. Judges of the High Court in regard to certain remarks passed by one of the hon. Judges of the High Court on the Chief Presidency Magistrate. It is unfair both to the public and to the gentlemen concerned if no orders are passed either absolving him from the allegations made in the judgment

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or finding him blameworthy. Though, at the time, it appeared that the Chief Presidency Magistrate was indiscreet, the impression is gaining ground now that his troubles are due to the offended pride and dignity which the delay of this Magistrate caused to one Connell. This Connell roundly abused the Magistrate for not coming to the court exactly at 11 and characterized the proceedings of that court as scandalous. But he was let go on an apology forced out of him by the Government. Soon after this incident, Collet's case occurred and when the case went up to the High Court, Mr. Justice Waller, who declined to take up the case on some ground, subsequently was one of the bench who tried the case on appeal. Justice Waller passed severe strictures on the Chief Presidency Magistrate who was a witness before the trying Magistrate in respect of a point which the other judge did not at all consider it to be a material one. There were deputations to the Governor to put down this Magistrate. There were, I understand, attempts to suspend him forthwith. But, they all culminated in referring the judgments to three other hon. Judges of the High Court. What they have said remains a mystery till to-day. The public have a right to know whether the magistrate was guilty of the serious charges levelled against him in a public judgment or has completely vindicated his character. If the former is the case, it will be scandalous to allow that officer to continue in his office. If the latter is the case, it will be sheer cruelty and unadulterated injustice to the public officer concerned."

*The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Sir, my hon. Friends Diwan Bahadur Ethirajulu Nayudu and Mr. Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar referred in general to the delay in the disposal of cases, and Mr. Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar particularly confined his attention to the delay in the disposal of cases in the High Court. Now, with reference to this, Sir, what I wish to submit to you and to the House is this: that all attempts are being made by the Government to give facilities for the speedy disposal of the cases and also for bringing down the arrears in the High Court and in the subordinate courts. My hon. Friends of this House will remember that one important step that was taken by this Government for bringing down the delay in the disposal of cases was to increase the number of judges in the High Court. In addition to the twelve permanent judges, two judges were appointed as additional temporary judges. The object of that appointment was to reduce the delay in the disposal of cases. Ultimately, the Government found that it was desirable and necessary that these two additional temporary judges should be made permanent, and accordingly the two Judges who were only temporary have been made permanent. That is one distinct step taken by the Government for reducing the delay in the High Court. Another step that has been taken by Government is this: a large volume of work which was ordinarily done by the judges on the High Court Bench has been delegated to the Deputy Registrar whose place has been converted into that of a Master, so that in this way also the time of the judges which would otherwise have been spent in routine matters has been released for the purpose of disposing of cases.

"Then again, there is another proposal which is under consideration, and that is this. There is a proposal to undertake legislation for delegating some of the judicial powers of the judges to the Master and to the Registrar. Of course, it is only the Government of India that could undertake this

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legislation, because the Local Government is debarred from undertaking legislation which will affect the powers of the High Court; so that, this Government has been under correspondence with the Government of India, and the Government of India are now considering the undertaking of such legislation. Then again, Sir, the High Court Judges are fully alive to the matter of reducing the file in their courts. The suggestion that they have made to the Government is this: some insolvency jurisdiction should be vested in the City Civil Court and also the original jurisdiction of the City Civil Court should be increased, namely, from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 5,000. This proposal of the High Court is also under the consideration of the Government.

"Then again, Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, referred to the recommendations of the Civil Justice Delays Committee. As far as possible, effect has been given to many of the recommendations of that Committee, and the object of giving effect to these recommendations is to enable the judges generally, not only of the High Court but also of the subordinate judiciary, to dispose of cases much sooner than they would otherwise have been able to do. For instance, the Madras Civil Courts Act of 1873 has been amended in such a way as to enable the Government to appoint additional munsifs and additional subordinate judges in courts which have heavy arrears.

"The object of this amendment of the Madras Civil Courts Act, as I submitted, is to enable the judges to dispose of the cases speedily. In very many instances, sub-judges and munsifs have been given power to dispose of land acquisition cases and cases under the Succession Certificate Act. Enhanced insolvency jurisdiction has also been bestowed upon several munsifs and sub-judges. Then again, as regards small cause jurisdiction, it has been extended to Rs. 1,000 in the case of sub-judges and Rs. 300 in the case of the munsifs. The object of all this is to secure speedy disposal of cases. In addition to all this, the High Court is alertly watching the progress of cases in the various courts. Whenever they find a tendency in any court to delay cases, they call upon the presiding officer concerned for an explanation. The Government are also watching this always and are reviewing the work of the sub-judges and munsifs, to make sure that there is no avoidable delay in the disposal of cases on their file. And in addition to all this, again, there is power vested in the High Court to make recommendations to the Government for adding to the number of judges whenever they feel that there is a necessity for so doing. With a sense of responsibility and after examining the statistics, they make recommendations. These recommendations are first examined by the Finance Committee as the proposals come to the Government as Part II schemes and, after approval by them, the Government give effect to those recommendations by making provision for the purpose. This Council would then look into them. There is a proposal in the budget for 1930-31 for the appointment of three new sub-judges and five new additional munsifs. So that, I submit, these are the various steps that have been taken by the Government with a view to rendering speedy justice to the litigant public.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar, referred, as one reason, for the time taken in the disposal of the cases, to the existence of a large number of reported cases. I am inclined to think that there is some truth in what he stated; but there is this thing to be remembered in this connexion. Under the High Courts Reports Act, the judges are bound to take notice of

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only those cases which are reported in the Authorized Series, the reporting of which is done very carefully. In fact, it is under the control of a committee consisting of a judge of the High Court, the Advocate-General, the Government Solicitor and, I believe, two members of the Bar. So that, naturally, they bestow considerable attention upon the reporting of cases in the Authorized Series. No doubt, I can understand the difficulties arising from the large number of cases which are reported by non-official agencies. With reference to this, there was a Bill introduced in the Legislative Assembly by a non-official member to put a stop to non-official agency reporting cases; but he was not able to carry it through and the measure fell through.

"Then my friend stated—and I sympathize and agree with what he stated—that the vakils themselves are responsible to some extent for the delay in the disposal of cases. (Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu : Question.) Oh, yes, it is easy to question facts particularly when they are unpleasant. Now, I am not inclined to blame the vakils as a class. Naturally they are more learned now than they were some years ago. (Laughter.) It would not do for the judges, when these vakils or some of them advance unnecessarily long arguments, to interfere with them as such interference would naturally delay cases longer than they would otherwise be. I do not blame all the vakils. If the arguments which they have to advance of course will depend upon the intricacy of their cases, upon their capacity and upon many other considerations, it would not do therefore to blame the judiciary alone for the delay in the disposal of cases.

"Mr. Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar next, I am sorry to say, made himself responsible for the statement that there is a distinction between civilian judges and other judges. And, though he qualified his remarks by various adjectives, he really stated that the civilian judges or some of them were slow and not quick in grasping the facts of the cases before them. In reply to him, I may take the opportunity, Sir, of recording the high appreciation of the Government of the valuable work that the civilian judges have done generally on the High Court Bench. Great care is taken in the selection not only of the civilian judges but of all judges. I am very sorry therefore that my hon. Friend thought it worth while to make those observations.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, stated that judicial training must be given to those that are appointed to the Bench. I may inform him that the Indian Civil Service Officers who are selected for judicial appointments are given 18 months' training either as munsifs or as sub-judges. Then again, if you go to the first rung of the ladder, namely, district munsifs, they are generally selected from the bar and the High Court bestows considerable attention and care upon the selection of these officers. And then, if you come to the next rung of the ladder, namely, subordinate judges, you will find that it is only those that are recommended by the High Court from among the munsifs that are appointed as sub-judges. In this connexion, Mr. Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar stated that other considerations should not prevail in making these appointments. I would assure him that it is only the recommendation of the High Court that is taken into consideration with reference to the appointment of judges. It is only on their recommendation, again, that promotions to the higher branches of the judiciary are made. The posts of district judges are ordinarily held by Indian Civil Service Officers, but we

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sometimes give these posts to the provincial service officers on the recommendation of the judges of the High Court.

"Sir, coming lastly to the observations made by my hon. Friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, I think it very unfortunate that he thought it proper to refer to the case of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and to the observation of the learned Judge Mr. Waller. My friend himself referred to most of the facts and I am sure hon. Members are aware of what actually took place. I do not know whether my hon. Friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti who is not a lawyer knows this: that in the Presidency Magistrates' Court, it is only the summary of the evidence that it is recorded by the presiding magistrate unlike what is done in the mufassal magisterial courts where the magistrates are bound to record the evidence as tendered by the witness. In the mufassal they are also bound to read the evidence to the witness and get his signature to it. That is not the case under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Presidency Magistrates' Court. In the Presidency Magistrate's Court, according to law, the Magistrate takes down a summary of the evidence and in doing so, he takes down what he considers is important or what he considers is the version given by the witness. It is not read over to the witness. (Mr. R. Nagan Gowda : 'Question'.) He will question anything. Even the existence of the world he will question. So that, as I was saying, when the Chief Presidency Magistrate gave evidence in what is known as the Collet case, the trying Presidency Magistrate took down what he considered was a correct summary of his evidence. Then, even before the proceedings were over and the evidence of some other witness was being referred to, the Presidency Magistrate protested that his evidence had been incorrectly taken. The case ultimately went up to the High Court and in that connexion, the hon. Mr. Justice Waller—he could not in any way be blamed—made certain observations with reference to the evidence of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Those observations were based on the summary of the evidence that was placed before him."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. My impression is that Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, in his speech, did not in any way reflect upon the findings of the Judge of the High Court. His charge was against the Government for not publishing the report either condemning the Chief Presidency Magistrate or exonerating him. That is how I understood him."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"That is so, Sir. I am leading up to that."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I request the hon. the Law Member not to reflect upon the findings of the judge by way either of supporting or criticizing the judgment of the High Court."

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"On the other hand, by the supposed charges . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I refuse to yield, Sir. What I was saying was that after Mr. Justice Waller had made these observations, the Chief Presidency Magistrate was asked to offer his explanation. Sir, it is a well-known maxim of law that any person who is a witness

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and whose evidence has been found fault with by the Presiding Court has the right to adduce additional evidence to show that the evidence he gave was not false, but was true. On this principle when the Chief Presidency Magistrate was asked to give his explanation, he did so and in support of it he adduced certain new facts. All these were afterwards referred to three judges of the High Court and they made their reports. Two of these judges said that there was absolutely no reason whatever to think that the Chief Presidency Magistrate did give false evidence. Therefore, there was absolutely no reason whatever for taking any further steps against him. The Government considered the explanation of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the reports of these three judges and the additional facts adduced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate and came to the conclusion that the conclusion of two of the three judges—the conclusion of the majority—was right. They resolved, therefore, in justice to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, not to take any action against him and recorded their opinion that the Chief Presidency Magistrate was not in any way to blame.

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“And as I submitted in answer to certain supplementary questions asked in this House it is not in the public interests to publish the reports. That is the reason why the Government did not publish the reports. The Government are the sole judges to decide whether it is in the public interests or not to publish the reports. I am very sorry that my hon. Friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, who is not a new Member of this House but who has been a Member of this House since the Reforms came into existence, who knows the traditions of this House, and who ought to know that it is unfair to a person who is outside this House and who cannot therefore defend himself, should have thought fit to pass such reflections upon a person who is outside this House. These are the points that I wanted to touch upon and I believe I have replied to all the points raised in this debate.”

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti rose to speak.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“Is it any personal explanation?”

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“Yes, it is a personal explanation, Sir. The hon. the Law Member seems to have done the very thing which he would not like the Opposition to do. Curiously enough on the supposition that I have passed reflections upon the hon. Mr. Justice Waller, he (the hon. the Law Member) has passed reflections upon a Member of the Opposition.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“The last portion is not a personal explanation.”

MR. K. KOTI REDDI :—“Speaking on another occasion when we were considering the possibility of reducing the court fees and stamp duties, I said that the State should not make any profit out of administration of civil justice. At the same time I said that the State should not incur any loss over the administration of Civil Justice. Now we are considering the question of exorbitant cost of Civil Administration. I will show from the figures available at present, in spite of the refusal on the part of the Government to furnish us with figures when we wanted, how the administration of Civil Justice is run at an exorbitant cost and how it is possible that it could be reduced within reasonable bounds.”

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“I do not think this motion is intended to discuss the heavy expenditure. It is only intended to point out the delay in the disposal of suits.”

MR. K. KOTI REDDI :—“The motion is also intended to criticise the exorbitant cost.”

DIWAN BAHADUR B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—“He is referring to motion No. 354, Sir.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“The only motion before the House is motion No. 352, and not 354. The hon. Member will have to wait.”

MR. K. KOTI REDDI :—“I will take it when the opportunity comes.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“The opportunity may never come.”

* MR. A. V. BHANOJI RAO :—“Sir, if I speak on this motion it is only on two points. The first point is with reference to the arrears of work, which every hon. Member of this House has repeatedly stated, in the High Court and in the mufassal courts. I think it is really regrettable that there is such a large amount of arrears hanging in the High Court as well as in the mufassal courts. I think it is the duty of the Government to suggest ways and means to reduce these arrears. As far as I can see from the hon. the Law Member's speech nothing definite or a clear cut policy by which he could reduce these arrears has been suggested by him. For pointing out the fact that there are arrears in the High Court and in the mufassal courts, we should not be understood to pass any reflection on the Judges of the High Court or the judicial officers of the mufassal courts. After all they are doing their utmost and if they cannot go anything beyond that it cannot be helped; because after all they are also human beings. Even if the Government can afford to have more temporary judges and more courts, it is a matter of opinion whether the arrears can be reduced. The real question is how to reduce the arrears. That is the essential point.

“Mr. President, I will come to another point which refers to my district though it does not concern my constituency, I being an urban Member. You, Sir, as a rural Member occupying the Chair of this hon. House, and the other Member having absented himself, it falls upon me to represent the grievances of the particular area of the Vizianagaram taluk. There are two District Munsif's courts, one is additional and the other principal, in that particular area to dispose of the arrears. As far as I know, the litigant public cannot find proper accommodation and the place in which the court is located is not a very convenient place. So it is only to bring to the notice of the Government that it is absolutely necessary to have another additional court in that particular area to clear off the heavy arrears that are hanging on there. In doing so may I also suggest to the Government that the best place in which the proposed court can be located is Bimlipatam 20 miles from Vizagapatam and 15 miles from Vizianagaram? It is a very fine place having a salubrious climate. It is a health resort situated on the sea coast. It is the only place which will be very convenient and within the easy reach of the litigant public. May I suggest to the Government, if they are going to establish an additional court, it is but right that it should be located in a place which is convenient to the litigant public? May I also bring to the notice of the Government that the Municipality of Bimlipatam are prepared to offer one of their buildings free of cost for locating this court?”

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A voice : "How long?"

* Mr. A. V. BHANOJI RAO :—"As long as the Government want."

"In view of the fact that the policy of the Government is to see that whenever any additional court is established it should be done at the minimum cost, I think the Government avail themselves of this opportunity and locate the court in Bimlipatam which is a very important place from every point. These are the points which I wanted to bring to the notice of the Government and I hope the hon. the Law Member will take note of these things and carry out my suggestions."

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"I am rather surprised that the hon. the Law Member while standing up and expressing his appreciation of the judicial officers—civilian and non-civilian judges—and also of the various other officers that compose the administration, concurred and concurred very heartily with Mr. Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar in saying that the vakils were in a large sense responsible for the delays in the disposal of litigation. It is rather embarrassing for me to stand up and speak on behalf of the vakils because I myself belong to that profession. But at the same time it is absolutely necessary for me to point out that so far as the disposal of cases is concerned what matters to the suitor is that he gets justice at the hands of the courts and not whether the judge will be promoted if he disposes of more cases or he will not be promoted if he takes a longer time for the disposal of cases. It is absolutely essential that in the disposal of cases the judges should have full liberty, having regard to the circumstances that may be placed before them in each case, to decide whether the case of the suitor would receive proper attention at that hearing, or, whether, having regard to other circumstances an adjournment is more necessary in the interests of the clients themselves than anybody else. I have known cases where suits have been called, witnesses were present and vakils were also ready but the judge was not ready to proceed with such cases but took up other cases and proceeded with them. At other times it so happens that probably owing to the absence of one witness the case is not proceeded with. The judges generally do not say 'I will not postpone, but I must go on with the disposal of cases'. I do not know if the hon. the Law Member who was himself a vakil would go to the length of saying that, because on 30th September or 30th March the judges must show a return of the number of cases disposed of, they must rush on with the disposal of cases that come up before them without meting out real justice as between party and party. So far as the bench and the bar are concerned it is very essential that they should co-operate with each other and the cases are properly adjudicated upon and real justice is done to the parties. This question should not be looked at merely from the point of view of delay only. I for one do not believe in the shortness of time within which cases are disposed of. Supposing the hon. the Law Member or anybody else who is concerned says to one of his subordinates 'Look here, you have got a number of cases on your file; you must dispose of them as quickly as you can', then what will happen is as soon as the case comes before him he will pass a decree, whether the witnesses are present or not, or whether anybody wants adjournment or not, without giving an opportunity to the parties to defend their cases properly. The bar and the bench are said to be working harmoniously in the matter of disposal of cases, and therefore it should not certainly be for anybody to say that particular cases should be disposed of

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within 30 or 90 days. My hon. Friend Mr. Swami Venkatachalam Chetti took elaborate care in quoting figures from administration reports and said that in one case the number of days taken up for the disposal of a suit was 80 and in another it was 90 days and therefore it was a very unsatisfactory state of affairs.

"I know that judges who cannot dispose of the required number of cases in a short time can find out excuse very easily for themselves. I know one kind of device. Supposing a judge is asked to show a larger outturn he takes up particular cases and finishes them off in one or two months so that he may include the average of long pending cases also in this figure. There are many methods by which if one wants to show a large number of cases disposed of he can do so. Sir, what is really required with regard to judiciary is not the total number of cases disposed of but the quality of work that is turned out. Go right into the very nature of the work that is done, the quality of work that is done. A conscientious judge takes up a longer time because he wants to give every opportunity to the clients and to the vakils to see that proper justice is done to the case. If the Government want really to help the people, it is not the number of cases disposed of that they should look to as the criterion but the nature and the quality of work that is turned out. From the way in which things are done I may say from my experience that things are done fairly satisfactorily. I have known instances where a very unsatisfactory state of affairs exists. But when such cases are pointed out the Government, for the sake of their prestige, they do not do anything to rectify matters. I have known an instance in which a sub-judge comes to the court at 2 o'clock and goes away at 4. The case was brought to the notice of the Government. What have the Government done? The Government or the High Court think that it is a question of prestige; if a judge is transferred from one place, when it is done because the vakils agitated for it. Therefore the hon. the Law Member thinks that the vakils are an undesirable lot. I know that that is the angle of vision from which the Government look into the matter. I know, Sir, that instructions are issued to judges not to give adjournments to vakils. Is there any civilized country in which such instructions 'do not give adjournments' are issued? The judge should be the only arbitrator of the particular circumstances of cases and decide whether they require adjournment or not. We have known that in criminal cases, a limit is fixed, say 30 days or 35 days. We are yet to see instances in which such a procedure is going to be adopted in civil litigation. If instances are brought to the notice of the Government that some judges do not do their work properly, that they come late, that they are hasty in disposing of cases, the Government should enquire into the matter and see—prestige or no prestige of the Government—that the judge is removed or he is made to do his duty properly. If we bring such cases to the notice of the hon. the Law Member, he says: 'My Indian Civil Service Judges are the best; my judges recruited either directly or promoted from the subordinate grade are the best; there is nothing wrong except with the vakils.' I question that statement. The Government are there to keep up their prestige. We are here to see that the judges do their work well, and to co-operate with the judiciary in seeing that suits are disposed of quickly. It is an unfair charge to make against the vakils that they do not co-operate with the judges or they ask for a large number of adjournments. I must appeal to the hon. Members of this

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House, especially those who are not lawyers not to go away with the idea that lawyers are responsible for the present state of things, that the judges are the best officers we can have and that vakils are asking for too many adjournments. We will have a millennium if the Government intervene, without the question of prestige, if specific charges are brought against the judges. The Government should appoint more judges for one or two years, if necessary, to cope with the work so that the permanent judges may be able to start afresh or without much arrears.

"With regard to Law reports, I do not know of any country in which the Government have the monopoly to issue Law reports. A judgment pronounced by the High Court is published in Government Law Reports six months or one year later; while the non-official reports publish the judgment much earlier. The Government think that this is efficiency. The Government have a number of reporters; the Government pay them; yet the judgment is not available to the litigant public in time. If the Government reports alone are published, I am sure many cases will come in for review; because, between the date on which the judgment is delivered and the date on which it is published, cases will have been decided on the basis of old decisions, subsequently modified or overruled. The non-official reports have contributed very largely to the judgments being available in time to the suitors. I would suggest it is time that the Government give up the publication of their reports. There is now private enterprise which is doing the work well and magnificently. In that case there will be no necessity for any judge to supervise the publication of the Law reports.

"I think the judges are burdened with more executive work than they can properly and legitimately discharge. They have to devote much time to executive duties and in these they fail miserably. I may also refer here to the recruitment of district munsifs by the High Court. Sir, the report of the Royal Commission on Public Services recommended that this work ought to be taken away from the High Court. In Bengal the recruitment is not done by the High Court. The same is the case with the other provinces also. In Madras it is not so. My hon. Friend, the Law Member, has evidently forgotten this recommendation of the Public Service Commission since he has been transferred to the other side.

"The report says: 'On the judicial side the High Court enjoys statutory powers to appoint munsifs in Madras, and the local Government does not intervene until the time comes for them to be made subordinate judges. In Bombay the local Government has full powers. In Bengal and Bihar and Orissa all appointments are made by the local Government, but on the nomination of the High Court under statutory rules. In the United Provinces the appointment is made by the Government. In the Punjab the procedure for filling the joint lowest grade has already been described. In Burma and the Central Provinces and Berar the local Government and local administration, respectively have control.'

"With regard to the method of selection, the report says at page 191—'The High and Chief courts in most provinces already perform the functions which we desire to see exercised in the executive side by our proposed committees of selection. It will be sufficient to lay down that this procedure be made general. In such cases the prerogative of Government to appoint all

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their officers would be established but they should in every case act with the advice of the highest judicial authority available.' There is a recommendation that the power of the High Court in this matter should be taken away, and that this work should be done by a committee of selection. For this purpose, my hon. Friend, Mr. Ethirajulu Nayudu, gave notice of a Bill. I do not know for what reason the Government refused to give their sanction to that Bill. I ask the hon. Member to say whether this change is not necessary even after thirteen years have lapsed since this recommendation was made by that Commission. We request the Government to take the necessary steps in the matter. I do not plead for communal claims. I am not pleading for certain communities. I plead that this work should be taken away from the High Court and handed over to the body which has been constituted recently for this purpose. I plead that the High Court Judges should be free from this duty of the selection of District Munsifs as recommended by the Public Services Commission. In order that the High Court may be able to discharge their duties impartially, I plead that this executive duty is not entrusted to them which will be liable to much criticism. I therefore request the hon. Member to see that this work is taken away from the High Court as recommended by the Public Services Commission."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"On a matter of personal explanation, Sir. I am afraid that my hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, has misunderstood me altogether. I made no general reflection against vakils. I myself was one of them."

* Mr. F. E. JAMES :—"Mr. President, Sir, I merely rise in this discussion to associate myself and my colleagues with the complaint of delay in justice in this Presidency. The two fundamental duties of any reasonable good administration are first the preservation of law and order and secondly impartial and swift justice. Justice in this country may be impartial; I do not for one moment cast any reflection upon the impartiality of justice; but certainly it is not swift. Again and again I have heard complaints from members of my own constituency regarding unnecessary delays in connexion with the disposal of cases by adjournments being given day after day. We are laymen and we do not suggest any particular reason for this; it may be that adjournments are too easily given; it may be that certain Judges do not attend courts in time. I do not for one moment suggest any particular reason; but I do wish, by this motion, to express our very strong feeling—I am expressing the views of the European community generally—that there is something definitely wrong in the administration of justice, that justice is so delayed as it is in this Presidency. Whether the matter can be dealt with by a committee, I think, is rather difficult to say. But I do want the hon. the Law Member to realize the very strong feeling that exists, at any rate, among the members of my own community—and, as I understand, from the members of every other community—that there is 'something wrong in the State of Denmark,' that delays are not growing less but rather more frequent in the case of the administration of justice."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"Sir, several difficulties have been brought to the notice of the Government that are caused by the delay in the disposal of cases in judicial courts. One of the difficulties that I wish to bring to the notice of the Government is the flight of capital from this Presidency to

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other parts on account of delay caused in the disposal of mere money suits. The bulk of the suits filed in the High Court and in the Small Causes Court are money suits and on account of delay in the disposal of these suits, a certain section of the money-lenders are transferring their capital from this Presidency to other parts, such as, Burma, Federated Malay States, and other places, where they are able to get back their money by instituting suits without much delay. If the money is not paid on the due date, a summary procedure is adopted. There, they are able to get the decrees executed without any inordinate delay. This is a matter which the Government have to look into. It is becoming exceedingly difficult to find sufficient capital for ordinary course of business. It is easy to borrow money, it is easy to beg and to steal. But it is difficult for the man who has lent his money to another, to get it back within a reasonable time. Such delays cause much inconvenience to the commercial public. The Government would have noticed that, in Bengal, at the instance of the Chamber of Commerce, it is proposed that suits up to Rs. 5,000 should be tried by Small Causes Court. In order to relieve pressure of work on the Judges of the High Court, that course may be adopted in this Presidency also. The Small Causes Court may be empowered to try suits up to Rs. 5,000 so that the commercial public may have their cases disposed of early.

"I wish to refer to another matter; there are several loopholes for cheats in insolvency law."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is forbidden from speaking on any subject which requires legislation."

"The question is 'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 66,900 for pay of officers by Rs. 100.'"

The motion was declared carried.

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar demanded a poll and the House divided as follows :—

Ayes.

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| 1. Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar. | 18. Rao Sahib B. Venkataramayya Nayudu. |
| 2. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder. | 19. Mr. G. Lakshmana Reddi. |
| 3. " A. B. Shetty. | 20. " C. Gopala Menon. |
| 4. " N. Srinivasa Rao. | 21. " T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar. |
| 5. " C. D. Appavu Chettiyar. | 22. " Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. |
| 6. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. | 23. " F. E. James. |
| 7. " S. Arpudaswami Udayar. | 24. " A. J. Leech. |
| 8. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. | 25. " A. T. Luker. |
| 9. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar. | 26. The Kumararaja of Venkatagiri. |
| 10. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 27. Mr. P. Bhooshayya. |
| 11. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. | 28. " K. Koti Reddi. |
| 12. Mr. Ramanath Goenka. | 29. " J. A. Saldanha. |
| 13. " K. P. Raman Menon. | 30. " L. K. Tulasiram. |
| 14. " R. Nagan Gowda. | 31. " K. Uppi Sahib. |
| 15. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. | 32. " Abdul Hameed Khan. |
| 16. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. | 33. " M. Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar. |
| 17. " P. Siva Rao. | 34. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. |
| | 35. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. |

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Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 17. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 2. The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar. | 18. Mr. J. Bheemayya. |
| 3. The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. | 19. " J. A. Davis. |
| 4. " Mr. H. G. Stokes. | 20. " R. Foulkes. |
| 5. " Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. | 21. Rao Sahib P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. |
| 6. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 22. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 23. Zamindar of Singampatti. |
| 8. Mr. Hilton Brown. | 24. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur. |
| 9. " H. A. Watson. | 25. Mr. K. Krishnan. |
| 10. " A. G. Leach. | 26. " N. Siva Raj. |
| 11. " J. Gray. | 27. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva. |
| 12. " S. V. Ramamurti. | 28. " W. P. A. Soundarapandian. |
| 13. " C. B. Cotterell. | 29. " S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar. |
| 14. " V. Ch. John. | 30. Rao Bahadur P. S. Rajappa. |
| 15. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 31. Mr. G. R. Premayya. |
| 16. Khan Sahib Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. | 32. " V. Ramjee Rao. |
| | 33. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |

Neutral.

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| 1. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. | 5. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 2. The Maharaja of Venkatagiri. | 6. " K. V. Suryanarayana Ayyar. |
| 3. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 7. " K. Kesava Ramamarti Nayudu. |
| 4. " P. Govinda Rao Nayudu. | |

Ayes 35. Noes 33. Neutral 7.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"Sir, I move—
that motions Nos. 353 to 367 be passed over."

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Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—"I second it."

The motion was put and adopted and motion No. 368 was taken up for consideration.

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"Sir, I beg to move—

to reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,67,300 for pay of officers by Rs. 100.

"Sir, this motion is intended to draw the attention of the Government to a specific grievance relating to the Provincial Judicial Service. When this service was reorganized in or about the year 1921, with its time-scale of pay of Rs. 300—40—500—50—600 for munsifs and Rs. 650—50—850 for sub-judges, it was ordered that for purposes of increment, so far as the subordinate judges were concerned, increment should run only after confirmation. Such a rule was invidiously made only with reference to the subordinate judges, whereas in the case of the other services, such as deputy collectors, police and excise, etc., increments were allowed even for acting and sub. *pro tem*. appointments. This invidious distinction was brought to the notice of the authorities and it was recognized by the Government of that time to be a hardship, and in the year 1922, in order to afford redress against the hardship, the Government passed an order on the 14th of September 1922 removing this hardship by recording that even for acting service as sub-judges, the increment will be allowed, subject to the proviso that thirteen years' permanent service, since his first appointment as district munsif, had been put in.

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"Now, when this remedial Government Order was passed, it could not be anticipated and if it could, it was not anticipated that at a distance of time, its operation might be against the very class of officers whom it was originally intended to benefit. The proviso was that thirteen years' permanent service was a *sine qua non* for the acting subordinate judges to make good their claim for increment. It is well known that during the period of the great war acting district munsifs had to remain as acting officers for a much longer duration of time than previous recruits as munsifs and also the subsequent recruits after the war period. The result was that when the thirteen years' rule came to be applied, with reference to the particular individuals who were recruited during the years of the war, that is to say, when about the year 1928 was reached it was found that a good number of acting subordinate judges, though their period of total service compared favourably to their advantage with other officials in the same service, were by the operation of this rule denied the benefit of the increment, because though their total service really entitled them to the benefit of the increment, their total permanent service since the date of confirmation of their service did not entitle them to increment under this rule. This rule was passed, I think, in 1922 at a time when the Fundamental Rules passed by the Secretary of State had not been published. Later, in the course of the same year, the Fundamental Rules were published and when they were published, it was also made clear that they had retrospective effect from the 1st of January 1922, so that the result of the operation of the Fundamental Rules, which apply in favour of this class of officials also, was, that if their case fell to be dealt with under the Fundamental Rules, every moment of their acting service also would count for their increment, because the provision in the Fundamental Rules was that all service whether acting or sub. *pro tem.* in the provincial services subordinate to the Local Government, would count for increment. And so, the Madras Government had really chances to frame a Government Order which went directly against the effect of the Fundamental Rules. Now, in the Fundamental Rules, it is stated that in so far as the rule-making power of the Local Government is concerned, the rule-making power could be exercised for the betterment of the position of the officials concerned who are affected and not for worsening their position than if their case fell to be dealt with under the Fundamental Rules. This aspect of the matter did not require to be gone into by the Government until the year 1928 came to be reached, when only the hard cases came to be perceived and when the individuals affected memorialized the Government. These memorials were referred to the hon. Judges of the High Court and the learned Judges of the High Court unanimously passed a very strong recommendation that the grievances were genuine and that the case of these subordinate judges recruited during the particular period involved hardship and that it should be redressed. I think, the hon. the Law Member also, when the matter came back, was in a sympathetic mood. He was also convinced that the case of these acting sub-judges required immediate redress. It is not known to us, how, notwithstanding that sympathetic attitude, it ended merely with an attitude of sympathy without any redress being forthcoming.

"Sir, it is easy to say that between this class of officials, and similar officials in other departments, such as Revenue, Excise, etc., there was nothing to the disadvantage of this class and much less can there be any justification for abnormal inequalities between one set of officials belonging to this

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very service and another set of officials. If this state of things is allowed to be continued, the result would certainly be to encourage in the minds of a large number of subordinate judges, who are heavily overworked, a feeling that the Government are not anxious to do justice by them. That is by no means the mode of dealing with this valued class of officials, which could conduce to contentment, which is a necessary result which the Government cannot ignore. It may be that the whole matter, if further continued to hang fire without redress being allowed, will be taken up to the Government of India who are the ultimate interpreters of matters connected with the Fundamental Rules. The Madras Government has been continuing this action and I do not think this matter should be allowed to develop into a fight between the Government and their own valued officers, in the face of the recommendation of the High Court. I think the hon. the Law Member will perhaps make a statement which might render unnecessary the pursuing of this topic in an acrimonious fashion. To illustrate my point, I can tell you, Sir, that those who have put in a total service of something like fifteen and a half years, they draw Rs. 800, those with a total service of sixteen and a half years draw Rs. 700 and those whose total service is even more than that draw Rs. 600. There are many such cases. There are these abnormalities and inequalities between the members of this very service. It was not intended by the Government Order that the pay of these acting subordinate judges should work like this in the distant future to the prejudice of the successors of the then acting subordinate judges. But, in actual operation it is perceived to be like this. I think it is high time that the recommendation of the High Court Judges which was to the effect that at least fifteen years' total service whether acting or permanent should be taken into consideration as a sufficient qualification for enabling all subordinate judges to draw increment, must be given effect to, and these hard-hit acting subordinate judges must be allowed the benefit of that recommendation with back pay."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"Sir, in seconding this motion, I do not want to take up much of the time of the Council as it is very nearly voting time. I will only say that the general question of taking acting period for increment is a question which ought to be dealt with in all departments alike. If in other departments acting period is taken into consideration, I do not see any reason why this unfortunate department alone should suffer. I should like to draw special attention, of the, special and sympathetic attention of the, hon. the Law Member to the case of about twenty officers whose permanent appointment was delayed for three or four years more than the average time taken for such appointments to be made permanent. During the time of the war, people who used to get confirmed in about two years took something like four or five years on account of the then policy of the Government not to make posts permanent and thereby increase the commitments of the Government during war time. Now the result of that policy is that officers who were recruited as district munsifs during the war were not confirmed for four or five years; twenty of them had to wait for about four or five years to get themselves confirmed and as a result of this their acting period was not taken into account for earning the increment during the period they acted as sub-judges. Apparently the question came up before the Government and the High Court, and the latter seeing the injustice recommended that the ordinary period of two years of acting service need not be

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included, and that those who have put in fifteen years' continuous service should be given their increment irrespective of the question whether they have put in thirteen years' service after confirmation. That solves the question to a certain extent and I would ask the hon. the Law Member to bear in mind the recommendation of the High Court and give the relief which is overdue now.

"I would also bring to his notice the fact that in March 1919 as many as twenty District Munsifs were confirmed; and that shows that all of these were awaiting confirmation on account of the extraordinary cautious policy of the Government, and that shows that the fault is with the Government for not confirming them in their due time. I don't want to take any more of the time of the House, but I would only ask the Law Member, who himself was in the Judicial service for some time and who knows the absolute necessity for contentment in that field, to ensure justice being done by those officers who sit in judgment over the destinies of others, and to redress this grievance as early as possible."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"The request of Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar and also that of Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar, so far as I understand them, is that the present rule which requires thirteen years' permanent service for a sub-judge to earn his increment should be abrogated and that a new rule should be introduced. The recommendation of the High Court in this matter is that fifteen years' continued service, whether it is acting, temporary or permanent service, should be made the qualifying test for enabling judges to earn their increment. As a matter of fact, several sub-judges waited on me on deputation a few months back and presented a memorial on this matter; I listened to their representations and I may tell my hon. Friends here that the matter is now under the consideration of the Government. I am sorry that it is not possible for me to give an off-hand reply to my hon. Friends' requests. But I can give them this assurance that Government will very carefully consider. . . ."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"What about sympathetically?" (Laughter.)

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Yes, as far as possible sympathetically also. (Laughter.) In any case it is under the consideration of the Government and I hope it may be possible for them to give some relief."

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"In view of the assurance given by the hon. the Law Member I wish to withdraw my motion."

The motion was by leave of the House withdrawn.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Motion No. 371 standing in the name of Mr. Nagan Gowda need not be moved as the matter referred to therein was discussed in the previous motion."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"Part 2 of the motion I want to move."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It deals with the Indianization of the District and Sessions Judges, which is provided for by statute."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"It deals not merely with the District Judges but with Indianization in general."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"If the hon. Member undertakes not to refer to the previous motion in his speech, I have no objection to his moving the second part of his motion."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"Yes, Sir. Sir, I beg to move—

to reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,67,300 for pay of officers by Rs. 100.

"to discuss the need for complete Indianization of all the posts in the Judicial department. Sir, if you look at the list of officers holding these posts you will see that out of 29 posts as many as 14 are held by Europeans, and only 15 by Indians. If there is any profession or activity in which Indians have shone brilliantly and have made a mark, it is in the Judicial service. There is no difference of opinion on that point. While that being the case, I do not see any reason whatsoever why Europeans should be recruited for that service. If this department is fully manned by Indians there will be a great deal of saving, and correspondingly less of expenditure. Not merely that, some of those brilliant men who now find it difficult to earn a living will find a place in Government service. But this is only a minor matter; but the most important reason for this motion is that when we have able and efficient men to fill these posts within India itself, why should we import foreigners?"

* Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON :—"Mr. President, Sir, in rising to second the motion of Mr. Nagan Gowda I am compelled to say that the judiciary recruited now from the Indian Civil Service is far from satisfactory. I have had experience before some 24 European District Judges, and out of the 24 only three or four can be said to have known something of law when they came on the Bench. (Laughter.) They are elevated to that position from a Sub-Collector's post and the first thing they do is to purchase a copy of the Civil Procedure Code from Messrs. Higginbothams, and then they consider they have become masters of the situation."

"One thing I want to say in this connexion. Whenever a new civilian officer is appointed as District Judge in Malabar, he is faced with the technical words of the district. Knowing this well I make it a point to avoid using them. Once I had to argue a case on trust. I avoided the Malabar term 'Uralan' and I was using the word 'trust' for some time, but when I used the words 'trust' and 'trustee' the Judge asked me what I meant by 'trustee.' Now if I used the technical word 'uralan', the Judge would not understand me. I had to throw back my mind about thirty years and I gave a definition of the word 'trustee,' but this did not remove his difficulty in the least and his difficulties only increased. He could not understand the implications of that term. But it was not his fault. It is the fault of the system which puts one officer from one sphere of activity to another. These officers, if they find after a period of six months they are not able to grasp things fairly, either develop into persons who doze away their time in the Bench, or from sheer conceit they begin to bully the practitioners who have the misfortune to appear before them. That is what is happening every day. If only Government devise a scheme by which only officers having some judicial training are put in these places, or officers who have taken some degree in law or have attended the Inns of Court are posted as District Judges, there will not be this difficulty. Now to give them training as District Munsifs is worse, as that work involves knowledge of a great deal of details, which we cannot expect from these men. Therefore the only alternative is to make them undergo some training in the

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Inns of Court, London, before they are posted as District Judges. That is the suggestion I have to make and I hope Government will accept it."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Sir, I am afraid that I am not in a position to accept the representation of my hon. Friend. In the first place, it is not within the power of this Government, for section 96/B (2) of the Government of India Act says, 'the Secretary of State in Council may make rules for regulating the classification of the civil services in India, the methods of their recruitment, their conditions of service, pay and allowances and discipline and conduct.' Now these European officers belong to the civil services in India, and the methods of their recruitment, to which Mr. Raman Menon solely devoted himself in his speech, are governed by this section and thus you will see that this Government have no power at all in their recruitment. Further, the House may be aware of the fact that there are certain listed posts to which members of the Provincial Service are generally appointed. Thus the House will realize that the acceptance of the request made now is not in our hands. I submit, therefore, that I cannot, accept the proposal of Mr. Raman Menon."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Mr. President, Sir, now that the rule quoted by the Law Member prevents this Government and the Legislature, I ask why not these officers be put in those places only after they had undergone regular judicial service for over eighteen months as is done in the Bombay Presidency."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is going to the former motion."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I am only replying to the remarks of the Law Member." (Laughter.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The reply is not at all relevant." (Laughter.)

The motion was put to vote and negatived.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I now put the demand to vote. The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,68,800 minus Rs. 100 under Demand XIV—Administration of Justice."

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

The Council then adjourned for lunch to meet again at 2-30 p.m.

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

DEMAND XV—JAILS AND CONVICT SETTLEMENTS.

* 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 sum not exceeding Rs. 28,87,600 under Demand 'XV—Jails and Convict Settlements.'

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Sir, I rise to move—

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 45,000 for Jails by Rs. 100.'

To discuss the question of treatment of political prisoners.

"This is not the first time when the problem of treatment of political prisoners in the jails was discussed in this Council. I am therefore likely to tire the patience of my hon. Friend, the angry planter, Mr. James—I am

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sorry he has just left the place—for I have to repeat the arguments which were advanced in favour of better treatment being accorded to political prisoners by previous speakers. In September last, it will be in the recollection of hon. Members of this House, with the concurrence of the hon. the Law Member, my friend Mr. Satyamurti, the hon. Member for the University, whose absence we all deplore, moved a motion requesting the Government to examine the rules and the method of classification of prisoners under the rules."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Was it not passed by the Council?"

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Yes."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It was voted upon by the House. How can the hon. Member raise a discussion on the same question in the same session? Does it not offend Standing Order No. 29?"

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"That was with reference only to political prisoners. Subsequently the Government of India issued new Jail Rules."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"My question is this. If I remember aright, the Council discussed the question of the treatment of political prisoners and adopted a resolution and now the same question is being attempted to be debated upon in the same session of the Council."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"I beg to submit that the treatment accorded to political prisoners has greatly varied under the new rules. There is now no difference between political prisoners and non-political prisoners. The conditions have changed and we should very much like to know the present condition of the political prisoners in respect of these rules."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"My only question is how far this offends Standing Order No. 29."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"I beg to submit that it does not offend. May I proceed, Sir?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am not satisfied."

Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"The resolution upon which this House voted made certain suggestions indicating the directions in which the rules regarding jail administration should be amended. Subsequently the Government of India have issued a communiqué. Now we are considering the application of these rules as lately revised."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It need not be the same. Standing Order No. 29 runs thus :—

'A motion must not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the Council has given a decision in the same session.'

"The decision was this :—

'That this Council is of opinion that the rules in the Jail Code relating to the classification of and the privileges granted to persons under trial for, and persons convicted of, offences against the State require immediate examination with a view to placing them in regard to concessions and privileges on the same footing as European prisoners.'

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* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"What the Council then discussed was that Indians should be put on the same basis as European prisoners. We are now going to discuss how the communiqué is going to apply not on the basis of European and Indian but on the basis of political prisoners."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, that resolution referred to the desirability of changing the rules. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"And it also recommended how it should be changed."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"The rules have been changed in consequence and the administration of those rules as applied to political prisoners to-day is under discussion this afternoon. It is not the same as the old rules being under discussion or the treatment of political prisoners as under the old rules being under discussion to-day. That resolution has had its effect completely and after the effect the treatment of prisoners is being discussed to-day as arising out of that resolution."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"May I suggest that having worded the cut in very comprehensive terms, namely, to discuss the special treatment of political prisoners, it might include the discussion of the special treatment sought to be given in the new rules by the Local Government for political prisoners. That is a subject on which the House did not debate."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am not satisfied."

Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"The question of Annapurna-ayya was raised as to whether he should be given the benefit of the new rules."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That was by a question, that could as well be raised by a discussion to-day."

Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"The resolution merely says that the form of the rules should be amended."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The scope of Standing Order No. 29, is in regard to a substantially identical question. That means it need not be identical. Substantially if it is the same in spirit, I have to prevent the discussion."

Sir A. P. PATRO :—"I agree with your interpretation."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I submit, Sir, that so far as the expression 'political prisoners' is concerned, this is covered by the provision of the Standing Order relating to repetition."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"The resolution referred only to the treatment of Europeans as well as Indians. But, the cut that has been given notice of by Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti refers to the whole question."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"The question that was discussed then is not substantially the same as now."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is substantially identical."

* Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"It is not substantially identical for this reason. In September last year what was suggested was better treatment of political prisoners and there were some suggestions made also. Since then, conditions have altered and some rules have been passed and a Press Communiqué has been issued by the Government of India under which some instructions have

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been given in the matter. The question now on the agenda is how to administer those rules and whether they have been administered correctly. That is the matter now under consideration."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"To discuss the special treatment of political prisoners. Motions 409, 410 and 411 are intended to urge upon the Government the need for a better treatment of political prisoners."

Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"According to the new rules."

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, if the present discussion is identical with the one that has been voted upon by the Council, undoubtedly there may be an offence against Standing Order No. 29. But if the present discussion is confined to an examination of the new rules framed by the Government of India and to the treatment of political prisoners given under those rules by this Government. I think there is no possibility of saying that . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I have not the least objection if the discussion is confined to the examination of the new rules."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Sir, at the time when that motion was discussed in this Council . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Let us go to the new rules."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Yes, Sir. The Government of India issued new rules in respect of classification of convicts owing to the pressure brought upon them by the Leaders of public opinion and the sacrifice of Jatindranath Das. The Government of India seemed to have realized rightly that there was a genuine complaint against the humiliating conditions that were prevalent in jail life and with a changed spirit and mentality promulgated certain rules. I am glad to say that those rules were the result of the deliberations of the leaders of parties in the Assembly. Though they wanted more advantageous conditions, they had to agree to this Code as a compromise with the Government of India. Simultaneously, the Local Governments were called upon to examine the conditions in their provinces to consult the non-official opinion and to suggest methods of improvement. Curiously enough, the Local Government without following the mode of procedure adopted by the Government of India and consulting the leaders of parties in the Council or of public opinion outside the Council had their own advisers and canvassed support for the measure they had in view. I am afraid that the Local Government was not as keen as the Government of India, at any rate, was in respect of jail reform. Our suspicions are now confirmed by the action which is sought to be taken by the Local Government on the various rules promulgated by the Government of India. The Government of India was quite frank, in my opinion, in making these rules. They did not seem to possess any reservations as to whom better conditions should be accorded. On the other hand, they explicitly and very specifically say that persons convicted under section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code, unless the offences involve or are likely to lead to violence need not be excluded from being put under A class which is now the special division. But the Local Government do not evidently want to give the facilities which the Government of India have offered to these political offenders. They have practically laid a curious interpretation on these new rules."

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I would like to invite the attention of the hon. the Law Member to clause (3), namely, 'Reclassification of prisoners now undergoing sentence—Government of India's decision. The establishment of an intermediate class B necessarily involves some reclassification of prisoners now undergoing sentences. It will be impossible in these cases to follow the method of classification described in paragraph 1 supra, as in many cases the personnel of the trying courts would have changed since the prisoners were convicted. In such cases, therefore, reclassification will be carried out by the jail authorities subject to the confirmation and review by the Local Government. The Inspector-General has been requested to submit, as early as practicable, for the approval of the Government, a statement showing the names of prisoners now undergoing sentences who may be classed as A or B class prisoners giving reasons in each case for his recommendation.' Well, Sir, the Government of India wanted the Local Government to classify the whole jail population according to the new rules into classes A, B and C. The Local Government considered the Special Division, A class, as untouchable reserve and proceeded only to place the rest of the jail population under classes B and C. What practically amounts by this interpretation is that the prisoners who are now classed under A in the special division and who, it has been complained, are receiving more privileges than they are entitled to are given additional privileges and benefits, while those who felt that they are not being treated according to their status, that they are denied the privileges to which their status and education entitles them and that they are placed under very humiliating conditions have to go either to class B or C. This only illustrates the proverb that to one who has already enough and more, more will be given and from him who has less, even that little will be taken away. It seems to me, from the spirit with which this action was taken by the Local Government, that they do not contemplate to consider the case of persons who are not convicted of offences involving moral turpitude and violence and put them in a better class. As an illustration, we may cite the emphatic answer given by hon. the Law Member in respect of Mr. Annapurnayya whose offence, I am afraid, does not involve anything like a moral turpitude, or any of the offences specified in clause (1) of the communiqué. I have not the slightest doubt that every member of this House will endorse my feeling that there has been a niggardly spirit in the Local Government in interpreting the rules of the Government of India. Apart from these rules, the Government have not taken into consideration the feeling, the sentiment and the motive which prompted the Government of India to frame them. Those who read the speeches of the hon. the Home Member of the Government of India and those who have perused the new rules without the commentary of the Local Government were hopeful that the era of humiliating conditions to persons whose moral character could not be questioned and whose offence was merely the offence of difference of opinion and love for their country were over and that they would be treated quite in consistence with their status and education. It may not belong before some Members who are now sitting on the Treasury Benches may in turn become convicts—I mean political convicts, (laughter)—I wish God forbid it. But the way in which the Executive Government is going on will exhaust even the patience of those gentlemen. They have a responsibility. I wish the hon. the Law Member without going beyond his powers and without injuring the sentiments of his European colleagues, may easily get them round to accord the advantages contained in the Government of India communiqué to the

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persons who deserve it. The only thing that the hon. the Law Member has to do in the interest of the persons who are suffering on account of the strong opinions they hold is to rise above the overtures of the heads of departments, i.e., the Inspector-General of Police, the Inspector-General of Prisons and his Secretaries, and to accord them more favourable conditions in accordance with the spirit of the communiqué of the Government of India."

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—" I second it."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am really very sorry for the hon. the Law Member who is an Indian. His conduct in regard to the question of the treatment of political prisoners under the new rules is undoubtedly not one that does credit to any Indian whatsoever. The Members of the Government of India when they were speaking about this subject were much more generous than the Members on the Treasury Benches here. The hon. the Law Member has been very emphatic, most emphatic as to the interpretation that has been put upon the rules. He has told us often that Mr. Annapurnayya was not deserving to be placed in the special division. I would request that he might be pleased to examine the conditions that are laid down here for inclusion of any prisoner in class A. They are, Sir, that he should be non-habitual, of good character, that he must have by social status, education and habit of life been accustomed to a superior mode of living, that he should not have been convicted of offences involving elements of cruelty, moral degradation or personal greed, " that he should not have been convicted- 3 p.m. of the offence of serious or premeditated violence, that he should not have committed an offence, a serious offence against property, that he should not have committed an offence relating to the possession of explosives, fire arms and other dangerous weapons and that he should not have committed an offence which amounts to an abetment or incitement of offences falling within the abovementioned. I want to ask the hon. the Law Member whether Mr. Annapurnayya is a habitual prisoner, whether he has not the social status in life or education to deserve a superior treatment than what is meted out to other prisoners, whether he has been convicted of offences involving cruelty, moral degradation or personal greed, whether he has been convicted of serious or premeditated violence, whether he has been convicted of serious offences against property and whether he has committed any offence that can come under the sub-clauses already mentioned. The Government of India have laid down that gentlemen convicted under sections 124-A and 153-A should generally be eligible to be placed under class A as they are not likely to lead to violence. Even if they speak of violence as an instrument of national emancipation, they cannot come under these rules unless their speeches have the effect of producing violence. As a matter of fact it has been agreed in the case of Mr. Annapurnayya that it is not so. Therefore my friend the hon. the Law Member cannot plead that it could have led to violence. I am sure the hon. the Law Member will have the advice of many of his colleagues who have been hardened enough on the Treasury Benches. I want him to carefully examine the rules laid down under class A. I wish to know from the hon. the Law Member whether if to-morrow he himself is out of office and if he is convicted of speaking sedition when he talks of the Mappilla rebellion, probably sometimes in appreciative terms and sometimes in depreciative terms, and if in these circumstances he is considered to have committed an offence under section 124-A he himself would suffer all the horrors that Mr. Annapurnayya

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is asked to suffer without being put under the class A. The purport of these rules to my mind is that the Government wants to safeguard itself against actual violence or actual state of affairs where things would lead to violence. I am sure that in the case of Mr. Annapurnayya nothing can be said as to the probability of violence being suggested in his articles. I now come to the most famous case known as the black flag case of Masulipatam. It is a recent case. The Government have not put those prisoners under any special class. They have not taken care to examine whether there are cases deserving special treatment. Do they know, Sir, that one of the gentlemen involved is the son-in-law of Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya, an M.B. & C.M., a member of the All-India Congress Committee and the Working Committee and a well-known publicist in South India? Have they considered the status of this man? Is it a very serious crime that is attributed to him? What has the Member done in that case? After all the hon. the Law Member is here to execute the decrees of the Government to the advantage of the Government. I am sure that any person, if he carefully considers the matter, even the rankest opponent of Indian nationalism, will feel that the hon. the Law Member is doing a disservice to himself and to his Government. What was the reason underlying the action that the Government of India took. It was this, that in India there were very vehement talks of political freedom, that in India these violent talks of political freedom had to be treated in a proper manner if the Government have to face the world and say that they are carrying on the administration in this country with sympathy and in the right spirit. They have to answer the world and therefore they rose to the occasion after one man had given up his life and said that they would treat the political prisoners better and that they would frame rules so that the Government may not be accused of unnecessary cruelty and may not have to face the world with shame. They felt it and therefore they promulgated these rules and to-day we have the spectacle of the hon. the Law Member in his dignified position on the Treasury Bench playing the part of an autocrat of autocrats. If to-day even the bureaucrat feels it is because the conditions have changed in the world and men like De Valera would fight a war of violence and win freedom. Outside, the Westerner has got respect for the man that rebels against him. If the rebellion is properly conducted and if the rebel has the finest of motives in life and if he succeeds the Westerner congratulates him. For that reason he knows he has to face the world which recognizes patriotism, which recognizes nationalism and which recognizes the right of all people for self-rule. Because of this feeling the Government of India have changed these rules. Is it open to this Law Member because he is irresponsible to this House, and is in authority, to say anything he chooses as long as he continues in office? Is it open to him to say it with authority that Mr. Annapurnayya has advocated violence? Does he shut his eyes to the situation in the country? Does he shut his eyes to the rules and to his own duty at this juncture? Does he really believe that he or the people to whom he belongs feel so? I wonder it is a peculiar characteristic that must have prompted the hon. the Law Member to give us the answers that he gave on the floor of this House in regard to the political prisoners that are suffering. I hope even now he will realize his condition. He will realize that after all not merely the subject race that he thinks he is lording over with the aid of his foreign masters but humanity itself will rebel against the treatment of this kind in

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India. Nay, even the civilized world will condemn the Law Member in no uncertain terms if he goes on in the manner in which he has been going on these few days on the floor of this House. I hope he will be sensible enough to realize his own position rightly and standing in his place he would examine the question carefully."

* Mr. M. V. GANGADHARA SIVA :—"Mr. President, I heard carefully the speeches of the hon. Members in the opposition. Mr. President, when they were preaching the boycott of colleges many students left their colleges listening to the inspiring speeches of the Congress and the Swarajist leaders who are now enjoying the cool breeze in this Council. Mr. President, as a loyal son of India I do not propose to support this cut motion. I fear that in these days of unemployment every man will like to go to jail as a political prisoner in view of the treatment given there. So I request my hon. Friends to devise a method by which they could prevent such useless fellows from going to jail as political prisoners after uttering some nonsense in the name of Congress and Swaraj thereby spoiling the name of India."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"Mr. President, I shall apply myself to the question how far the Local Government have interpreted the rules enacted by the Government of India. I have compared the Government of India instructions or the suggestions closely with the Government Press Communiqué recently issued by the Government of Madras. One difficulty I find is with regard to the classification of prisoners. In the A class they suggest that such prisoners would be eligible if—

- (1) they are non-habitual prisoners of good character ;
- (2) they by social status, education and habit of life have been accustomed to a superior mode of living ; and
- (3) they have not been convicted of—
 - (a) offences involving elements of cruelty, moral degradation or personal greed ;
 - (b) serious or premeditated violence ;
 - (c) serious offences against property ;
 - (d) offences relating to the possession of explosives, fire-arms and other dangerous weapons with the object of committing an offence or of enabling an offence to be committed ;
 - (e) abetment or incitement of offences falling within these sub-clauses.

"Now according to the interpretation of the Government of Madras those that are now undergoing sentences and are entitled to be included in the A class are to be denied that privilege. This class will take the place of the existing special class. In the case of the B class the Inspector-General has been asked to prepare a list of those who are now undergoing sentences and who are eligible to come under it. The benefit of the new scheme suggested by the Government of India apply to the prisoners now undergoing sentences in jail. They have not done so. But on the other hand they have asked the Inspector-General to submit names in respect of B and C classes.

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"I may also say that in the case of Mr. Annapurnayya, whose case has been raised by means of several interpellations on several days during the present and the previous sessions of this Council, it should be examined whether he deserves a better treatment as one belonging to class A. The only reason given by the hon. the Law Member was that the offence for which he was convicted—he wanted us to believe that he examined the merits of that offence—was abetment of, or incitement to, feelings of disaffection against the Government. I think, Sir, that Mr. Annapurnayya was convicted only for sedition, and I hope, Sir, the dictum of the present Secretary of State for India in Council is that hereafter the policy would be not to punish people for their opinion, not to punish people who only desire to change the present system of Government. Some people may talk of a republic, some of absolute independence and some others of dominion status. I mean the policy promulgated by the Secretary of State is that prosecutions should be confined only to those persons who incite violence. But Mr. Annapurnayya was convicted of the offence of sedition, for expressing his opinion against the present system of Government or for inciting the feelings of disaffection against the present Government. It is only for this opinion he was punished: I think, Sir, he is a person who eminently deserves to be placed under class A. Now, I would humbly request the hon. the Law Member to devote all care and attention to the Government of India's circular and to interpret it not in a niggardly spirit but in a true liberal sense, and not to be satisfied with the mere question whether he should examine only the cases of such persons as are fit for inclusion into the present special division, but to go on reclassifying them according to the instructions of the Government of India. He should reclassify persons like Mr. Annapurnayya and place them in class A. All I need say on this subject is that Government should not merely be satisfied with directing the Inspector-General of Prisons to submit the names of the prisoners who would be entitled to be classified under the three heads of A, B and C, but should interpret the instructions in the Government of India's circular in as liberal a spirit as possible."

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"Sir, we should congratulate the Government on the amendment made in the rules with regard to the treatment of political prisoners. Sir, this question has been raised on the floor of this House many a time, and to questions put in this House, the answer of the Government was, 'Who are political prisoners? What is the definition of political prisoners?' Many a speech was made on this subject on the floor of this House, and many a misunderstanding and misconception of ideas has been the result of the discussions that were raised on previous occasions. I am glad, Sir, that this thorny question has been settled by the revised rules, by which the prisoners will be entitled to better treatment than before. Especially those who are convicted under sections 124-A and 153-A of the Indian Penal Code will be the persons who will also be entitled to these concessions. As the rules previously in force stood, there was the special division in which certain people alone may be placed by the Judge or the Magistrate who tried the case. But, so far as the new rules are concerned, they are liberal. They classify the prisoners into three classes and not two as before. Class A deals with those who are convicted of certain offences, who are of good character and who are accustomed to a superior mode of living. As regards class B, it includes habitual offenders who are also accustomed to a superior mode of living. Others are put under class C. We find, Sir, that so far as prisoners convicted under section 124-A or section

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153-A are concerned what is required is that they should not have been convicted for offences which involve or are likely to lead to violence. That is the only condition that is laid down. So far as the new rules go, I think it is a fairly satisfactory settlement of the rather vexed question of the treatment of political prisoners. I should not have intervened in this debate but for the fact that on the floor of this House this question has been raised a number of times, in connexion with the case of Mr. Annapurnayya. Let me make it clear that if I plead for Mr. Annapurnayya here it is not that I am in sympathy with the doctrines that he preached, nor that I stand as an apologist for those doctrines. If, in framing these rules for the better treatment of prisoners, the Government had any object, it was I think that a prisoner is after all a human being requiring humane treatment irrespective of the question of the offence for which he is convicted. By this I do not want it to be misunderstood as being in sympathy with the black flag movement at Masulipatam. I believe it must be a case in which some misdirected or misled immature youths were concerned, who did not know exactly what they were doing. But whatever their reasons might have been, it certainly behoves the Government in dealing with them to take only such measures as they deserved. So far as the case of Mr. Annapurnayya is concerned, what we know is that he had been convicted under section 124-A. He refused to plead before the Magistrate trying him, he had to submit to the judgment by default, and he was given a rigorous imprisonment. Now, Sir, the question as to whether under the rules then prevailing he might be placed in the special division was not considered by the Judge. We have been told by the Government in answer to a question that no application was made by the prisoner to the Magistrate when the conviction was given. It was also elicited that a pleader, one Mr. Sivaramakrishnayya, who was watching the case in the court pleaded on behalf of Mr. Annapurnayya for consideration. When the pleader was asked by the Magistrate whether he was instructed by Mr. Annapurnayya, he said that he had no substantial instructions from the prisoner but that he made the request on his own behalf. Therefore, the question was not considered by the Magistrate at all. I really do not know under what conditions a prisoner could be put in the special division. But I gather from what the hon. the Law Member said that possibly special division prisoners can be only those convicted to simple imprisonment and not rigorous imprisonment. If I am wrong, I am sure the hon. the Law Member will correct me. But, Sir, under the new rules, the question of classification does not depend on whether one is convicted for simple or rigorous imprisonment. Prisoners will be entitled to be classed under A, B or C on quite different considerations, irrespective of the fact whether they are convicted for simple or rigorous imprisonment. Then, with regard to the other point that the application was not made by the accused, but by a pleader who was watching the case, possibly under the old rules nothing could be done as the accused did not ask for it. But now, it is a point that the hon. the Law Member may take into consideration whether under the conditions under which Mr. Annapurnayya was convicted his treatment as a prisoner should not be considered having regard to the fact that he was given to a superior mode of living and that he is an educated and cultured man about which there can be no doubt. As to the offence, he was one of those who submitted to imprisonment without pleading. Therefore, I would appeal to the hon. the Law Member, in view of the various questions that have been raised, whether he would not go into the question once more and see that this is a case fit to be given the concession under the new rules.

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I am also glad to see that under the new rules there is no need for an application being submitted by the accused. I do not know if there was necessity for any such application under the old rules. But under the new rules, as I understand it, no such application is necessary. On the other hand, the magistrates and the judges are enjoined by the rules to classify the prisoners convicted and express their opinion as to the class under which they should be put; but this is to be subject only to the review or the confirmation of the Local Government. Therefore even that condition of making an application does not now stand in his way in view of the rules that are now promulgated.

"Then again, Sir, I should think that the interpretation of the Madras Government of the rules prepared by the Government of India with regard to the classification of those prisoners who are already serving their terms of imprisonment, is not so liberal as it ought to be. Sir, we find that in the communique published by the Government the following: this is what the Government of India says, 'The establishment of an intermediate class "B" necessarily involves some reclassification of prisoners now undergoing sentences.' They do not say that prisoners who could only come under class B should be reclassified. They merely state that class B has been introduced as an intermediate class. That is no reason why the cases of persons who are now undergoing imprisonment should not be considered if any of them would come under class A. The Government do not propose to confine their recommendations only to those who have been already considered to be fit to be placed under the special class. But they extend the concession to all prisoners who are now serving their terms. They further say, 'It will be impossible in these cases to follow the method of classification described in paragraph 1 supra, as in many cases, the personnel of the trying courts would have changed since the prisoners were convicted. In such cases, therefore, classification will be carried out by the jail authorities subject to confirmation and review by the Local Government.' Therefore, they contemplate the reclassification of all prisoners, and as the personnel of the judges who had awarded the sentence of imprisonment might have changed, the duty is laid upon the Local Government to look into this matter. But we find that the Madras Government has not done so, and this is what they say: 'The Inspector-General has been requested to submit as early as practicable, for the approval of the Government, a statement showing the names of prisoners now undergoing sentences who may be classified as B class prisoners, giving reasons, in each case, for his recommendation.' But this Government wants to put a few under class B and all the rest under class C. Here I think they are certainly mistaken, for the Government of India merely state class B as illustrative, and the Local Government's view that they should classify the existing prisoners only into two classes B or C is not at all a liberal interpretation of the Government of India's rules. So I think that the Local Government will consider the cases not only of those who come within the special class but also those who are outside it, and classify all the prisoners into three classes A, B and C. I urge on the hon. the Law Member to see that this right interpretation is given to the Government of India's communique and that persons like Mr. Annapurnayya are put into the class into which they deserve to be placed. Though in his case it is too late for the magistrate to consider, yet the question can be considered by the Government under the present rules, and I request the hon. the Law Member to consider each case in the liberal spirit in which it ought to be done."

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Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"I did not wish to intervene in this debate but for certain remarks which fell from a colleague of mine, with regard to the political movement in this country, about which I think I should say a few words."

"Sir, the rules even as revised by the Government of India are not quite satisfactory and our Government in this province is not prepared to interpret them liberally. In spite of these revised rules, they want to go on in their old autocratic way. Sir, as we all know, the Madras Government consists of two Indian Members holding two very responsible portfolios, but they are themselves irresponsible. It was on account of the agitation of the Congress and the sacrifices made by congressmen, some of whom even gave up their precious lives, that these two hon. Indian Members are now sitting on the treasury benches. But for this yeoman sacrifice of made by the Congressmen on behalf of the nation, they would not have seen those very benches in their lifetime. Sir, they owe their position and power to the sacrifice made by their brother Indians for the betterment of the Nation. It behoves these hon. gentlemen now sitting on the treasury benches holding power in their hands, therefore, to put on these revised jail rules a liberal interpretation if they have a spark of national feeling in their hearts. Sir, during the last few days we have noticed in the replies given by the hon. the Law Member a particularly defiant attitude. With regard to the treatment of political prisoners, particularly with regard to the treatment of Mr. Annapurnayya, instead of giving the matter his best consideration, the hon. the Law Member said on the floor of this House that he would not be given any special privilege. Sir, as I said, the rules made by the Government of India may not be ideal rules, but they have given the provincial governments power to put the best interpretation possible on them so as to suit their provinces. If this Government is not going to be sympathetic to the aspirations of the people of this country and would not treat people who are fighting for the cause of Indian liberation fairly, let them not drive discontent and distress deeper by refusing to give a liberal interpretation to the revised jail rules. It is the duty of the Government in their own interests to do so."

(At this stage the hon. the President vacated the Chair and it was occupied by Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu Garu.)

"It is the duty of those who are holding portfolios of such a responsible nature, if they are really interested in the existence of this Government, to change their attitude and their angle of vision towards the legitimate activities of their brother Indians. We find, however, that they are administering the subjects in their charge in a manner which no Indian ought to do. As I said, if they are really interested in the existence of this Government, if they really honor the oath that they have taken, it is their duty to see that a liberal interpretation is put on the laws by which this country is to be governed and the rules under which prisoners are to be classified."

"Sir, after all, what have the political prisoners done? They are only doing what, in their opinion, is best in the interests of the country. They are not criminals. They are not robbers. They are not those who can be treated as a class of untouchables. Sir, they are equal to any member of this hon. House. They, certainly most of them, are inspired

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by high ideals and when they are giving expression to them to their fellow-countrymen, they are arrested, prosecuted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. They are not people who are anxious that their treatment in the jails should be liberal. They are prepared to suffer any hardship that is placed in their way. They are not the sort of people who would care to ask the trying magistrates to give them special treatment. They have not said anything with regard to their sufferings in jails. They have not complained. But, all the same, it is the duty of those who are in this House, both on this side and on the other, to see that they are not treated like so many robbers and felons. It is the duty of the Government—I believe the Legislative Council is a part of the Government—and of every individual who sits here to see that they are not treated as they have been. Sir, it is the duty of us all to see that these patriots are placed under class A of the new rules.

"Sir, my friend on the other side,—I do not know what he said about the revised jail rules—I am pained to see, cast aspersions on congressmen and non-co-operators who have suffered imprisonment and are suffering any amount of hardship for the liberation of this country. In reply to him I may say this, that if we are not prepared to make sacrifices for a worthy and noble cause, it does not become us to throw stones at those who are prepared to sacrifice their lives, their comforts and their conveniences for the sake of the country. It does not become anybody who is not prepared to go to the extent to which they go, to cast stones at them. The best thing that such people can do is to sit quiet. Instead of sitting quiet, my Adi-Dravida friends are throwing stones at those people who are making sacrifices."

Mr. M. V. GANGADHARA SIVA :—"I never criticized the leaders of the Congress or the Swarajya party in this House."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"The one thing which he ought not to do, he has done. The impression he made on the House by his speech on this occasion was that the non-co-operators who went to jail and who are, in truth, going to jail for the sake of the country, did and are doing so for the sake of bread and that they thought it better to go to jail and get their bread than starve outside. This sort of speech should not come from a gentleman belonging to the Adi-Dravida community. If people have suffered imprisonment, they have done so not for bread for themselves, but for bread for the whole nation and especially his community. If the people who are now treated as untouchables want freedom and equality, they should look up to these patriots. In spite of this treatment, they still regard this Government as their benign Government and think that they are helping them. Unfortunately that is not the case."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Mr. Chairman, if I rise to speak on this occasion it is firstly to raise my voice of protest against the remarks made by my hon. Friend on the other side of the House, Mr. Gangadhar Siva. I can assure him that most of those who have suffered and are suffering are doing so for the sake of humanity in connexion with the jail administration. Mr. Chairman, these political prisoners are wealthy enough to employ half a dozen persons of his community. He said that they went to jail for the sake of bread. They went to jail for bread for others. I hope the protest raised by my hon.

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Friend Mr. Hameed Khan so eloquently is sufficient for the present and I only add mine to his.

"As for the attitude of my hon. Friend the Law Member, I am not at all surprised. (Laughter.) His long speeches are, I think, quite uncalled for. From his answers to questions concerning forests and other things, we know that his attitude is one of divorce of humanity from law and divorce of mercy from justice. He had a sense of humanity when he was sitting on this side of the House. I believe he has abandoned it after crossing to the other side. His speeches delivered here two years ago were brimming with generous impulses and appeals for mercy. I do not know, if he is now guided like the Ministers, by his Secretaries and other Members of the Government. I do not know if his policy is dictated by them. I am afraid all our efforts would have been in vain were it not for Lord Irwin who came to our rescue. (Hear, hear.) When one Macswiney of India gave up his life and died a martyr the jail rules were revised. Until then their hearts did not move. If the Government of India had moved a bit early and passed an interim order they could have stopped this misery the existence of which was recognized by one and all. Now the Government order has come. But even those rules which have been conceived with a sense of humanity are whittled down by our Law Member and his Government. The only thing we can do is to raise our voice of protest and nothing can be done. We have very little to move in other matters, because I think all our attempts are in vain."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Mr. Chairman, I rise to speak in this debate simply with a view to clear up one or two misapprehensions that have been entertained by hon. Members who have spoken before me. It is considered that the attitude of this Government has been so hard and so merciless that even though a liberal policy was enunciated by the Government of India this Government or at least the hon. the Law Member has been very niggardly in interpreting the rules. With regard to this charge, I would only remind hon. Members of this House that if they compared the recommendations of other Provincial Governments with regard to the treatment of political prisoners with those of this Government they would find that they were more liberal and more statesmanlike and that they were more or less practically adopted by the Committee. If hon. Members of this House would only care to examine those recommendations they would find that a strong plea was made out by this Government that all those who are sentenced under sections 124-A and 153 must be placed under a special class of prisoners. This was a special recommendation made by this Government different from the recommendations made by other Provincial Governments. If they had remembered this I am sure much of the criticism that has been made would not have been made."

(At this stage the hon. the President occupied the Chair.)

"Secondly, with regard to the criticism that in the matter of instructions issued to the Inspector-General with regard to the treatment of political prisoners hon. Members said that there should have been a more liberal grant of privileges to all classes of political prisoners. One of the hon. Members has gone to the length of saying that the treatment that is sought to be accorded to A class prisoners should be accorded to all classes of prisoners,

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If hon. Members will look into the revised rules contained in the communique issued by the Government they will realize at once that the instructions given to the Inspector-General include a direction not merely to classify prisoners under class B but also those under Class A. There is a comprehensive direction that the Inspector-General should exploit the rules as much as possible and classify the prisoners under class A as well as B. Hence most of the hon. Members who spoke under a misconception no doubt enthusiastically, were carried off their feet by political shibboleths. There appears to be nothing wrong in connexion with the rules or the communique that has been issued. I would only remind those enthusiasts that I am not behind them in the matter of demanding proper treatment to all prisoners. The political prisoners as such must be treated in the same way as A class prisoners. When they satisfy conditions no handicap should be placed with regard to them. There should be no differentiation between them and A class prisoners as far as possible. But what I do want to impress upon this House is that the instruction given to the Inspector-General of Prisons is a very comprehensive one which includes his power to reclassify the prisoners into class A and so forth. A supplemental memorandum will also be issued. Therefore it is not fair, it is not just that we should take up individual cases at this juncture; but after the reclassification has been accomplished there will be time enough for us to consider whether a particular case has been included in the right class or not. Therefore, if at this stage when we have not got enough material necessary for the purpose of giving our judgment we are to offer our remarks we will have to take up the whole question of the application of rules to political prisoners.

"The third point which I want to raise in the matter of the treatment of political prisoners is with reference to the revised rules. We must remember what was discussed at the committee and agreed to by the leaders of parties in the Assembly was in connexion with the agreement that had been come to in a conference of the Members of the different provinces in charge of jails. We must remember that it was a compromise which had been arrived at. We may not agree to or we may not be satisfied with the rules framed as a result of that compromise. No doubt this motion discusses the same question of political prisoners, but the mover of this motion stated that he would confine his remarks to the revision of rules. The rules have been issued recently their application has not yet been made. When the rules have been applied there will be time enough to examine and criticize how the rules have been misinterpreted and given effect to. It is very premature now to criticize the rules which have been issued or the policy underlying them. We shall wait and see how these rules are working and then we shall have a right to demand that proper justice should be done to all classes of prisoners."

MR. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—"I wonder how the Inspector-General of Prisons comes in in the application of these rules. Discretion may be given to him that he has a right to classify a particular prisoner under a particular category. But I think that business ought to be done by the hon. the Law Member directly irrespective of the details that may be gathered from several sources, which may not after all be correct. There are not many political prisoners in this Presidency, and so there is no difficulty in trying to ascertain by going through the records in each of these cases which prisoner falls under which category. The hon. the Law Member would be

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rendering a great service if he goes through the records and finds out which prisoner should fall under which category. If he does this, he will not face much of the criticisms that have been levelled against him. Much of the criticisms levelled against him now is due to the fact that the discretion that is sought to be placed elsewhere ought to be vested in him. As our hon. Law Member is within the counsels of Government and as he is able to have more detailed information than when he was outside he must be able to offer his judgment on matters about which he was previously ignorant. Therefore it becomes all the more important that he should exercise his judgment carefully and satisfy the hon. Members of this Council and see that everything that could be done is done. The whole discussion has been concentrated on one fact that the hon. the Law Member ought to exploit all sources of information and classify the prisoners under particular categories. This is very easy for him and I earnestly request the hon. the Law Member to comply with our request."

*MR. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"I am very sorry that one or two previous speakers have made a statement which I must in all fairness protest against. One of them said that the hon. the Law Member was devoid of all bowels of mercy. On the other hand many who have been following this jail reform will remember that it was the Law Member who devoted nearly four months, in fact a much longer period than that, for inviting the opinions of official and non-official members and also for making liberal recommendations with regard to the classification of prisoners and with regard to better treatment of those who are not guilty of violence or moral turpitude. Therefore this reclassification of prisoners into A, B and C classes and the orders issued to the Inspector-General of Prisons for giving effect to the recommendations of the Government of India—all this is the result of a very liberal policy adopted by the hon. the Law Member. If I say these things it must not be thought that I am here merely to defend the hon. the Law Member. He does not require any such defence, nor does he require any apology. But as I have been closely watching the progress of this piece of legislation I think I should in all fairness say that hon. Members of this House should thank the hon. the Law Member for the part which he has played in urging on the Government of India the desirability of revising the jail rules. The Justice party has congratulated him on this reclassification of prisoners. My friend Sir Patro has told the House that the recommendations made by this Government went a great way towards modifying the views of the Central Government and have resulted in this very liberal reclassification. This is perfectly true. The Leader of the Justice party however has criticized him saying that in the division of classes of political prisoners no reference has been made in these rules as to their inclusion in A class. There is every possibility however of this question issued to the Inspector-General of Prisons and as appears from orders being considered fully, when the rules are revised and liberalized they will be applied to political prisoners so as to mitigate the hardship they are now experiencing. If I remember right at the time when the hon. the Law Member was replying to questions put by the hon. Members of this House, he made it clear that what stood in the way of better treatment of the political prisoners referred to was the difficulty arising from the technical question of the rule as it then stood and not any desire on his part of putting a damper on or discouraging the legitimate demands of the hon. Members of this House."

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p.m. "What he said was, that according to the rules then in force, it was impossible for anything being done for these political prisoners; for, the Magistrate had to determine the class and the privileges to which the prisoners should be entitled. Now that the new rules have come into force, we may take it that the hon. the Law Member will take a liberal view of the application of these rules especially inasmuch as the Inspector-General himself is called upon to make recommendations. I yield to none in the matter of the humane treatment of these prisoners. Those persons who have gone to jail have, acting in the light of their convictions, carried on a kind of propaganda which has resulted in their imprisonment; it will be no compliment to them to say that they expect any clemency from the Government, because when they launched upon this propaganda, they had their own convictions before them and I do not think they felt it necessary for them to expect any clemency from the Government. However, it is the duty of hon. Members to see that their brethren, whatever may be their political differences, are treated with humanity. But at the same time I think it fair that we must lay the blame at the proper door and not on the hon. the Law Member and make him the scapegoat for every kind of censure and condemnation which may be heaped upon him that he has not tackled the question with mercy or liberality or clemency. My hon. Friend said that he was not very humane. I think the hon. the Law Member was acting always in the interests of justice. This communique of which a copy was sent to us only recently, is a clear proof that as the Member-in-charge of Jails he has done his very best and made recommendations which were acceptable to a large number of people. In these circumstances it is but fair that we should congratulate the hon. the Law Member for the liberal view he has taken in the matter of framing these rules. When these rules are put into force, I am sure that he will take a very liberal interpretation of these rules and satisfy the public."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, I wish just to refer very briefly to the origin of these new rules and to the rules themselves. I shall, thereafter, refer to some of the special points raised by some of my hon. Friends. I think that many hon. Members of this Council have read the communique which this Government have issued with reference to these new rules, the principles that have been enunciated for the framing of these new rules and the instructions which this Government have issued to the Inspector-General of Prisons, to the Judges and to the Magistrates in this Presidency. I may say at once that after this communique was issued, the Government considered the communique once again and have issued another set of instructions to the Inspector-General. The original instructions issued to the Inspector-General for the classification of prisoners are given at page 3 of this communique. As stated by the Government of India, it is not now possible for the Magistrates who sentenced the prisoners who are in jail now, to classify them under these new classes for obvious reasons. Therefore, if the benefit of these new rules is to be given to those who are already in jail, some other authority must be found for classifying them into these three classes. The ultimate responsibility for confirming or revising these classifications made by the subordinate authorities vests in the Government. As I said, the Government have issued instructions, after the communique was published, to the Inspector-General of Prisons to classify the prisoners according to the three divisions A, B and C. All the prisoners now in jail will be placed in one or the other of the three divisions A, B and

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C. I think it is due to the House that I must give this information at the very outset of my remarks. So, the illiberal spirit referred to by some of my hon. Friends, the narrowness and want of mercy on the part of Government in general and on the part of the Law Member in particular, will, I submit, not stand. . ."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know when these new instructions were issued ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will have to give notice of a question."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" In order to satisfy the inquisitiveness of my hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, I may say that the second set of instructions was issued to the Inspector-General immediately after the issue of the Press communique, i.e., three days ago. With regard to the origin of these rules, the Government of India asked this Government about their opinions on the suggestions they had communicated to us. Immediately after this Government received those suggestions, a special motion under rule 24-A was tabled by Mr. Satyamurti in this House and I readily consented to the discussion of that motion because I wanted to avail myself—the Government also wanted to avail themselves—of the opinions of the hon. Members of this House on this matter. There was a full debate on that motion and I took advantage of the views expressed by the different parties in the House on that occasion. In addition to arming myself with the opinion of this House, I consulted the officials of this Government, some experienced District Magistrates, the Inspector-General of Police and the Inspector-General of Prisons. What is more, I consulted the leaders of all parties in this House. I sent them copies of suggestions received from the Government of India and invited their co-operation and opinion. In addition, the opinions of all the non-official visitors of jails throughout this Presidency—there is a large number of such persons—were called for. After ascertaining the opinion of this House collectively, of the individual leaders of parties in this House, and of the non-official visitors to jails, the Government considered the question in detail. I am sorry, Sir, that I am not in a position, without the consent of the Government of India, on account of the tradition usually followed and on account of etiquette, to reveal the contents of the letter which this Government sent to the Government of India. I believe, however, that I am not guilty of any impropriety if I say that most of the recommendations which were made by this Government were accepted not only by the Government of India but also by the conference which assembled in Delhi on the 9th and 10th December. I had myself the privilege as the representative of this Government of being present at the conference. I also had the advantage of the valuable help of the Inspector-General of Prisons of this province. We had detailed discussion, and we considered the suggestions made by the various Governments. As I said, I had the pleasure of knowing that most of the recommendations of this Government were acceptable to the conference. Before and after the conference the hon. the Home Member, who is in charge of this particular subject, of the Government of India consulted, I understand, the leaders of the different parties in the Assembly. As a result of these discussions and deliberations, these new principles have been enunciated. It will take time to change the existing rules. But this

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Government have already issued instructions not only to the Inspector-General, but to all the Magistrates and Judges in the Presidency to give immediate effect to the suggestions of the Government of India. This Government are awaiting the draft rules to be submitted by the Inspector-General. The Government have informed all the officers concerned that they need not wait till the actual framing of the new rules but may give effect at once to the suggestions of the Government of India. So far, with reference to the origin of the rules and the action of this Government regarding them.

"With regard to the rules themselves, my hon. Friends who have read the communique issued by this Government know what they are. Briefly they are these: Those persons who are unfortunately in jail will be divided into three classes A, B and C. Those prisoners who were accustomed to a high standard of living, who are persons of good education, who are persons of good social status and who were convicted of offences which do not involve moral turpitude or violence to either person or property, will go into the A class. It is left to the Magistrates and the trying Judges to put the prisoners, taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, in any particular division they like. The right of revising the classifications made by the Judges and Magistrates is left to the Government. Without going into details, I may say that the persons who are eligible to be classed under B are these. Persons who are convicted and who are accustomed to a high standard of living—whatever may be the nature of their offence, they may be even habitual prisoners, they may be guilty of violence, but if they are accustomed to a high class of living—are eligible to come under B class. All the others go into the C class. Those prisoners who are put under A class are given special treatment with regard to their food, their clothing, reading newspapers, interviews with friends and relatives. Privileges, more or less the same as these, are given to B class prisoners. Those who are put in A class are entitled to have one interview with their friends or relations and write a letter once a fortnight; formerly they did not have all these privileges. Those who are put in B class are entitled to have one interview and write one letter once a month; they were not allowed to do so before; there was no B class at all before. A and B class prisoners are allowed to read books and magazines approved by the Superintendent of the Jail. This Government have, as I submitted, interpreted the rules in the most liberal way possible.

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p.m.

"Then, Sir, I have no wish to reply to the observations made against me personally by some of my hon. Friends in this House, but I may refer to one or two special cases that have been referred to by my hon. Friends in general. Before I go into that, I may say that my hon. Friend Sir Patro rightly interpreted from the communique (Hear, hear) the spirit in which this Government have interpreted these rules. I was also very much pleased with the manner in which my Friend the Leader of the Opposition, Diwan Bahadur Muniswami Nayudu, made his observations. He realized the difficulties which the Government have and appreciated the spirit in which these rules have been framed. He referred in particular to the case of Mr. Annapurnayya to which reference has been made during the last two or three days from different sections of this House. Mr. Muniswami Nayudu said that probably under the rules as they existed at the time when Mr. Annapurnayya was convicted, he could not be put into what was then known as the special division and into what is now termed at the A division. My hon. Friend was

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quite right. We have heard a great deal within the last two days as to whether Mr. Annapurnayya himself or whether any vakil who appeared on his behalf or who watched the proceedings, made a request on his behalf. Apart from all these circumstances seeing that Mr. Annapurnayya was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, according to the rules as they then stood, even if anybody had asked on his behalf that he might be put into the special division, it would not have been possible for the magistrate to do so, unless, he was prepared to sentence him to simple imprisonment. My hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, appealed to the Government, having regard to all the circumstances, to place him in the A division. Having regard to that particular appeal of my hon. Friend and the appeal of Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar made yesterday and the general wish expressed in different quarters of this House, I am prepared to reconsider my decision and see whether he cannot be put into A division (Hear, hear). I am waiting for the list being sent to me by the Inspector-General and if the list is received, I shall go through it and see what can be done.

"I was very glad also to hear the observations made by my hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, with reference to those who have been convicted on account of black-flag demonstrations. My hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, said that these youngsters probably are not guilty themselves, but there must be some others behind them who instigated them to do this. I believe it is so. These young boys are only the scape-goats of other scheming persons behind, who do not themselves come forward, who themselves take shelter by standing behind and urge on these impulsive young men to hold these flags. I was very glad to hear that observation made by my hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu. I am also glad that my hon. Friend, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, referred to the spirit in which this Government made their recommendations to the Government of India. As I stated already, I feel proud that most of the recommendations of this Government were accepted by the Conference held by the Government of India."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"On a point of personal explanation, Sir. My remarks were made on the assumption that there was only the first set of instructions. As the hon. the Law Member says that a second set of instructions which have not reached the public, has been issued I withdraw my remarks."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Sir, whoever is responsible for the issue of the second set of instructions, so long as the reply of the hon. the Law Member is more satisfactory to those who opposed the motion than to those who supported it, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my motion."

The motion was by leave of the House withdrawn.

* Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB:—"Sir, I move—

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 45,000 for Jails by Rs. 100.'

"My object in moving this motion is to urge upon the Government the necessity for reducing jail expenditure by releasing Malabar rebellion prisoners. Sir, it has been urged in this House in 1924 that these prisoners should be released. They are there not as ordinary prisoners but they were convicted for preaching violence at a time when there was no law and order in the country. The appeal from this side of the House all along was firstly

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to show mercy to these people, to release them and secondly to have an educational policy for Mappillas. But all these years, these appeals have fallen on deaf ears. It was repeatedly stated by the Government that these people would be released in batches and that all of them would be released within a few years. That has not yet been done. Therefore, I once more appeal to the hon. the Law Member and the Government to reduce expenditure under this head by releasing the Malabar rebellion prisoners. By releasing them, Malabar is not going to be aflame again. About 3,000 or 4,000 have hitherto been let loose and nothing has happened by allowing them to go home. The hon. the Law Member is also a Malayali who knows the ins and outs of the district and I trust he will see things for himself and expedite the release of these prisoners."

Mr. K. V. SURYANARAYANA AYYAR :—" I second the motion, Sir."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, my hon. Friend wants the release of these Malabar rebellion prisoners. Now, I may say at the outset that the Malabar rebellion prisoners fall under two classes : those that have been convicted by the Magistrates and courts under the Indian Penal Code, and those that have been imprisoned as State prisoners under the Mappilla Outrages Act and also under Regulation III of 1818. Of course, those who have been convicted under the Indian Penal Code form the largest number and the others form comparatively a small number. The rebellion itself broke out either on the 20th or 21st of August 1921, and special Magistrates and special Judges were appointed to try these cases which were very many in number, and in the course of a year many persons were convicted and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment.

" In 1922, the records of those who were convicted were examined and such of those as were not guilty of violence of a very serious nature, numbering 1,291, were released from the jails before their terms of imprisonment were over. Then again, in 1924, my hon. Friend, Mr. Hilton Brown, was placed on special duty to examine the records of these prisoners and as a result of that examination, 764 prisoners who had still long terms of imprisonment to undergo were released. In addition to these, several adolescents and juveniles were also released. Then in 1927, a scheme was proposed of classifying these prisoners as dangerous and non-dangerous : dangerous persons being those who, according to the opinion of the District Magistrate of Malabar, would be dangerous to the peace of the district if they were allowed to go back to Malabar ; and non-dangerous prisoners being those who would not be dangerous to the peace of the district if they were allowed to go back to their district. Accordingly those prisoners were divided into these two classes and those that were regarded as non-dangerous were released in large numbers, and even those who were regarded as dangerous were released in different batches. In this way, 2,324 prisoners were released in the year 1928-29. Besides this 260 more were ordered to be released on medical grounds and 71 men who were undergoing several terms of imprisonment in the Andamans were also released. Then again, orders have been issued for the release of 1,270 prisoners in 1929-30 and I believe that effect must have been given to this order by this time. Then after 1931, it is proposed to examine the case of those prisoners whose terms of imprisonment will, in the ordinary course, expire only several years hence, and release them in batches. That is, so far as prisoners who have actually been convicted under provisions of the Indian Penal Code are concerned.

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" With reference to those that are confined under the Mappilla Outrages Act, there are only 24 in prisons, 8 of them will soon be released, and the case of the remaining 16 is under consideration.

" I have no wish to go further into the details, but this in brief is the reply I can give, namely, that the Government are doing everything they can to release these Mappilla rebellion prisoners, whether they are State prisoners or whether they are prisoners sentenced by courts of law under the Indian Penal Code."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is ' to reduce the allotment of Rs. 45,000 for Jails by Rs. 100 '."

The motion was negatived.

The Demand No. XV was then put and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XVI—POLICE

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move—

' that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,61,96,600 under Demand XVI—Police '."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think our motion No. 425 is a comprehensive one ; the whole administration of the Police department may be discussed under it, and as soon as the debate on this motion is finished the Demand will be put to vote."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" Sir, I beg to move—

' to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,61,96,600 for Police by Rs. 100, to discuss matters relating to the recruitment, training and the work of the Police '."

" Sir, the police have many and arduous duties to perform. The primary object for which the police force exists is, as has been said by the first Commissioner of Police in England as far back as 1829, the prevention of crime. The prevention of crime is now recognized to be the highest and best kind of police work. The efficiency of the police is always judged by the absence of crime. Now a good part of the crime that is generally committed relates to offences against property. By efficient patrolling and surveillance over bad characters the police can safeguard the public to a great extent from this sort of crime. To what extent the police have succeeded in this high task of preventing crime I am not in a position to say from the facts and figures supplied to us in the administration report.

" Now it is conceded on all hands that certainty of detection is far more effective in preventing and putting down crime than indiscriminate punishment. With the idea of improving detection work the Police Commission of 1902 recommended the appointment of sub-inspectors as police station officers in the place of head constables ; for the committee thought that by recruiting a better class of men drawn from a higher class of society and paid well, the administration will become purer and less corrupt and at the

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same time the work of detection will be done better. But this anticipation was not fulfilled; there was no appreciable increase in the detection of crime nor was there any reduction in crime. So the Government proposed to revert to the old system of placing head constables in charge of police stations. But the Police Committee of 1923 to whom this question was referred did not approve of this proposal; they said that the sub-inspectors should continue as police station officers. I find it stated in the administration report of 1927 that a considerable number of inspectors and sub-inspectors fall below the requisite standard of efficiency in the matter of the investigation of crime. The latest report says no doubt that there is a decline in the number of crimes and a general improvement in detection work. But this improvement has been found only in Madras City and fourteen districts. In fifteen other districts the figures show that there has been decline in the matter of detection. The report further says that there is great scope for improvement in the work of inspectors. As regards sub-inspectors it says that they show little interest in their work and also a deplorable lack of local knowledge. This lack of interest is attributed to their low scale of pay and Government, I am glad to note, are considering the question of increasing their pay. If we want better work we must raise the standard of recruitment and training. The educational attainments of those recruited as sub-inspectors are continuing to rise. But is the standard of education sufficiently high even now? Out of the 90 sub-inspectors that were recruited in 1928 only 30 were B.As., 22 were Intermediates and the rest were S.S.L.Cs. There seems to be an unwillingness on the part of educated people to join the Police Department as sub-inspectors either because the pay is unattractive or the work is not congenial to their temperament. The Assam Police Inquiry Committee has recently recommended that the constabulary should be recruited from the educated youths of the country with a view to improve the tone and morale of the whole force. Bombay took the initiative in this matter a few years ago and a marked improvement is said to have taken place there in the morale of the police force.

"I wish to know what sort of special training is imparted to our sub-inspectors in the training school or later on to equip them for detective work. We have heard of the reputation of Scotland Yard for detective work. In the continental police force specialized training in detective work is carried to an extent which is unknown even in England. At present there is a special staff appointed for the detection of crimes in the Madras City and two or three of the districts and it is proposed to extend this next year to nine other districts. The Police Committee of 1923 were against the proposal to have a separate detective staff in every district. They said, that such a staff would be an unnecessary luxury, as it would divide responsibility, give opportunity to the central and station staffs for shirking their duties and lead to jealousy and friction. It is the duty of the station staff in the first instance to investigate crime and of the inspector to see that the investigation is on the right lines and to assist; while the district superintendent of police should be in touch with his men and must always depute the right man or party to deal with any case that presents unusual difficulty. I have heard experienced police officers expressing doubts about the usefulness of the proposal to have a special detective staff. What is needed for successful detective work is local knowledge and local influence which only sub-inspectors who are on the spot can have. I wish to know

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from the hon. the Home Member how far this special crime department in the City of Madras has been a success. Sir, I think, it would be best to give a better training in detective work to the sub-inspectors whose duty it is to investigate crime within their own jurisdiction, and I don't see any necessity for a separate staff in the districts for doing detective work. It will merely result in swelling the police budget against which there is such a feeling in this House.

"Traffic control is another of the important duties which the police have to perform. This work is assuming great importance in consequence of the increase in motor traffic year after year. The problem of traffic control has been very well tackled in the Madras City owing to the efforts of Mr. Cunningham, as is evident from the fall in the number of accidents. But in the mufassal the necessary number of constables have not been employed for the regulation of motor traffic. The number of accidents has increased from 1927 to 1928; and the Inspector-General of Police himself admits that the present staff for traffic work is not sufficient. The Government propose to increase the staff in the towns of Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Rajahmundry. But in other places they seem to have no idea of employing extra men for traffic work. In Mangalore, one head constable and ten constables were sanctioned for this work of regulation of motor traffic in 1924. Government don't propose to give additional men, though there is much more of traffic now and the accidents also have increased. The standard which the Inspector-General of Police has laid down in regard to constables required for traffic work is rather too high. To post two men on traffic duty at any street crossing at least 100 vehicles must pass on an average every hour for at least 12 hours of the day; to post one constable this average should be maintained for eight hours. In specially dangerous or crowded places he proposes to reduce the average number of vehicles to 75. I submit that in deciding about posting men for traffic at any place one must take into consideration the nature of the road, its width, curve, dangerous corners, the extent of passenger traffic, etc., and not merely the number of vehicles that pass by that way. So on a consideration of these things it will be found that a much larger number of men are required for traffic work than the numbers provided by Government. It is also necessary that these men should be given instructions in the matter of controlling traffic.

"Last of all I wish to draw the attention of the hon. the Home Member to the fact that it is not enough if the police are honest and intelligent. It is necessary that they must carry out their duties with scrupulous regard to the susceptibilities of the people and win their trust and co-operation. The Assam Committee report says that the relations of the police with the public are far from satisfactory, owing to the behaviour of the subordinate police being discourteous and high-handed. The same want of cordiality of relationship is seen more or less in every province. Madras is no exception. It is said that no body of public servants has earned so large a measure of public trust and affection in Britain as the police force. The British policeman is so popular because he is civil and attentive to persons of every rank and class. No fault is more inexcusable in a policeman than incivility and insolence. (Hear, hear.) In this matter it is the duty of the high police officers in our country to set an example to their subordinates. A change of spirit on the part of the police is particularly necessary at this time. In conclusion I would ask the hon. the Home Member to see that the standard of recruitment and

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training is raised, that better pay is given to attract the right type of men, that more men are posted for traffic work and that the policemen of all ranks show all possible consideration and courtesy to the public."

4-45 P.M. Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, in seconding the motion moved by Mr. Shetty I wish to make a few observations which would go to show how the organization of the Police department in the mufassal requires rectification, and I wish also to suggest incidentally certain improvements for the consideration of the hon. the Home Member. It has been pointed out by the mover that sufficiently educated people are not recruited in this department. It might be perhaps, Sir, that the highly educated people do not come forward to be recruited in this department but it is also true that the offices are not quite lucrative enough to be embraced by such people. It was about 25 years ago that the sub-inspectors' cadre was brought into existence and organized and a certain pay was fixed. All these 25 years they have been going on with that pay. The hon. House knows that the grade of sub-inspectors ranges from Rs. 40 to Rs. 125. The hon. the Home Member would certainly know how difficult it is nowadays to get on with that small pay. Further, it has to be noted that this department is the most tempting one. Whether any bribe is asked or not it is often offered. To keep them above that temptation it is necessary that the Government should reconsider the policy of paying them such a small salary. It needs very early reconsideration. There is a certain anomaly which, I think, the hon. the Home Member might not have observed. It is this. There is a horse allowance given to these sub-inspectors and every day's tour fetches them a travelling allowance of Re. 1. Out of every day's travelling allowance of Re. 1 they have to deduct As. 13-6 being one day's proportion of their horse allowance. Therefore, for the day when they have been on duty outside their station they get only As. 2-6. He is therefore expected to live on As. 2-6 for that day he is on tour. I ask the hon. the Home Member, Sir, whether this is proper and just. I wish that he would bestow his early consideration on this anomaly.

(At this stage the Deputy President occupied the Chair.)

"There is another deplorable case which is rather funny. There is the lowest class of sub-inspectors who get Rs. 40 and above. They get only As. 12 as travelling allowance per day. On days when they are out of their station on tour they lose the horse allowance. That means they get minus balance of As. 2-6 for every day that they travel. This, I think, needs immediate consideration, as it puts a premium on travel. In such cases they would rather stay at their stations than go out on investigation duty for fear that they would lose As. 2-6 from their pay on every day that they travel.

"Then, Madam, there is the post office business between a sub-inspector and the Superintendent and the Deputy Superintendent of Police—I refer to the Inspectors of Police. It has been found in several cases that these Inspectors have been acting as a mere post office reviewing the reports of the sub-inspectors without doing any original work at all. They are put on a pay of Rs. 175—275, whereas the sub-inspectors who do most of the work that is necessary—investigation and detection—are stopped at Rs. 125 without any further increment at all. It is a very hard job for a sub-inspector to be lifted up to an inspector's place as the selection seems to be a mystery. I find several of sub-inspectors who have done meritorious work, who have fared very well in detective work, who have shown extraordinary

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merit as police officers and who have also given proof of their honesty, energy and aptitude for work being still kept on Rs. 125 and even much lower than that, without ever having a chance of promotion to the inspector's grade. There seems to be a fixed number of inspectors and the large number of sub-inspectors who are aiming at the Inspector's post may not all be successful. The result is that most of the sub-inspectors who begin life with energy and honesty finding that no incentive is offered to them become indolent or dishonest for temptation is very strong around them. The result is that there is no proper police work in that particular station where such an officer is posted.

"Then, Madam, it has been pointed out both in this House and in the Press that the sub-inspectors of police have been done an injustice by a certain Government Order issued in 1928, I suppose, by placing the sergeants over them. I asked for a copy of that Government Order but unfortunately the Government refused to supply me with one. Perhaps it is confidential but the truth is that the sergeants are given undue preference over sub-inspectors who are decidedly of a better rank. This question has been giving a good deal of pain to the sub-inspectors whose work and honesty are applauded by their own departmental officers. This sort of discontent, if allowed to continue, would have a ruinous effect on the police department itself. A certain great man once told me that all police officers are rogues and so they require no consideration at all (laughter). I beg to differ from him because it is the Government that is actually driving them to roguery by not giving them due encouragement in the shape of increased pay. Even though the pay was fixed 25 years ago, no reconsideration has been bestowed upon it. Within the last 25 years there has been so much political agitation in the country and these officers have been very loyal to the Government. Yet the Government have not been kind to them.

"Then, I want to offer a few remarks on the fate of the constables. They are started on a pay of Rs. 16½ and their grade stops at 22. Even the average cost of maintaining a convict in a jail comes to more than Rs. 22 but a constable who has to guard these convicts and who has to detect cases has to maintain not only himself but also his wife and children on Rs. 22 only. I ask the hon. the Home Member whether he really believes that these constables can afford to be honest and whether the Government really think that they can get real and honest work from them. Discontented hearts and starving stomachs do require a better treatment from the Government.

"I hear that the term of office of the hon. the Home Member has been extended to one year and I congratulate him heartily (voices: hear, hear). I request him that during this one year's extension he will consider these problems, however minor they may be, and come to certain conclusions which would relieve the police officers in the lower grade constables and head constables from penury. I hope, Madam, that my appeal will not go in vain but that a better consideration will be given to the suggestions I have made.

"I will just add one more suggestion. Instead of fixing the maximum pay of the sub-inspectors at Rs. 125, a time-scale of pay may be adopted so that they might go up to Rs. 175 the pay which the Inspectors are now started with. That will be a real incentive which will not chill their enthusiasm. That will give them the necessary encouragement and they can then afford to be honest.

[Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi] [24th March 1930]

"Then one may ask why these circle inspectors should continue. It is unnecessary, as I have told you, that the circle officers should be there just to review the work of the sub-inspectors. They may be retained but they may be given more responsible posts—I mean bigger towns and cities where more responsible original work has to be turned out and the sub-inspectors' attention may be confined to other smaller stations. With these suggestions, I request the hon. the Home Member to bestow his consideration on these matters."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

IV

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

Copies * of the Annual Report on the working of the Local Fund Audit Department for 1928-29.

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

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APPENDIX.

[Vide answer to question No. 1637 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th March 1930, page 24 supra.]

I

[Statement referred to in the answer to clauses (d) & (e).]

Statement showing the details of payments made towards the maintenance of the Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement, Tirumani.

Period.	Salaries of European staff.	Salaries of subordinate medical, clerical and menial staff.	Capitation (diet, medicines and contingencies).	Equipment.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1925-26		Details are not available.			59,919
1926-27	12,600	11,699	74,130	4,049	1,02,478
1927-28	15,980	12,141	74,759	5,514	1,08,394
1928-29	15,300	13,655	81,400	6,453	1,16,808
1929-30 up to 30th September 1930	7,650	6,582	41,352	..	55,584

II

[Statement referred to in the answer to clause (f) (ii) (b).]

Name of Institution.	Average annual expenditure taken as a whole on the patients. Rs. (roundly).
Salur Leper Asylum	65
Vizianagram Leper Asylum	69
Narsapur Leper Home	23
Bapatla Leper Home	40
Kumbakonam Leper Asylum	33
Chevayur do.	93
Kanakanadi do.	105

III

Audit report on the accounts of the Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement at Tirumani for the period from 1st November 1925 to 30th September 1926.

Report by M.R.Ry. M. Satchitanandam Pantulu Garu, Assistant Accounts Officer, on the audit of the accounts of the Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement at Tirumani for the period from 1st November 1925 to 30th September 1926.

4. Salaries of European staff drawn from the treasury for the period from 20th July 1925 to 31st March 1926 amounted to Rs. 8,550 according to the sanctioned scale and were disbursed through the mission.

* Printed separately and laid on the table on 22nd March 1930.

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5. Salaries of subordinate medical, nursing, clerical and menial staff for the period from 20th July 1925 to 31st March 1926 drawn from the treasury amounted to Rs. 8,098-7-8 against the authorized amount of Rs. 8,785-7-9 calculated for the period at Rs. 12,570 per annum.

7. *Short credit of firewood—Voucher No. 92 of November 1925—Rs. 169-5-0.*—Payment was made in this voucher for 16½ tons or 36,120 lb. But the quantity brought to account in the Stock book was only 10,080 lb. There was thus a short credit of 26,040 lb. The cost of this quantity at Rs. 10-8-0 per ton comes to Rs. 122-1-0 and should be recovered. To avoid such omissions it should be seen that no payment is made unless the quantity billed for is duly receipted in the Stock book and a certificate of the fact recorded in the bill. The number of the payment voucher should also be entered in the Stock book against the entry of the receipt of the quantity to guard against a double payment.

11. *Conversion of firewood into charcoal.*—At the close of every month, the quantity of firewood converted into charcoal in that month is deducted from the total quantity in stock. A list of this quantity is given below. But no account of the charcoal obtained was maintained. The information should be furnished. In future, a separate account for charcoal may be maintained showing the receipts, issues and balances thereof. The balance of firewood at the end of July, August and September 1926 remains to be worked out:—

	LB.
November 1925	61
December „	100
January 1926	80
July „	200
August „	200
September „	19,180
	19,821 or 8 tons 1,901 lb.

AUDIT REPORT.

As a result of inspection of the accounts of the Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement, Tirumani, for the period from October 1926 to February 1927.

Report of inspection by Mr. M. Satchitanandam Pantulu, Assistant Accounts Officer, on the accounts of the Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement at Tirumani from 26th March 1927 to 30th March 1927.

1. The accounts were last inspected in October 1926.
2. The present audit of the accounts since last inspection to date has been conducted by Mr. M. Narasimhaachari, Senior Accountant.
3. The Superintendents in charge of the Settlement since last inspection were Rev. Mr. W. S. Sutherland from 1st October 1926 to 1st December 1926 and Rev. Mr. R. S. Wilson from 2nd December 1926 to date.

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4. *Last audit report and notes—Paragraph 7 of the report.*—In the stock book of rations, the number and date of payment voucher has not been noted against the quantities. This is necessary to guard against double payment. This omission should not be allowed to recur.

Paragraph 10.—The verification of stock of furniture, medicine, linen, etc., by a responsible officer at the end of March 1927 may be arranged for. The result of stock verification should also be recorded in the respective stock registers under the signature of the verifying officer.

The quarterly verification of stock of rations suggested does not appear to have been made. Arrangements should be made for the verification of the stock by the Superintendent and the result noted in the stock book of rations.

Paragraph 11.—Fourteen thousand pounds of firewood were converted into 40 bags of charcoal in November 1926. It is desirable that charcoal should also be accounted for in weight to correspond with the issue of firewood.

Paragraph 5.—The Mission at their meeting held on 27th November 1926 have delegated to the Superintendent of the Settlement, the power of fixing a scale of pay for lascars, gardeners, totis and other subordinate staff in view of the diversity of the work involved and the difficulty of drawing up a scale to suit the special conditions of each case. The Minutes of the Mission were forwarded to the Surgeon-General by the Superintendent on 29th March 1927. As required in the Accountant-General No. T.M. 4-5618, dated 3rd March 1927, to the Surgeon-General, the delegation to the Superintendent should be reported to Government for approval, regard being had to the local rates when fixing the pay of the menial staffs with a view to avoiding payment at unnecessarily excessive rates.

Paragraph 6 of the audit notes.—The scale of pay drawn for the subordinate medical nursing and clerical staff was checked with reference to the sanction accorded by the Mission and entered in the minutes book. To facilitate check in audit a scale register may be opened as suggested in paragraph 6 of the last audit report.

Paragraph 9 of the audit notes.—The agreements for 1926-27 from the contractors have not been obtained. As the contract for 1926-27 closed, arrangement should be made to obtain agreements for 1927-28.

Provident fund.—The subject of Government's contribution to the Provident fund is under correspondence with the Surgeon-General. The result of reference is awaited. Vide Accountant-General's letter No. T.M. 4-5659, dated 4th March 1927.

5. Minor defects are included in the audit notes.

6. *General state of accounts.*—Satisfactory.

M. SATCHITANANDAM,
Assistant Accounts Officer.

[24th March 1930]

G.O. Mis. No. 1087. P.H., dated 2nd June 1927.

Read—the following papers :—

From the Accountant-General, dated 20th April 1927, T.M. No. 4-6977.

From the Surgeon-General, dated 6th May 1927, No. 607-2.

Order—Mis. No. 1087, P.H., dated 2nd June 1927.

Recorded.

2. *Paragraphs 4 and 7 of the previous report*—The Surgeon-General is requested to inform the Government of the Superintendent's reply to his reference in the matter.

3. *Paragraph 11 of the previous report*.—In the circumstances explained by the Superintendent and the Surgeon-General, the Government agree that charcoal may be accounted for by the bag and not in weight.

4. *Paragraph 5 of the previous report*.—The Surgeon-General's report is awaited.

5. *Provident fund*.—The result of the correspondence between the Surgeon-General and the Superintendent is awaited.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Public Health)

H. R. UZIELLI,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Surgeon-General.

" Accountant-General, through Finance Department.
" Secretary of the U.F.C.S. Mission, Madras.
" Finance Department.

Audit report for the period from 1st March 1927 to 31st March 1928.

Report of an inspection by M.R.Ry. N. Lokanatha Ayyar, Assistant Accounts Officer, on the accounts of the Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement at Tirumani from 26th July to 30th July 1928.

1. The accounts were last inspected in March 1927.
2. The present audit of the accounts since last inspection to 31st March 1928 has been conducted by Mr. R. Jagannadha Ayyar, Accountant.
3. The Superintendents in charge of the Settlement were Rev. Mr. R. S. Wilson from date of last inspection to 2nd November 1927 and Rev. Mr. W. S. Sutherland from 3rd November 1927 to date.
4. *Morning reports showing the daily attendance of patients*.—These are the initial consolidated records on which the claim for capitation grant from Government is based. These do not bear the initials of the subordinate who

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writes them nor evidence of their having been ever seen by the Superintendent. In view of their importance as the initial records on which the calculation of the capitation grant is based, it is suggested that they should be subjected to occasional check and countersignature by the Superintendent.

5. *Voucher No. 48 of April 1928—Rs. 40*.—A sum of Rs. 40 was advanced to a clerk for the purchase of a bicycle.

Government have in their Memorandum Ms. No. 759, P.H., dated 3rd May 1926, ordered that no portion of capitation grant received from the Government should be utilized without their sanction for purposes other than those mentioned in paragraph 5 of the agreement, viz., diet, medicine and contingencies. As the above expense cannot rightly be classified under any of the heads specified in the Government order, it is for Government to decide if the Superintendent is empowered to make advances of the kind without the special sanction of the Government in each case.

6. *Annual stock-taking*.—In paragraph 5 of their order in paragraph 10 of the Audit Report for the period from 1st November 1925 to 30th September 1926, Government requested the Surgeon-General to see that effect was given to the recommendations made by the Accountant-General for the periodical verification of articles in stock.

In the following stock-books, however, there was no evidence of the stock balances having been verified :—

- (1) Miscellaneous stock register.
- (2) Furniture stock register.
- (3) Linen stock register.
- (4) Stationery stock register.

7. *Voucher 13 of March 1927 for Rs. 5—Travelling expenses on first appointment as assistant clerk, Rs. 5*.—This payment is inadmissible in the absence of a clause similar to clause 2 (d) of the agreement between the mission and Government authorizing the grant of passage money on appointment to the European Medical staff. The Superintendent explained that the payment was admissible according to the rules of the mission of which the clerk is an employee. It is for Government to decide if this explanation can be accepted.

8. *Agreement with Mr. Munuswami Nayudu for the supply of certain articles during the period of six months commencing from the 1st of October 1927*.—The revised agreement rate for potatoes was Re. 0-1-6 per pound, whereas a supply of 992-10 lb. made during January 1928 was paid at Re. 0-1-7. The excess payment, viz., Rs. 98-3-8 minus 93-1-0 or Rs. 5-3-0 (which is admitted to be due to a clerical error), should now be recovered from the contractor.

9. Minor defects are included in the audit notes.
10. *General state of accounts*.—Satisfactory.

N. LOKANATHA AYYAR,
Assistant Accounts Officer, Inspection duty.

[24th March 1930

*Appendix to inspection report of Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement,
Tirumani.*

Audit Note.

1. *Capitation grant.*—In calculating the amount of capitation grant due to the mission, fractions exceeding one-half of a rupee should be taken as one and fractions of one-half and less omitted. Vide G.O. No. 759, P.H., dated the 3rd May 1926. This rate of calculation has not been observed in certain instances, e.g.—

Month of bill.				Amount of capitation grant due.			Amount drawn from the treasury.		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
March	1927	...	...	6,515	8	0	6,515	8	0
May	"	...	...	6,466	8	0	6,466	8	0
June	"	...	...	6,638	2	9	6,638	3	0
July	"	...	...	3,965	11	1	3,965	11	0
August	"	...	...	6,528	12	0	6,528	12	0
September	"	...	...	6,625	8	0	6,625	8	0

The correct procedure should be observed in future.

2. *Calculation of the average number of patients for the purpose of arriving at the amount of capitation grant due to the mission—Capitation grant for April 1927.*—33·15 Anglo-Indians were taken as 34 whereas they should be reckoned as 33 (omitting fractions of half and less) although this was pointed out in paragraph 3 (iv) of the inspection report for the period from 20th July 1925 to 31st October 1925.

3. Receipt items 21 and 26 of February 1928—

Rs. 6 rent on three settlement shops for February 1928.

Re. 1 rent on settlement land for January 1928.

No register of buildings and lands belonging to the Settlement is being maintained. It is suggested that a register may now be opened and kept up to date, particulars of the buildings handed over by the Public Works Department being obtained from that department.

4. *Stock books.*—Miscellaneous and Stationery—

The issues are not supported by indents or orders signed by the Superintendent or other responsible person.

Examples: Stationery stock book—

Page 3, Foolscap paper	...	1st October 1927	520.
" 9, Envelopes	...	Do.	8,575
" 11, Penholders	...	Do.	70
" 13, Exercise note-books	...	Do.	400
" 93, Twine	...	Do.	65

No article borne on the stock account should be issued without an indent or an order passed by the Superintendent or other responsible person authorizing the issue, or a scale may be fixed for general adoption.

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5. *Stationery stock book.*—In some cases the balances were not carried forward up to date. Necessary corrections should now be made.

Page	Balance.	Example as shown on.	Balance that should have been shown.
13, Exercise note books ..	8th June 1928 ..	Nil.	One hundred and nineteen—vide balance on 1st October 1927.
15, Pins	1st October 1927.	1 doz.	Two doz.—vide balance on 6th November 1926.
23, Colour and brown card boards.	Do.	120	One hundred and ten—vide balance on 21st August 1926.
49, Marking ink	18th June 1928 ..	Nil.	Twenty-two—vide balance on 1st October 1927.
101, Note-books, 40 pages ..	7th April 1926 ..	48	Sixty-two—vide balance on 7th September 1925.
113, Pencils, indelible	16th August 1927.	15	Twenty-five—vide balance on 15th January 1926.
117, Paper weights	8th June 1928 ..	Nil.	Six—vide balance on 20th January 1926.
125, Knives, office	5th June 1928 ..	Nil.	Three—vide balance on 14th July 1926.

6. *Stock book of Stationery Articles.*—Issues were not noted daily as they were made from time to time, but issues for several days or months together were lumped up and shown in a single entry. For example :

Name.	Page	Date of entry.	Particulars of entry.
1. Colour and brown card boards ..	23	9th October 1926.	Issue up to 30th September 1926.
2. Note book, foolscap	25	Do.	Do.
3. Clips, paper, Gem	27	Do.	Do.
4. Paper fasteners	29	Do.	Do.
5. Note book, half foolscap size ..	43	Do.	Do.
6 Ink bottles	57	Do.	Do.

7. *Vouchers* for payment of railway freight on Settlement articles were made out in the names of the employees of the Settlement instead of in the name of the Superintendent. Particulars of the articles on which the railway freight is paid were not noted on the back of the vouchers. This may be attended to in future.

Example :

Voucher 80 of March 1927—Rs. 2-14-0 ; railway freight Rs. 2-11-0.

Cash receipts obtained in the name of Mr. Solomon—Re. 0-9-0.

Do. do. do. —Rs. 2-2-0.

Voucher 86 of March 1927—Rs. 7-1-0, cash receipt obtained in the name of Devanesan.

N. LOKANATHA AYYAR,
Assistant Accounts Officer, Inspection.

[24th March 1930]

G.O. Mis. No. 2487, P.H., dated 24th November 1928.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Surgeon-General dated the 2nd October 1928,
No. 997-1/Accts.

Order—Mis. No. 2487, P.H., dated 24th November 1928.

Recorded.

2. *Paragraph 5 of the audit report.*—The Superintendent of the Leper Settlement should have obtained the previous sanction of the Government for the payment of an advance to the clerk for the purchase of a bicycle. He should be requested to strictly adhere to the orders issued in paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 759, P.H., dated the 3rd May 1928.

3. *Paragraph 6 of the report.*—The request of the Superintendent to enter in the stock register only articles of one rupee value and over cannot be accepted. He should follow the instructions issued by the Surgeon-General in his Circular No. 91-A, dated the 15th March 1927.

The furniture stock register should be maintained and the condemned articles should be shown in it separately.

4. *Paragraph 7 of the report.*—In the circumstances stated by the Superintendent the payment of the travelling allowance is approved.

5. *Paragraph 1 of the audit notes.*—The Superintendent may be instructed to adopt the suggestion of the auditor.

6. *Paragraph 3 of the audit notes.*—A register of buildings, lands together with the buildings handed over by the Public Works Department should be maintained by the Superintendent in future.

7. *Paragraph 4 of the audit notes.*—The Superintendent may be requested to adopt the suggestions of the auditor.

8. *Paragraphs 5 and 6 of the audit notes.*—The Superintendent should maintain the stock book of stationery articles according to the instructions issued by the Surgeon-General.

(By order of Government, Ministry of Public Health)

S. RANGANATHAN,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Surgeon-General.

" Secretary of the U.F.C.S. Mission, Madras.
" Accountant-General, through Finance.
" Finance Department.

Inspection Report—Leper Settlement, Tirumani—1928-29.

Report of inspection by M.R.Ry. M. Jagannatham Pantulu Garu, B.A., Assistant Accounts Officer, on the accounts of the Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement at Tirumani, from 7th June 1929 to 15th June 1929.

1. The accounts were last inspected in July 1928.

2. The present audit of the accounts since last inspection to 31st March 1929 was conducted by Mr. R. Jagannatha Ayyar, Accountant.

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3. The Superintendent in charge of the Settlement was Rev. Mr. W. S. Sutherland.

Scale Register.

4. (a) A scale register should be maintained showing the following details :—

Serial number.	Name.	Designation.	Scale of pay.	Actual pay drawn for (1929-30 and 1930-31.)	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

The number, etc., and date of the Committee's resolution or the Superintendent's orders sanctioning the creation of any post or altering the scale of pay of any appointment may be noted in the 'Remarks column'. No scale register is maintained at present.

(b) The entries in the register regarding the rate of pay, etc., should be attested by the Superintendent.

(c) *Dr. M. Paulraj.*—Pay was increased to Rs. 95 from 1st October 1928 and the next increment due on 1st October 1929 was allowed from 1st April 1929.

5. According to the agreement, Government have to bear the actual expenditure on subordinate medical, nursing and clerical and on menial staff. The following members not coming under this category were employed in the Settlement: Mrs. P. Benjamin, teacher on Rs. 12, up to 30th September 1928, Samuel Paul on Rs. 22.

The charges on account of their pay should not have been included in the capitation grant and drawn from Government.

6. Clause 11 of the agreement runs as follows :—

"The Secretary of State shall supply necessary equipment and adequate accommodation for the staff required for the efficient running of the institution and shall be responsible for its up-keep."

In forwarding to the Chief Engineer a copy of his letter No. 1312-1-Gl., dated 30th June 1925, to Government of Madras, Local Self-Government (P.H.) Department, the Surgeon-General stated that there should be no question of house-rent when the management of the Settlement was transferred to the mission body. As all the buildings were made over to the management of the mission body, it was left to them to charge rent if they so desired. If any rent is charged, it should be credited to Government. It may please be stated when the mission body resolved to allow occupation rent free.

7. *Capitation grant.*—According to the terms of the agreement entered into between the Government and the United Free Church of Scotland Mission for the management of Leper Settlement, Tirumani, for a period of

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five years from 20th July 1925 and embodied in G.O. Mis. No. 1938, P.H., dated 19th September 1925, the following rates of capitation grant calculated on the daily average number of patients in the Settlement are granted for diet, medicines and contingencies:—

(1) *Patients.*—

Anglo-Indians—Rs. 22-8-0 per head per mensem.

Indians—Rs. 13-4-0 per head per mensem.

(2) *Untainted Children.*—

Rs. 9 over eight years of age.

Rs. 6 under eight years of age.

While the rate of capitation grant allowed for untainted children differs from that allowed for patients, the rates of the grant drawn for the adult patients and baby patients are the same. For instance the morning report for 13th July 1928, shows that for new born baby of patient Logammal, No. 342, capitation grant at the rate of Rs. 13-4-0 was drawn. Again for a baby of Nagoo admitted on 25th July 1928, No. 2184, the grant was drawn at the rate allowed for adults, while the rate of grant for untainted children below eight years of age is only Rs. 6 per head per mensem. It is not clear whether it is the intention of the Government whether the new born babies should be allowed the rate drawn for adult patients Rs. 22-8-0 for Anglo-Indians and Rs. 13-4-0 for Indians. It is desirable that definite orders should be passed on the subject and that the question be considered before the expiry of the present agreement.

It was observed that babies born to patients were treated for the first month as patients for the purpose of drawing the capitation grant—vide baby born on 13th July 1928, to patient No. 342 and vide baby born on 25th July 1928, to patient No. 2184, though after a month or so, they were treated as untainted children. It would appear that as these were only untainted children even in the first month the rates for these should be drawn in accordance with the scale for untainted children.

8. According to the terms of the agreement with the mission, savings if any under the head 'Capitation grant' can be utilized by the mission on salaries of staff only with the consent of Government. As in March 1929, the expenditure under 'subordinate medical, clerical, nursing and menial staff exceeded the maximum of Rs. 12,570 a year by Rs. 670-11-0, the latter amount was made up out of the savings under 'Capitation grant'. Orders of Government sanctioning the utilization of the savings for expenditure on salaries of staff was not forthcoming for inspection.

9. *Balance sheet for 1928-29.*—(Capitation grant)—An approximate sum of Rs. 3,450 is shown as payment on account of unpaid bills in 1928-29. As the balance sheet has to show the actual amount of bills outstanding at the end of the year, the actual amount may be shown in the balance sheet to work out the correct savings out of the capitation grant for the year. Similarly, a sum of Rs. 1,200 is shown as the value of stores outstanding at the end of the year. The actual value of stores as worked out at the end of the quarter ending 31st March 1929 and as verified by the stock-taking office should have been taken to work out the correct savings for the year.

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10. *Contracts.*—The contractors whose tenders have been accepted for the year 1927-28 continue their contracts under fresh agreements for 1928-1929 and 1929-30. It is desirable that open competitive tenders for articles of ration, etc., are invited every year and only lowest rates accepted.

11. Minor defects noticed have been included in the audit notes.

12. *General state of accounts.*—Satisfactory.

Audit Notes.

1. The following miscellaneous receipts realized by the Settlement are being utilized for their expenditure, instead of being credited to Government.

Conservancy fees Rs. 7-4-0 monthly.

Rent on Settlement shops Rs. 7 monthly.

Rent on Settlement land Re. 1 monthly.

Miscellaneous fees—

Fees for grazing Rs. 80 (9/28).

2. *Cash book.*—The cash book does not bear evidence of verification of cash balance. The cash balance should be verified periodically and a certificate of this verification entered in the cash book.

3. *Stock-book of furniture.*—The register has not been scrutinized periodically by the Superintendent. It is desirable that the stock is verified at least once a year by the Superintendent and a certificate to the effect recorded in the register under his dated initials. The defect was pointed out in previous years also. This may be done now and in future.

4. *Stock-book of stationery.*—This register also does not bear evidence of check by the Superintendent. The stock may be verified now and in future and a certificate regarding the correctness of the entries in the register recorded by the Superintendent under his dated initials.

5. *Stock-book of bedding and clothing.*—The register has not been seen by the Medical Officer till now, but the matron who maintains the book records a certificate 'Examined and found correct'. It is desirable that the Superintendent or the Medical Officer checks the stock periodically and records a certificate in the register, under his dated initials, about the correctness of the stock. This may be done.

For the articles condemned a certificate to the effect 'they have been effectively destroyed in my presence and cannot be used again' may be given by the Medical Officer in charge to prevent old lines being mixed up with new ones.

6. *Stock-book of bedding and clothing.*—Every article shown as having been received in the stock-book should have been supported by the invoice number in which the article was received. But this has not been noted in almost all the cases. Every entry in the book should be supported by the invoice number to facilitate audit to see if the articles bought have been correctly receipted. Please note and furnish in future.

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The number and date of the order of the Surgeon-General sanctioning the condemnation of the articles shown as having been condemned have not been noted in the register. This may also be done in future.

(a) On 1st January 1929, the stock of men's dhoties in use was 238, 21 dhoties were issued on 4th January 1929, thus raising the total in use, to 259. But the stock-book shows only 249 dhoties. Please explain.

(b) *Page 45 of the stock-book.*—The following articles are shown as missing :—

Two forks.	Four pairs of Indian slippers.
Two quilts.	Four towels.

Please state if the matter was brought to the notice of the Superintendent, and if so, furnish a copy of the orders passed thereon.

(c) *Page 79 of the stock-book.*—Against 502 mats which ought to be the correct number on 29th March 1929 only 402 mats have been shown. Please explain.

M. JAGANNATHAM,
Assistant Accounts Officer (Inspection).

G.O. Ms. No. 2625, P.H., dated the 28th October 1929.

READ—the following papers :—

From the Surgeon-General, dated the 2nd September 1929, No. 797-3/Accts.

Endorsement of the Accountant-General, No. T. 7. Ching. 355,
dated the 14th September 1929.

Order—Ms. No. 2625, P.H., dated the 28th October 1929.

Recorded.

2. *Paragraph 5 of the audit report.*—As pointed out by the Surgeon General, the appointment of a teacher for untainted children has also been taken into account in fixing the Government grant admissible to the institution.

3. *Paragraph 7 of the audit report.*—The Government considered that new born babies should be treated as untainted for purposes of Government grant.

4. *Paragraph 10 of the audit report.*—The Surgeon-General's report on the subject is awaited.

5. *Paragraphs 3 and 5 of the audit notes.*—The Superintendent is requested to adopt the suggestions made in the audit notes.

(By order of Government, Ministry of Public Health)

S. RANGANATHAN,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Surgeon-General.
" Secretary of the U.F.C.S. Mission, Madras.
" Accountant-General through Finance Department.
" Finance Department.

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, Kt., 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.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.	Maharaja of Pithapuram.
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.	Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Seturtnam 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 Razaek 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.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.	Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Bhooshayya, Mr. P.	Narasimha Rao, Mr. Mothay.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.	Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. A. I. Ar.
Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.	Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.	Patro, Kt., 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.	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.
Harisavottama Rao, Mr. G.	Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Harischandrudu 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.	Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.	Soundarapandian, Mr. W. P. A.
Kesava Ramamurthi Nayudu, Mr. K.	Srinivasa Rao, Mr. Nagar.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Subrahmanya Moopanar, 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.	Venkish, Mr. S.
	Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
	Wood, Mr. C. E.
	Zamindar of Singampatti.

[25th March 1930]

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. RATNASABHAPATI 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.

Audit

Memorandum referred to in the Fundamental Rules.

* 1641 Q.—MR. C. S. GOVINDARAJA 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."

[25th March 1930]

QUESTION RE REORGANIZATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED 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.

[25th March 1930] [Mr. P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai]

"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

[Mr. N. Srinivasa Rao]

[25th March 1930]

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 Alwars 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 Alwar and his songs are chanted 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.)

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"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.

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"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, &c., 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:— 12-1
 "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 p. 12.

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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.

2-30 "The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding
p.m. Rs. 1,61,95,600 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^a 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.

^a 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.)

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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. 75,300 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.

12-16 P.m. "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 those 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 for 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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p.m.

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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p.m.

"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, subsection (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 token cut 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. Ratnasabhapati 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. Ratnasabhapati 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."

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

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* Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPAH 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. Nanjappa 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, Mutta 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 Musslaman 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."

4-15
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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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[Mr. T. M. Moidu]

"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

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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."

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"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 Willington 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 Muhammadan 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 Nileshtar 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.

25th March 1930]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide Item III—Paper laid on the table of the House, page 549 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	
(iii) Langarkhanas—		17,700
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	
(iv) Indian choultries—		8,700
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.	Total.
	RS.	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 Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	M. Muhammad.
Appavu Chettiyyar, 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.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.	Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) S.
Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar, Mr. M.	Nagan Gowda, Mr. B.
Bhanoji, Rao, Mr. A. V.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.	Narasimha Rao, Mr. M.
Bhooshayya, Mr. P.	Narayanan Chettiyyar, 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 Chettiyyar, Rao Bahadur S.	Raja of Kallikota.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.	Ramalinga Chettiyyar, 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.B.E., 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 Mobidin 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 R.
Krishnan, Mr. K.	Sobrahmanya 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."

26th March 1930]

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. J. 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.—தாழ்த்தப்பட்டுள்ள மக்களிடையே இன்னும் மூலாதாரப் படிப்பு சரியாகப் பரவ போதிய முயற்சிகள் அரசாங்கத்தாரால் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பட

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வில்லை. அரசாங்கத்தார் நேராக இன்னும் எலிமெண்டரி பாடசாலைகள் ஏற்படுத்தவில்லை. தாலுக் போர்டார், முனிசிபாலிட்டியார்கள் மூலமாக ஏற்படுத்தி வந்தார்கள். தாலுக் போர்டு, முனிசிபாலிட்டி முதலானவைகளில் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்குப் போதிய பிரதிநிதித்துவங்களில் லாதபடியால் போதிய பாடசாலைகள் ஏற்படுத்த முடியவில்லை. நாட்டில் மூடப்பழக்க வழக்கங்கள். அரசாங்கத்தாரது தோன்றாத்தனையால் நிலை பெற்றுள்ளமட்டும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு கல்வி வசதிகளேற்படுத்த முடியாது. உதாரணமாக யானிருக்கும் ஊராகிய சிதம்பரத்தில் ஆகி திராவிடர்கட்கென 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.

“எயிட்ட ஸ்கூல்கள்.—சில மிஷினரிகள் உள்ளவாறே பிட்டுட்டு வருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் அவர்கள் நோக்கமெல்லாம் தங்கள் மதத்தில் சேர்க்கவேண்டுமென்றிருப்பதால் அது விஷங்கலந்த அன்னம்போலாகிறது. சாதாரணமாகத் தனிப்பட்ட நபர்கள் வைத்து நடத்தும் பாடசாலைகளுக்கு அரசாங்கத்தார் போதிய கிராண்டு கொடுப்பதில்லை. ஒருவன் போதனா முறை கலாசாலையில் பயிலும் மாணவனுக்கும்கூட அவனுக்கு ஸ்டைபெண்டு மாதம் 10 ரூபாய்கள் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அவனேபோதனா 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 எதிர்ப்பார்க்கமுடியாது. 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 கிராண்டு வாங்கிக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே எயிட்ட ஸ்கூல்களுக்குப் போதிய உதவியில்லாமையால் பிரைவேட் மாணேஜ்மெண்ட் ஸ்கூல்கள் முன்னேற்றமடையாமலும் பரவாமலும் இருக்கின்றன.

“லேபர் ஸ்கூல்கள்.—ஜில்லா லேபர் ஆபீஸரால் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டவரும் பாடசாலைகள் தற்போது பரவி வருகின்றன. இவைகள் முக்கியமாகத் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்காகவே வைத்துவருகிற படியால் சரியா

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

னபடி வேலைசெய்துவருகின்றன. ஆனால் லேபர் டிப்பார்ட்மெண்டு வேலை சில ஜில்லாக்களில் அதிகமும் சில தாலுக்காக்களிலேயே தொடங்கியுள்ளபடியால் போதுமானவரை கல்வி பரவவில்லை. சில இடங்களில் லேபர் ஸ்கூல் சூப்பிரிடெண்டுகள் உபாத்திமார்களைப் படுத்திவரும் பாட்டிற்கு அளவே இல்லை. இவ்விஷயம் முக்கியமாக கவனிக்கவேண்டியது. லேபர் பாடசாலைகளை சில தாலுக்காக்களில் தாலுக்காபோர்டாரிடம் ஒப்புவிக்க அரசாங்கத்தார் முயல்வதாகத் தெரிகிறது. அப்படி செய்வதானால் அதைவிட பாடசாலைகளை எடுத்துவிடுவதே நல்லது. தாலுக்காபோர்டாரால் 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. தாலுக்காபோர்டாரிடம் எவ்வளவு பணம் கொடுக்கிறார்களோ அந்தப் பணத்தை லேபர் டிப்பார்ட்மெண்டிலேயே வைத்துக்கொண்டு இன்னும் பல சிப்பந்திகள் வைத்துக் கொண்டு நடத்தலாம். லேபர் ஸ்கூல்களை தாலுக்காபோர்டாரிடம் ஒப்புவிக்க எந்தக் காரணங்களைச் சொல்லுகிறார்களோ அந்தக் காரணங்கள் சரியான காரணங்களல்ல. அவை குருட்டு காரணங்களேயாம். இவ்விஷயம் டிப்பரஸ் கிளாஸ் அட்வைஸரி கமிட்டியின் அபிப்பிராயத்தைக் கேட்டுச் செய்வது நலம்.

“ஹாஸ்டல்கள்—லேபர் டிப்பார்ட்மென்டாரால் ஆங்காங்கும் பாடசாலைகள் வைத்துவருவதால் வைத்த விடங்களெல்லாம் ஜனங்களுக்குள் படிப்பின் ஆவல் அதிகமாகிவிட்டது. யானிருக்கும் தென்னார்க்காடு ஜில்லாவில் இரண்டு தாலுக்காக்களில் அதாவது சிதம்பரம் விருத்தாஜலம் தாலுக்காக்களில் சுமார் 200-க்கு அதிகமான பாடசாலைகளைப்பட்டுள்ளன. 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 எங்கும் பயிரிடக்காண்கிறோம். அவற்றை யொழித்து ஒவ்வொரு எலிமெண்டரி பாடசாலைகளோடும்

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

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 என்சேர்ந்து படிக்கக்கூடாதென்று கேட்கலாம். மிகவும் ஓடப் பழகியுள்ளவர்களோடு நடந்தறியாதவனை பந்தயம் விடுவது போலாகும். கல்வி லேயே பல ஜன்மங்களாக ஊரிய இரத்தம் ஒடுகிற பிராமணர், வேளாளர் முதலானவர்களின் பிள்ளைகளோடு அதைக் கனவிலும் அறியாத எங்கள் பிள்ளைகள் போட்டி செய்து படித்து முன்னுக்கு வரமுடியாது. 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 குறைவாகியிருக்கிறது. ஆதிதிராவிட பெண்களின் படிப்பு மிகவும் கேவலமாயிருக்கிறது. 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 இதுவரை யாதும் பயனுண்டாகவில்லை. இவ்விஷயத்தை முன் மந்திரியாயிருந்த ஸர். A. P. பாத்ரோ முதலானவர்களும், ஒத்துக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். தற்போதுள்ள காயம் மந்திரியாரவர்களும் அது விஷயமாக சீர்குறித்தஞ் செய்ய கனம் சாத்தம் துரையவர்களை 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

[Mr. R. Srinivasan]

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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.

[26th March 1930]

[Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar]

“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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"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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recognition from this British Medical Council of Great Britain. These are some of the painful effects produced by the decision of the British Medical Council. I may say, Sir, that in this connexion the Government of India have had to make some alternative proposals. They proposed a Board of some medical men in India to supervise these examinations and medical standards. Failing that they also proposed in urgent cases to appoint some two or three inspectors from India to supervise the same. None of these alternative proposals were considered even by the British Medical Council. The result is this drastic action taken by them. Now, Sir, what are the steps we ought to take in this matter? The decision of the British Medical Council has caused consternation and righteous indignation throughout India among the ranks of medical men. Whatever recommendations we may make to the British Medical Council will not be heeded unless we take it into our hands and devise retaliatory measures. We are practically thrown at the mercy of the British Medical Council. The matter has been agitated and it has received widespread attention from the press and the platform. Interpellations have been asked on the floor of the Legislative Assembly and interpellations have been asked even in the mother of Parliaments. Sir Frank Noyce in answer to some interpellations regarding this matter was forced to admit that this state of things should be put an end to and that we ought to establish by legislation an All-India Medical Council and he also hinted that that piece of legislation could not be taken up at the present time and that it will be some time before the matter is brought on the legislative anvil. Sir Frank Noyce also said that we must achieve what is known as autonomy in medical matters. I therefore suggest, Sir, that we should take urgent steps to impress upon the Secretary of State for India the necessity for the revision of the rules for the recruitment of Indian Medical Officers hereafter. Rules should be so amended that registration by the Medical Council should not be made a condition precedent for sitting for the Indian Medical Service competitive examination. The rules must be revised at once. Otherwise many candidates from India would not be able to sit for this examination. Indian diploma holders ought to be made eligible apart from any recognition of them by the British Medical Council. If the British Medical Council does not recognize our diplomas and degrees let us decline to recognize their diplomas and their degrees and we shall make them ineligible. For instance, it is quite open to the Government of India to say that those who pass out from the British Institutions will not be recognized unless they undergo a special course in the Tropical School of Medicine at Calcutta for it is an absolute necessity for those who want to practise Medicine in India.

"Sir, the Medical department is a Provincial Department and it is also a Transferred Department and I think in course of time it will have full provincial autonomy. Let us recruit our own men and prescribe our own standards instead of throwing ourselves at the mercy of the British Medical Council. The Registrar of the Medical Council has expressed his hope that the recognition which is now denied will shortly be extended. I do not know whether it is a vain hope or whether it is intended to stop this agitation. Every province and almost every legislative council has considered this question. Bombay has passed an unanimous resolution. There was a huge monster meeting at Calcutta presided over by Dr. Sirdar. They have also suggested some retaliatory action. The Government of India is at our back. I consider this as an instance of dominion status in action. If we

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cannot achieve this, I can only despair of achieving the dominion status for which we are all aspiring. It ought to be open to the Government of India to prescribe their own standards and to have their own councils for prescribing these qualifications and for the supervision of these examinations. That I understand will be dominion status in action. Now, Sir, I want this absolute autonomy in the medical field to be achieved as early as possible."

The motion was duly seconded.

* The hon. MR. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, the hon. Mr. Siva Rao has raised a discussion for which I am very thankful. That is why I accepted such a short notice for this motion. This question of the registration of the Indian Medical degrees has been agitating the Indian mind for the last seven or eight years. Degrees granted by the various universities in India were being recognized by the British Medical Council up to 1920 or 1921. Then suddenly in the year 1922 a change came upon the mentality of the British Medical Council and they thought that they must satisfy themselves as entirely they are competent to do under the British Medical Acts that the degrees and education given by the Indian universities were up to the mark. They are welcome to do that and under the Act they are authorized to do that. They sent a deputation to India to inspect the various medical degrees. Fortunately the Madras Medical degree was up to the standard and was recognized. But unfortunately Calcutta was refused recognition in 1924. Again, they thought there must be a further inspection of the medical institutions and of the standards of examinations and teaching in those institutions and Sir Norman Walker was sent in 1927. Again Madras was fortunate enough to win the approval of Sir Norman Walker. Though certain recommendations as regards the details of staff and curriculum of studies were made, the degree was recognized. But the British Medical Council adopted rather a strange attitude I think about the year 1923 and they said 'it would be impossible for us to send people to India to inspect the standard of education and the standard of examinations in the various Indian Universities and you must satisfy us that your standard is perfectly all right.' That is a position which, I think, is not tenable under the British Medical Act. Hon. Members of this House will remember that in July 1929 there was a conference at Simla in which this question of the steps to be adopted by the Indian Government and the Provincial Governments was discussed. An All-India Medical Bill was discussed but the proceedings of this conference were held absolutely confidential till yesterday. Yesterday, we have received a communication from the Government of India saying that the proceedings of the conference are no longer confidential. I do not think it will be necessary to refer at present to the whole proceedings that took place at the conference. The concrete proposal before the conference was that an Indian Medical Council should be established for India which will be the medium between the British and Indian Universities to persuade the British Universities to recognize Indian degrees. Doubts arose as to what function this All-India Medical Council can perform. What was happening prior to 1927 was that the British Medical Council were sending certain Inspectors to India to visit the various colleges to see the teaching and the conduct of the examinations in those colleges and certify to the British Medical Council as to the nature and standard of instruction given. Supposing instead of that an All-India Medical Council was established in Delhi

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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—

' 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, Anaesthetist, 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 to Rs. 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. Therefore, Sir, that is the opinion on which the Government came to a decision. 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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[Mr. A. B. Shetty]

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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[Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao]

"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 3-15 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 recrudescence 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. SURYANARAYANA 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. Harisarvottama 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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DEMAND XXII—PUBLIC HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS

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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, சுரம் முதலான தொத்து நோய்கள் எளிதாக வருகின்றன. வந்தாலும் அவைகள் எளிதில் நீங்குவதுமில்லை. இவற்றிற்கு காரணங்கள் குடி தண்ணீர் வசதியின்மையும் சேரிகள் சுற்றிலும் குப்பைகள் கொட்டிவைத்தலுமேயாம். எந்த ஹெல்த் ஆபீஸரும் எல்த் இன்ஸ்பெக்டரும் இவ்விஷயமாகக் கவனிப்பதுமில்லை. சேரிகளை நேரில் சென்று பார்ப்பதுமில்லை. சேரிகளில் தொத்து வியாதிகள்கிலே பெறுவதற்கு மற்ருரு முக்கிய காரணமும் இருக்கிறது. அது கொள்ளைநோய், வெக்கைநோய் முதலியவற்றால் இறக்கும் மாடுகளைப் புசித்தலேயாம். நோய்களாலன்றி மாடுகள் எளிதில் இறவாது. இறந்த மாட்டைப் புசிப்பவர்கள் நோய்க்குள் ளாகிறார்கள். சென்னை கார்ப்பொரேஷன் முனிசிபாலிட்டி முதலியவைகளில் உணவிற்காகக் கொல்லும் மாடுகளை முதலில் டாக்டர் பரிசுதித்து சுரடிபிக்கச் செய்தபிறகு கொல்லுகிறார்கள். கொள்ளைநோயாலிற்று மாடுகளைப் புதைத்துவிட வேண்டுமென்று சட்டமிருந்தும் அது அமுலில் இல்லை. அரசாங்கத்தார் இறந்த பிணமான பிராணிகளைப் புசிப்பதின்னும் 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 சமானமாகிவிடுவார்களென்ற தப்புணர்ச்சி கொண்ட உயர் ஜாதி யாரென்போர் பலர் மாட்டையெடுத்துப் புதைத்து விடுபவர்களை இம்வித்துவருகிறார்கள். ஆகவே பிரசாரகர்களுக்கு துணைபாவிருக்க கிராம முனிசிப் முதலானவர்களுக்கு ஜில்லா மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட் மூலம் உத்தரவு பிறப்பிக்கவேண்டும். களவாக கள்ளறிக்கல், சாராயம் காய்ச்சல், உப்பு செய்தல் முதலான காரியங்களைச் செய்பவர்களை அரசாங்கத்தார் தண்டிப்பதுபோல இறந்த மாமிசத்தைப் புசிப்பவர்களையும், புசிக்கும்படி கொந்தாவு செய்பவர்களையும் தண்டிக்கவேண்டும். சுகாதாரத்திற்கு விரோதமாக மற்றொன்றுமிருக்கிறது. அது சேரிகளுக்கு சமீபத்தில் மயானமிருத்தலாம் உதாரணமாக யான்களிருக்கும் இடத்திற்கு நூறடிக்குள் மயானமிருக்கிறது. அங்குண்டாகும் பிணப் புகையில் யான்கள் மூழ்கவேண்டியதாயிருக்கிறது. இப்படியே பலவிடங்களிலுமிருக்கின்றன. அப்படியிருந்தால் ஏன் நோய்கள் வராது, சுகாதாரம் எங்கே இருக்கிறது. இவ்விஷயங்களை கனம் சுகாதார அமைச்சர் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே கனம் T. S. இராமசாமி அய்யர் அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்த மோஷனை யான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன்."

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—"Sir, I happen to be a member of the District Temple Committee under the Religious Endowments Act and 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 fell 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 hookworm 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.

"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 3½ 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]

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"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:

Uman 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. Seturtnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R. Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Abdul Razaak 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. Foukes, Mr. R.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Rao Sahib P. J.
Gopala Menon, Mr. G.
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-lah 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.
Leech, Mr. A. J.

Laker, 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.
Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
Muthulakshmi 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 C. 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 R.
Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.
Suryanarayana Ayyar, Mr. K. V.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib Syed. Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
Vanavudaiya Gounder, 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 ^a 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?"

^a 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^a 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.

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I trust that hon. Members of this House belonging to the depressed class 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. Whenever 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 the Government to adopt. As to the suggestion of my hon. Friend, Mr. K. 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."

[Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar]

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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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[Mr. A. B. Shetty]

"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 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.

"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 50 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 18 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 Mareteru, 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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p.m.

"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 Bezwada 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.

12-46 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 boggy 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.

1-15
p.m.

"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.

[Mr. M. R. Seturatham Ayyar] [27th March 1930]

"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. SETURATHNAM 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.

[Mr. A. B. Shetty]

[27th March 1930]

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 cut 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

[27th March 1930]

[Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar]

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

[Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai] [27th March 1930]

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.

[The Raja of Kallikota] 27th March 1930]

"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.—இந்தியாவிலுள்ள தொழில்களில் மிகவும் முக்கியமான மூலாதாரத்தொழில் விவசாயமே. அதற்கு உற்றதுணையாவது உழவுமாதே. உழவுமாதுகள் நன்றியுடையவர்கள் குடிகள்முதல் அரசாங்கம்வரையாதும் நிலைபெறுது. ஆகவே உழவுமாதின் நிலைமையிலேயே அனைத்தும் நிலைபெற்றுள்ளன. இதனால் தான் இந்துமதத்தில் சிவன் மாட்டின் மீது குக்கிறான் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. உபநிஷத்துக்களெல்லாம் பசுக்களை தனமெனக் கொண்டாடுகின்றன. தற்போது நாட்டில் மாடுகளுக்குப் போதுமான பாதுகாப்பில்லை. உதாரணமாக தென்னார்க்காடு ஜில்லாவில் தலைநகராகிய கடலூரில் மிருகவைத்தியசாலை இருக்கிறது. சிதம்பரம் திருமுஷணம் முதலான விடங்களில் மாடுகளுக்கு நோய்வந்தால் கடலூருக்குக் கொண்டுபோக வேண்டும். சுமார் 30 மைல் 40 மைல்கள் கொண்டு போகவேண்டும். நோய் வந்த மாடுகளை அவ்வளவு தூரம் கொண்டு போகமுடியுமா? இவ்வருஷம் சிதம்பரம் தாலுக்காவில் மாத்திரம் சுமார் எழுபதிலேயே மாடுகளிறந்தன. அதனால் சிலர் விசனம்பிடித்திறந்தனர். ஏழைகள் ஒரு ஏர் இரண்டேர் மாடுகள் வைத்திருப்பவர்கள் அவற்றை இழந்தால் என்ன கஷ்டப்படுவார்களென்பதைச் சொல்லவும் வேண்டுமா? ஆகவே எங்கெங்கு மக்களுக்கு வைத்தியசாலைகளைற்படுத்தியுள்ளார்களோ அங்கங்கும் மிருக வைத்தியசாலைகளைற்படுத்தவேண்டும்.

"இது மிகவும் முக்கியமானது. சிதம்பரம் முக்கியமான விவசாய ஸ்தலமாயிருப்பதால் அங்கு உடனே மிருக வைத்தியசாலை யேற்படுத்த வேண்டும்.

"மாடு மேய்ப்பவர்களும் அவற்றைப் பாதுகாப்பவர்களும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களாதலால் அவர்களுக்கு எவிமெண்டரி பாடசாலைகளிலேயே மிருக வைத்தியமும் கற்றுக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இவ்விஷயமாக கனம் அபிவிருத்தியிலாகா மந்திரியவர்கள் கவனிக்கவேண்டுகிறேன்."

[27th March 1930]

* 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

[Mr. S. Subrahmanya Moopanar] [27th March 1930]

“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 வசமாய்நடத்தலாம்
காடிவெம்புவிவாயையும் கட்டலாம்
ஒருசிக்கமுதுகின்மேற் கொள்ளலாம்
கட்செவி எடுத்தாட்டலாம்
வெந்தணவில் விரதம்வைத் தைந்துலோகத்தையும்
வேதித்துவிற் றுண்ணலாம்
வேறொருவர்காணுமல் உலகத்துலாவலாம்
விண்ணவரை எவல்கொள்ளலாம்
சந்ததமும் இளமையோடிருக்கலாம்
மற்றொருசரீரத்தினும்புகுதலாம்
ஜலமேல்நடக்கலாம் அனல்மேலிருக்கலாம்
தன்னிகரில் சித்திபெறலாம்
சிந்தையை அடக்கியே சும்மாவிருக்கின்ற
கிடமரிது சற்றுகிள்ள
சிற்றமிசை குடிக்கொண்ட அறிவான தெய்வமே
தேஜோமயானந்தமே.

“தமிழ் சாஸ்திர யுகத்தினாலே இப்பேற்கொற்ற நடவடிக்கை யெல்லாம் நடத்தலாம். அனேகர் நடத்தி வருகின்றார்கள்.

“இப்பேற்கொற்றவர்களை காணுவது யெப்படியென்றால்?

கைவல்லியம்.

சந்தேகந் தெளிதற் படலம்.
வேடமாரிய பேர்களை அரியவே
வேண்டி நான்மகனே கேள்
கூட்டாமவர் சுபாவங் சிலங்கள்
குறிகளாய்ந் தரியாமல்
ஒடியுங் குதித்து நலையே நின்று
உயர்ந்த கம்பத்தேரி
ஆடியும் பல கன்மங்கள் செய்யினும்
அவருண்மை தெரியாதே.

இதற்கு ஓர் சிறிய உதாரணம்.

“ஐயா, நான் நீண்டகாலமாய் ஒரு வைத்தியரிடம் வைத்தியத்தை கற்றுக்கொள்வதற்கு அவர் சொற்படி நடந்துவந்தேன். ஒரு தினத்தில் சில மருந்துகளை கல்வத்திலிட்டு 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 கல்வத்திலிருக்கும் மருந்து கைக்கு வாழுடியவில்லை. வெளியில் என்ன நிற்கிறதென்று கேட்டார்; கழுதை நிற்கிறதாகச் சொன்னேன்; அருகம் புல் கொண்டுவாவென்றார் கொண்டுவந்தேன் கல்வத்தில் இருக்கும் மருந்தை புல்லால் தொடை யென்றார்; தொடைத்தேன்; கழுதையிடம் போடென்றார்; போட்டேன் கழுதை மூன்றுநாள் வரையிலும் அவ்விடமே நின்றதுகொண்டிருந்தது. நாலாவது நாள் பூவரசுமரத்திலுள்ள புல்லு குவித்தளையைக் கொண்டுவாவென்றார். 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 மருந்திலிருப்பதால் அந்தந்த ஜில்லாக்களுக்கு ஒவ்வொரு தமிழ் வைத்தியசாலையேற்படுத்தும்படி இக்காருண்ய கவர்ண்மென்டாரசவர்களை ரொம்பவுங் 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 ³⁻³⁰ Manual as a very essential food for animals. That salt is a necessity for ^{P.M.} 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

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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. 3-4 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

[Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan] [27th March 1930]

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 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 Pinjrapole 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 Pinjrapole 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 Pinjrapole, 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 Pinjrapole 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

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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 out 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 cut 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, cholam 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 is very interesting reading. . . ."
p m.

* 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 an earlier cut 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. 4-4 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 over-dues 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 cheris 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. எத்தகையவையாவும் 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 நாலரை ரூபாய்கள் பாக்கி நிற்கின்றன. இருபதாண்டுகளில் வட்டியில் 90 ரூபாய்கள் பாக்கி நிற்கின்றன. அசல் ஏற்கன 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 கோவாப்பேட்டில் யூனியனில்லை. ஜாதி இந்துக்களுக்கு யூனியன் பிடரேஷன் முதலியவைகளிருக்கின்றன. ஜாதி இந்துக்களுக்கு ஜில்லாவிலேயே அர்ப்பணப்பாங்கு இருக்கிறது. கிராமச்சங்கத்தார் யூனியனுக்குப் பணம் அனுப்புகிறார்கள். யூனியனார் பாங்கிற்கு அனுப்புகிறார்கள். தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு யூனியனில்லாமையால் மணியார்டர் மூலம் அனுப்பவேண்டியதாயிருக்கிறது. அதனால் மணியார்டர் கமிஷன் எவ்வளவு செலவாகிறதென்பதைப் பாருங்கள். தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு பாங்க் சென்னையிலுள்ள கிளிஸ்தவ சென்ட்ரல் பாங்கு தான். ஏதேனும் தகவல் தெரியவேண்டுமானாலும் பாங்க் மீட்டிங்கிற்கு வரவேண்டுமானாலும் எவ்வளவு பணம் செலவழிக்கவேண்டுமென்பதைச் சிந்தித்துப் பாருங்கள். திருநெல்வேலியிலிருக்கும் ஒருவர் சென்னையிலுள்ள பாங்கிற்கு வரவேண்டுமானால் பொருள் நஷ்டமும் காலஹாணமும் எவ்வளவாகிறதென்பதையுங் கவனியுங்கள். ஆகவே கனம் மந்திரியவர்கள் இவ்விஷயத்தில் தக்கவாறு கவனஞ் செலுத்தாவிடில் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள்

[Swami A. S. Sahajanandam] 27th March 1930]

ளின் குடிகள் மூழ்கிப்போகும். லேபர் டிபார்ட்மென்டிலிருக்கும் ஐக்கிய நாணய சங்கங்களை ரெகுலர் இலாகாவிற்கு மாற்றக்கூடாது. லேபர் இலாகாகாரர் தங்கள் வாங்கிக்கொடுத்த மனைக்கட்டுகளை பிடுங்கமாட்டார்கள். ஆனால் ரெகுலர் இலாகாகாரரோ பணஞ்சேரவில்லையானால் உடனே மனைக்கட்டு முதலியவற்றை எலம் 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,^a 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]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1651 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th March 1930; page 616 supra.]

Statement showing the latest developments in the Indianization of the Superior Civil Services in the Madras Presidency.

	Percentage of Indians on					
	1st January 1929.			1st January 1930.		
	Number of Europeans.	Number of Indians.	Percentage.	Number of Europeans.	Number of Indians.	Percentage.
Superior Civil Services dealt with by the Lee Commission.						
Indian Civil Service	115	59*	34	113	66*	37
Indian Police Service	62	12	16	60	13	18
Indian Forest Service	34	22	39	34	24	41
Indian Service of Engineers	43	34	44	41	34	45
Indian Agricultural Service						
Indian Veterinary Service						
Indian Educational Service—						
Men's Branch	6	8	57	6	8	57
Women's Branch	3	1	25	3	1	25
Indian Medical Service	14	17	55	13	16	55
	5	3	38	4	3	43
	..	..	..	..	..	..
The recommendations were accepted and are now being carried out do. The orders of the Secretary of State have not yet been received. The rate of recruitment to the service has been fixed by the Secretary of State at 33 per cent Europeans, 45 per cent directly recruited Indians and 22 per cent officers promoted from the Madras Engineering Service. Recruitment is made by him accordingly. There is no recruitment to these services According to a scheme sanctioned by the Secretary of State, the Indian Medical Service constituted on the same broad lines as at present will be retained primarily to meet the needs of the Indian Army. In order to maintain the necessary minimum war reserve of military medical officers and to provide European medical attendance for European officers of the Superior Civil Services and their families Local Government officers are required to employ a stated number of Indian Medical Service officers. The number of civil appointments to be reserved in Madras for Indian Medical Service officers is 23. The question of Indianization does not therefore arise in this service.						

* Including listed posts.

27th March 1930]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1656 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th March 1930, page 619 supra.]

Findings of the Conference of Gazetted Officers of the Agricultural Department held in January 1930.

Demonstration areas and plots.—(a) The term 'demonstration plots' should be reserved for use in connexion with those plots which are intended to demonstrate the advantage of an innovation of any sort, which has been thoroughly tested and found to be sound.

The 'demonstration plot' should consist of two strips placed side by side in the same field. One plot will be 'treated' according to the item to be demonstrated. The other plot will be 'untreated'. The strips may vary in size from 1 to $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre.

Demonstrators will take all necessary precautions to see that the demonstration is given a fair chance of success, but need not weigh the produce of the two strips. Demonstrations should always be carried out with the active co-operation of the interested cultivator.

Demonstration plots should never be used to obtain information as to the effect of a 'treatment.' Information of this nature should be obtained from 'trial plots.'

The terms 'demonstration farm' and 'demonstration areas' should cease to be used.

(b) *Trial plots.*—This term should be reserved for strip tests of any innovation carried out under cultivator's conditions. No innovation should be tried out under cultivator's conditions until it has first been tested on the nearest research station and has been found to show distinct promise of success. No innovation should be recommended to cultivators until it has been tested under cultivator's conditions and has been found to be satisfactory.

The normal arrangement of the strips in a trial plot will be A. B. B. A. The size of the strip may vary from 5 to 10 cents according to the innovation being tested.

The test will be carried out with the same rigorous attention to detail and care in recording results as is given on the research stations.

Demonstrators will not ordinarily be expected to manage 'trial plots'. This should normally be the duty of an officer from the research station deputed for the purpose. The district staff, however, will collaborate in making arrangements for the test to be conducted.

2. *Agricultural demonstrators*—(a) *Jurisdiction.*—The ratio already fixed of one taluk per demonstrator will continue unchanged. As, however, the number of villages per taluk is 100 or more and as the demonstrator cannot be on tour for more than 20 days a month on the average, he should not attempt to visit every village every year.

The taluk should be divided into not less than three areas. In each area one village should be selected to serve as a centre. At this centre the demonstrator will arrange for demonstration plots, and will endeavour to get the cultivators from the other villages in the area to visit the centre.

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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.

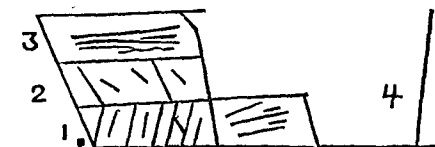
3. *Maistris*.—(a) *Training*.—Maistris should be recruited from a cultivating class and should be trained on the research station nearest to the area in which he is employed.

(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,

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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.

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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 Parlakimodi. |

Vizagapatam.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| (1) Rayaghada. | (6) Nowrangapur. |
| (2) Gunupur. | (7) Malkanagiri. |
| (3) Bissamcuttack. | (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 Bissamcuttack, 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.

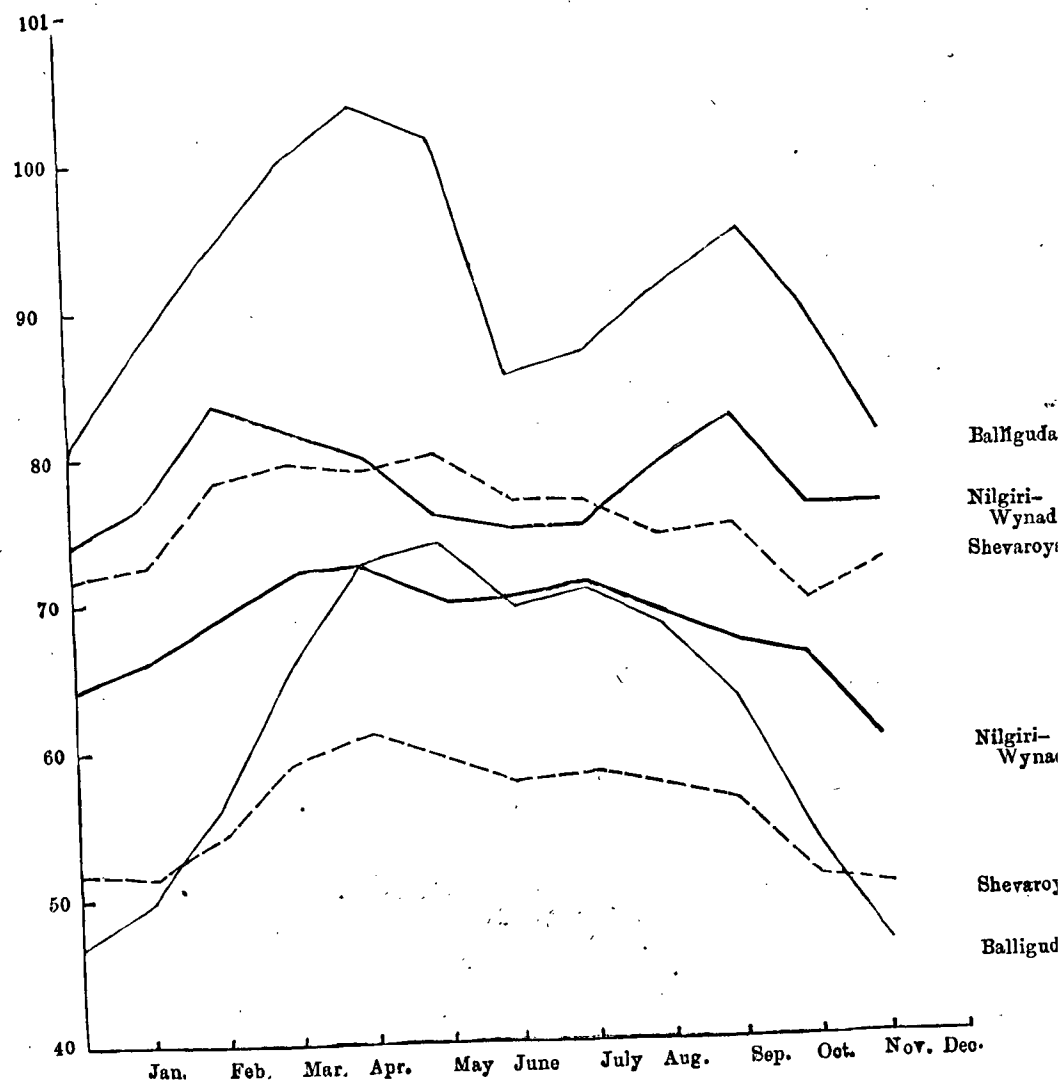
(4) CLIMATE.

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 Shevaroy. 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.	Yereand.	Nilgiri-Wynad.	Balliguda.	Yereand.	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	Bissamouttack	...	51·89
Malkanagiri	...	65·69	Gunupur	...	48·30
Pottangi	...	61·76			

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East Godavari district.

Average for the Agency tracts ... 51.80

Above average.

Below average.

Chodavaram ...	56.03	Bhadrachalam ...	44.92
Yellavaram ...	53.75	Polavaram ...	50.09
Venkatapuram ...	54.23		

Jeypore.

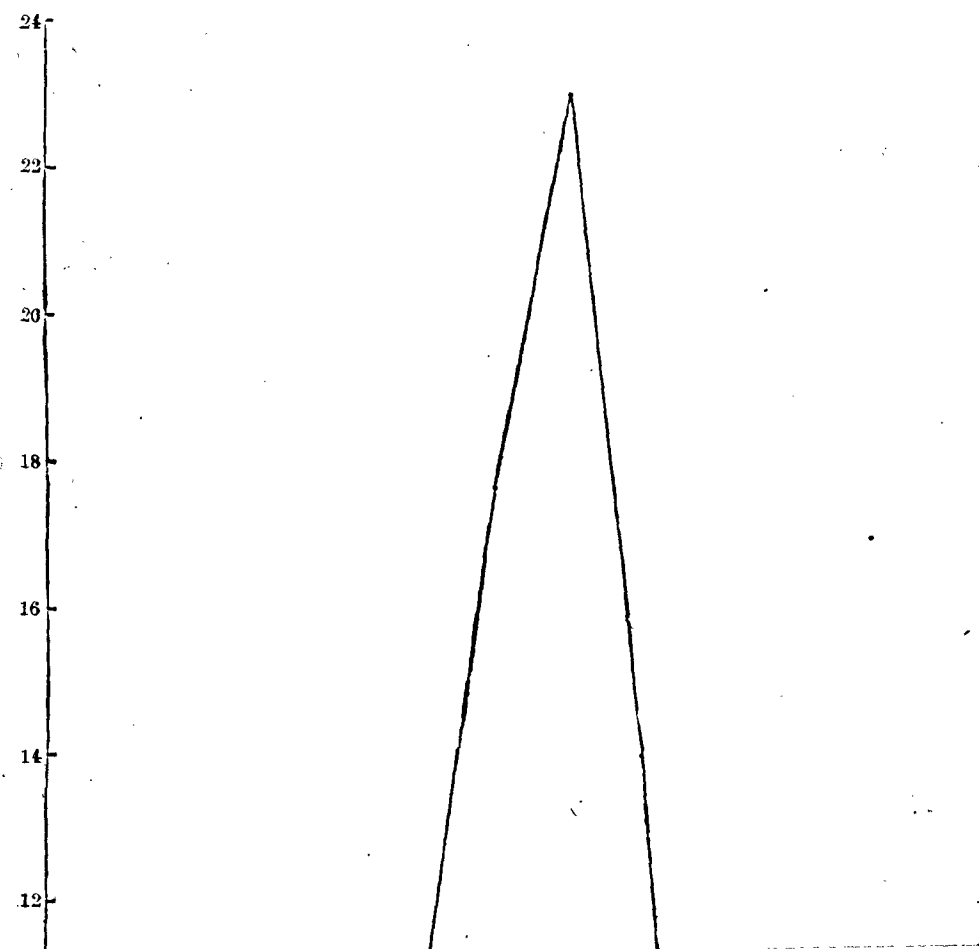
Lammasingi.

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
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Graph showing average rainfall of

JEYPORE = Straight line ; LAMMASINGI = Dotted line



[27th March 1930]

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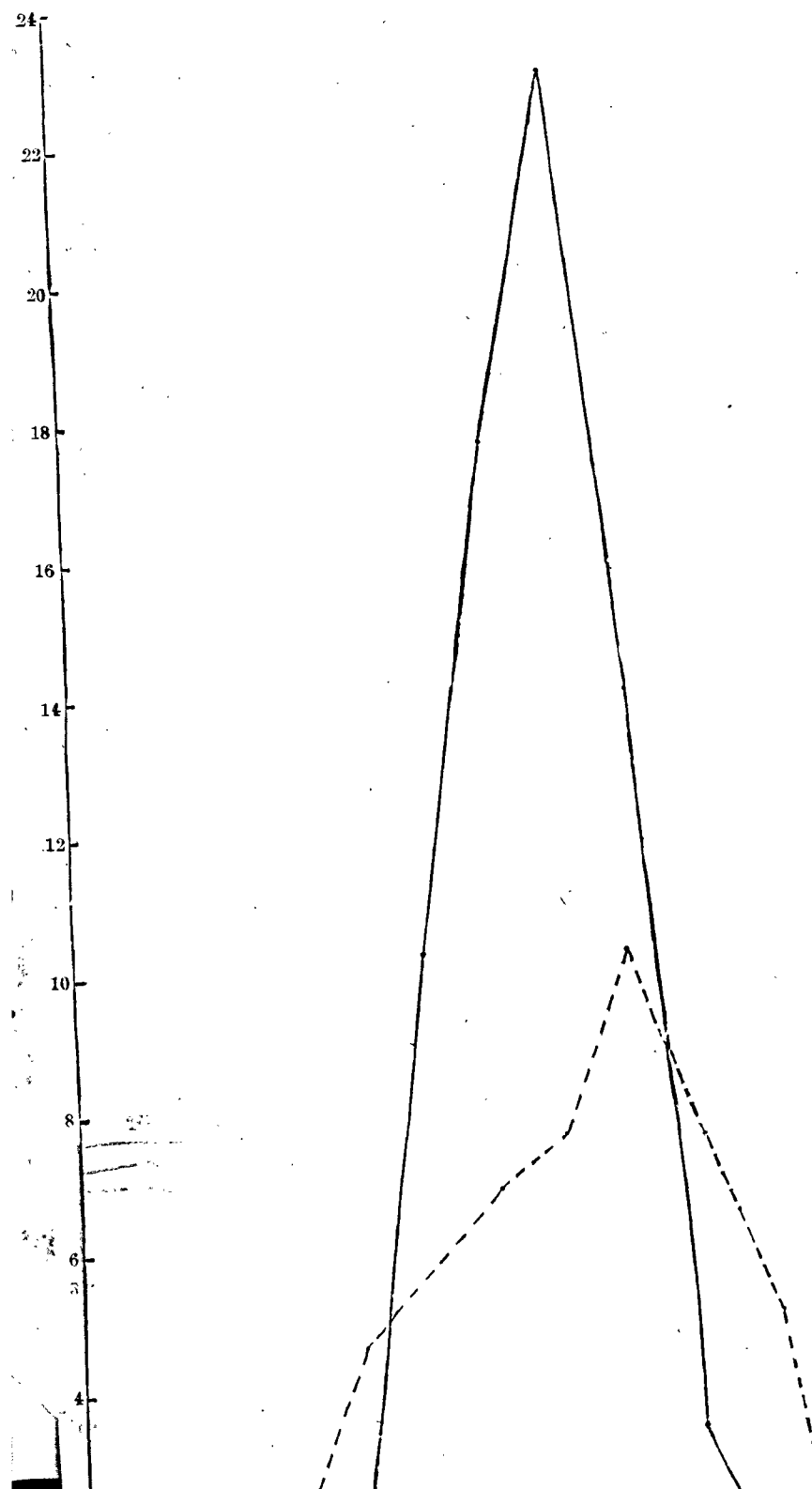
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Graph showing average rainfall of

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.	Padva.	Pottangi.	Lammasingi.	Anantagiri.	Rayaghada.	Gunupur.	Bissamcuttaek.
January ..	0.35	0.18	0.35	0.25	0.30	0.28	0.64	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	2.65	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	7.82
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	12.56
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	5.6	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	0.46

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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)	0.34
February ..	0.55	0.81	0.88	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	0.95	0.79	0.52	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	2.68	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	16.42	10.63	11.98	12.10	8.27	9.49	9.26	12.58	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, there 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

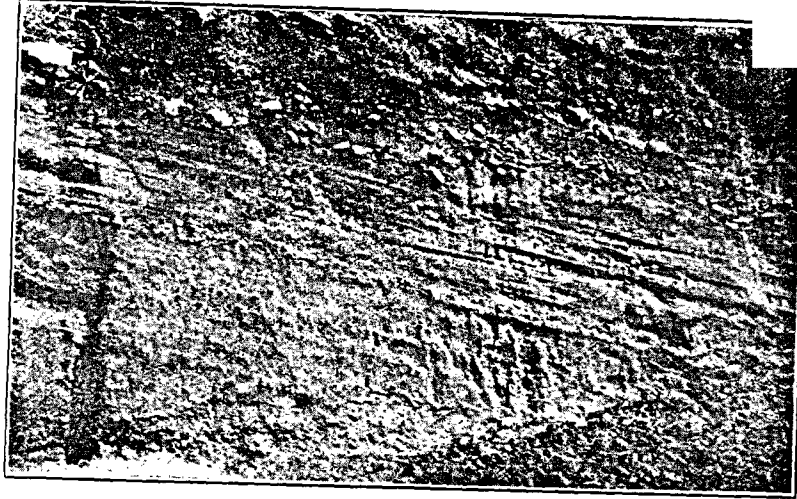


PHOTO No. 1.



PHOTO No. 2.



PHOTO No. 3

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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

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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.

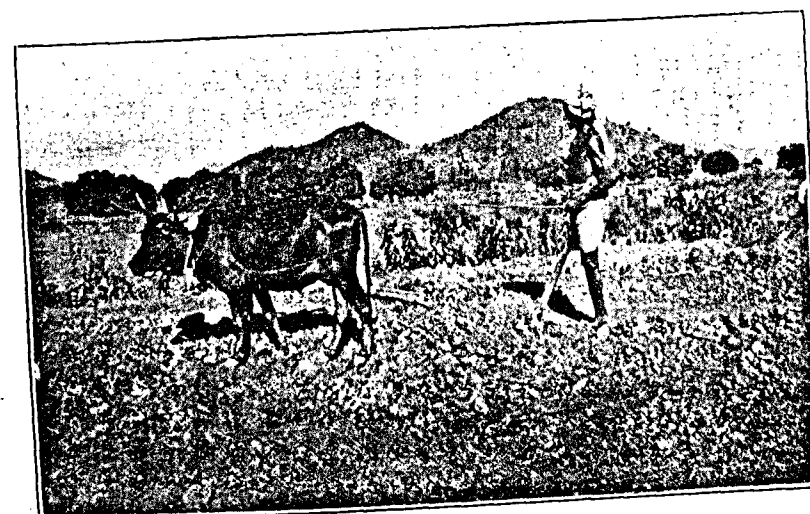


PHOTO No. 5.

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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 Shevaroyis, Jeypore and Lammasingi. Suntikoppa in Coorg is one of the best, if not the best, coffee district in South India, while the Shevaroyis 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.

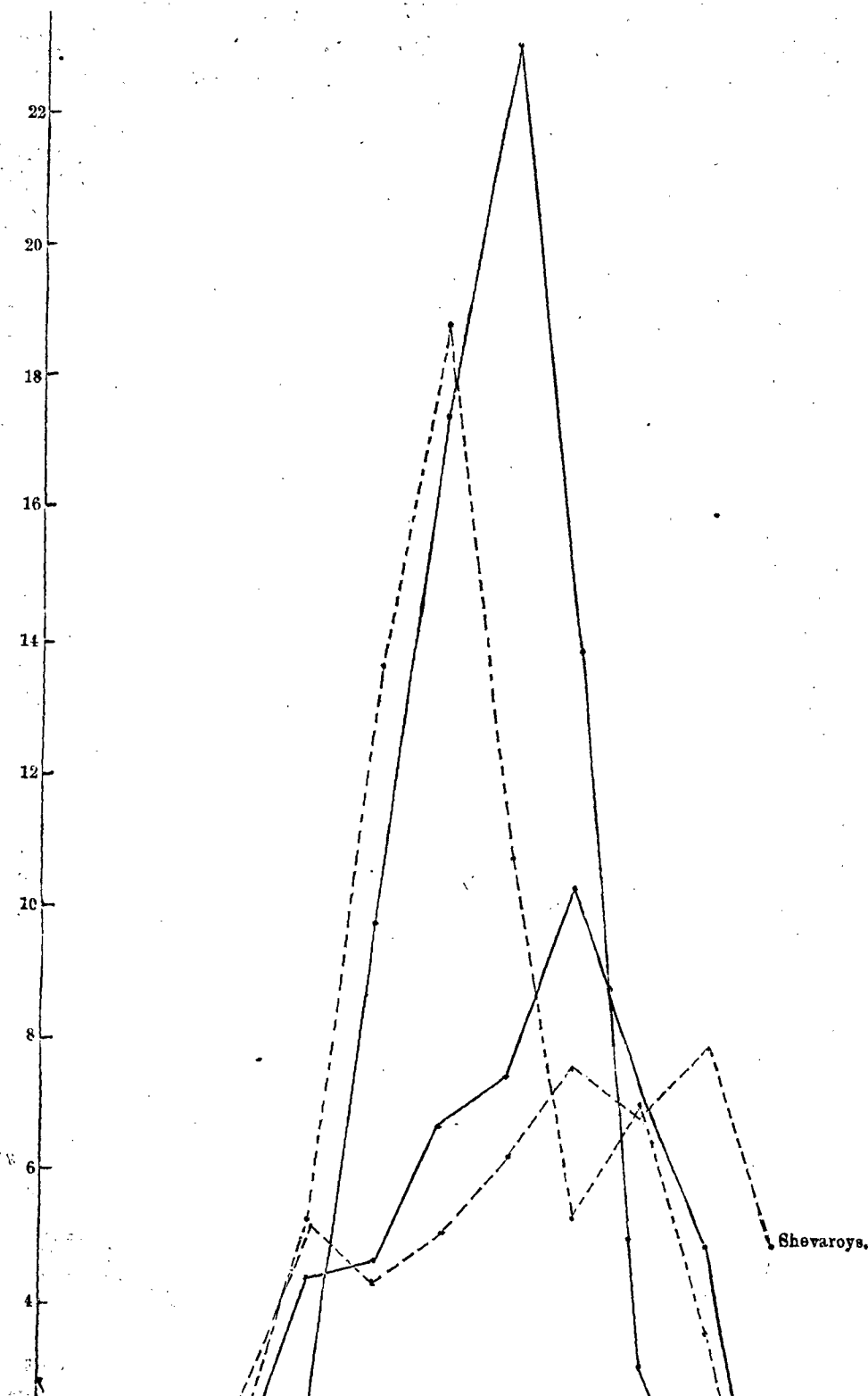
Comparing the Lammasingi and the Shevaroyis rainfalls, which are very similar in total amount, it may be noticed that the only really dry month in the latter district is February. In March, April and May, more rain is received than at Lammasingi. Neither of these places show any definite peak during the south-west monsoon. The north-east monsoon peak in Lammasingi is found in September, while the peak of the north-east in the Shevaroyis 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.	Shevaroyis.
January	0.35	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	6.89	5.10
August	23.22	10.93	7.59	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	51.70	53.40

Graph showing average rainfall.



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Temperature.—A graph of maximum and minimum temperatures for Balliguda, Shevaroy, and the Nilgiri-Wynaad has already been given. It is exceedingly difficult to get a sufficient number of temperature records to give anything like an accurate survey of the Agency tracts, but if Balliguda (2,000 feet elevation) is taken as an example, it is seen that April, May, June maximum temperatures are much higher than those of the Shevaroy.

Temperature as well as humidity plays an important part in conditions for growth and with a higher temperature, one might expect a more rapid rate of growth. At the same time, given an equal amount of rainfall at this period, the higher temperature reduces the relative humidity, which in its turn reacts on growth.

The amount of wood produced on coffee regulates more than any other single factor the amount of possible crop, while conditions appertaining at blossom time and previously limit the actual season's crop. Even if perfect blossom conditions are present, no crop will be obtained unless there is wood to bear it. I am therefore of opinion that as conditions for growth of coffee are not so good in the Agency as they are in the Southern Coffee districts, the crop will not be so successful in the former as in the latter.

Looking at the economic side of the question, I quote figures obtained from the coffee estate at Anantagiri. The biggest crop produced on Anantagiri, was 25 tons of 127 acres after manuring and liming. This works out just on 4 cwt. per acre. This for a bumper crop, is very poor indeed; in fact an estate to be a commercial success, should nearly average this output and I know of estates in Coorg, which have averaged 5—6 cwt. per acre for a period of 10 years. Bumper crops run up to 10—12 cwt. per acre.

For the last five years, Anantagiri estate with 100 acres in bearing averaged about 5 tons parchment per annum, i.e., 1 cwt. per acre. This coffee was sold at Rs. 14 per bushel of 26—28 lb. Taking the bushel as 28 lb., i.e., $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt., the money return per acre amounts to Rs. 56. The present tenant pays Rs. 35 per acre for which amount the estate owner does supply planting, shade work, etc. The tenant does ordinary cultivation, pruning, etc., at a cost of Rs. 30 per acre. The total cost to the tenant therefore is Rs. 65 per acre on 100 acres amounting to Rs. 6,500. In return he receives Rs. 5,600 by way of coffee crop—a loss of Rs. 900. He makes from various fruit trees, oranges, jack, etc., a total sum of about Rs. 1,000 which clears the loss on the coffee. If it were not for other means of subsistence, the tenant could not carry on.

Working expenses and other charges are placed at a ridiculously low figure at Rs. 30 per acre. The total cost of running an up-to-date estate runs from Rs. 120 to Rs. 160 per acre, the latter with heavy manuring. It is therefore apparent that as an economic proposition, this estate does not rank high.

Round Lammasingi at Ebul, Rintada, Kinerla, etc., coffee is grown by the hillmen in small patches of anything up to 100 bushes, and considerable quantities of coffee are produced in good years. Last year was a good year and I am informed that round about Rs. 10,000 worth of coffee came into Narsapatam. Round Anantagiri too, small areas of coffee are found. At G. Udayagiri, there are some trees in one of the official's gardens in the villages as also at Balliguda. Round the guest-house at Jeypore,

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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.

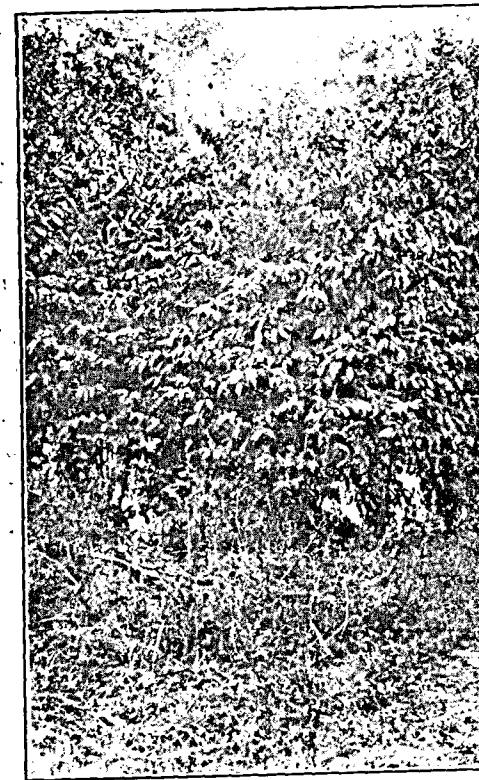


PHOTO No. 6.



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 Vizagapatam 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 Pulwanie 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 opener 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 scourage. 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 seedsmen 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 Seindi. 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 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.

[27th March 1930]

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 C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Usman Sabib Bahadur, Kt., 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.M.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.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.	Mahmud Shammad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.	Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Seturtnam 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. R.
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.
Bhoosayya, 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.	Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Ramachandra 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 Venkatachala 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 Raj, 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-Jah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Srinivasa Rao, Mr. Nagar.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.	Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
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.	Uppl Sahib Bahadur, K.
	Venkataramaia Nayudu, Rao Sahib Badetti.
	Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
	Wood, Mr. C. E.
	Zamindar of Singampatti.

[28th March 1930]

[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. Harisavottama 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. Harisavottama 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. Harisavottama 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. Harisarvottama 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."

"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."

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."

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"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 straight-away 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 Varnasadhara 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."

1 p.m.

* 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 economies 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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p.m.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, I do not know how Mr. Bhanoji 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. Bhanoji 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 m. bay. t. So, I urge on the Minister to lay down a policy of bridging the important

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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. Harisarovattama Rao demanded a poll; but upon the hon. the President calling upon Members in favour of it to stand up in their seats 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 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."

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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 Ampthill—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 considera- 3 p.m.
tion.

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 driest 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 heaven? 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."

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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 :—"அக்கிராசனார் அவர்களே, நமது இந்தியா தேசமானது முன்னேற்றமடைவதற்கு காங்கிரஸ் மகா சபையானது நாற்பத்திரண்டு ஆண்டுகளாக அரியபெரிய மகான் ளால் அரும்பாடுபட்டு ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டு இருக்கிறது. இந்தியாவில்

[28th March 1930] [Mr. K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar]

முப்பத்தாறு ஆண்டுகளில் 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 பதின்மடங்கு அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. ஒரு மனிதன் தான் மெய்வருந்தி சம்பாதிக்கும் வரும்படியில் தூற்றுக்கு பத்துருபாகூட 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 நிழலைத் 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 கொண்டொன் சபா மண்டபமும் electric fanம் sea breezeம் வாங்கிக்கொண்டு இருக்கிறோம். ஏழை மக்கள் படுந் துயரத்தையும் விவசாயிகள் படும் கஷ்டத்தையும் கருதுவதே யில்லை. அருபதாயிரம் வருஷம் தசரத சக்கரவர்த்தி ஆண்டுவந்த காலத்தில் தாசியின் மனமும் கள்ளனுடைய மனமும் ஒருங்குபட நீதி செலுத்தி வந்ததாக அறிகிறோம். அதாவது எல்லா பிரஜைகளும் சந்தோஷமாகவும் பெரும் செல்வந்தர்களாகவும் இருந்தார்கள் என்பது தாத்தாய்ம். அப்படியிருக்க இப்போது இருக்கும் கீலைமையைப்பற்றி நாம் சொல்லாமலே விளங்கும்.

"தாழ்ந்த வகுப்பாருக்கு கவர்ன்மென்டார் செய்தது நாயினேஷன் ஒன்றுதான். அதனால் வரும் travelling allowance பில்தான் 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

[Mr. K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar] [28th March 1930]

ஊர்கோல படத்தை தடுத்தது தவரு என்று என் நண்பர் கொண்டுவந்த தீர்மானத்தை எல்லோரும் முழு மனதுடன் ஆதரிப்பீர்கள் என்று கருணாநிதியாகிய கடவுளைப் பிரார்த்திக்கின்றனன்."

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.

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 Chettiar 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]

[28th March 1930]

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

28th March 1930] [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.

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| 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. Bhanoji 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. Harisarvottama Rao. |
| 12. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. | 30. " Kesavaramamurti. |
| 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. Harisohandrudu. |
| 18. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razaek Sahib Bahadur. | 36. " G. Lakshmana Reddi. |
| | 37. Rao Sahib B. Venkataramayya Nayudu. |
| | 38. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib. |

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman 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 Mahinud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur. |
| 4. " Mr. H. G. Stokes. | 22. Rao Sahib P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. |
| 5. " Mr. M. R. Seturatnam 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 Moopanam. |
| 14. " S. V. Ramamurti. | 32. " C. D. Appavu 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 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 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.

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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 decendible 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.

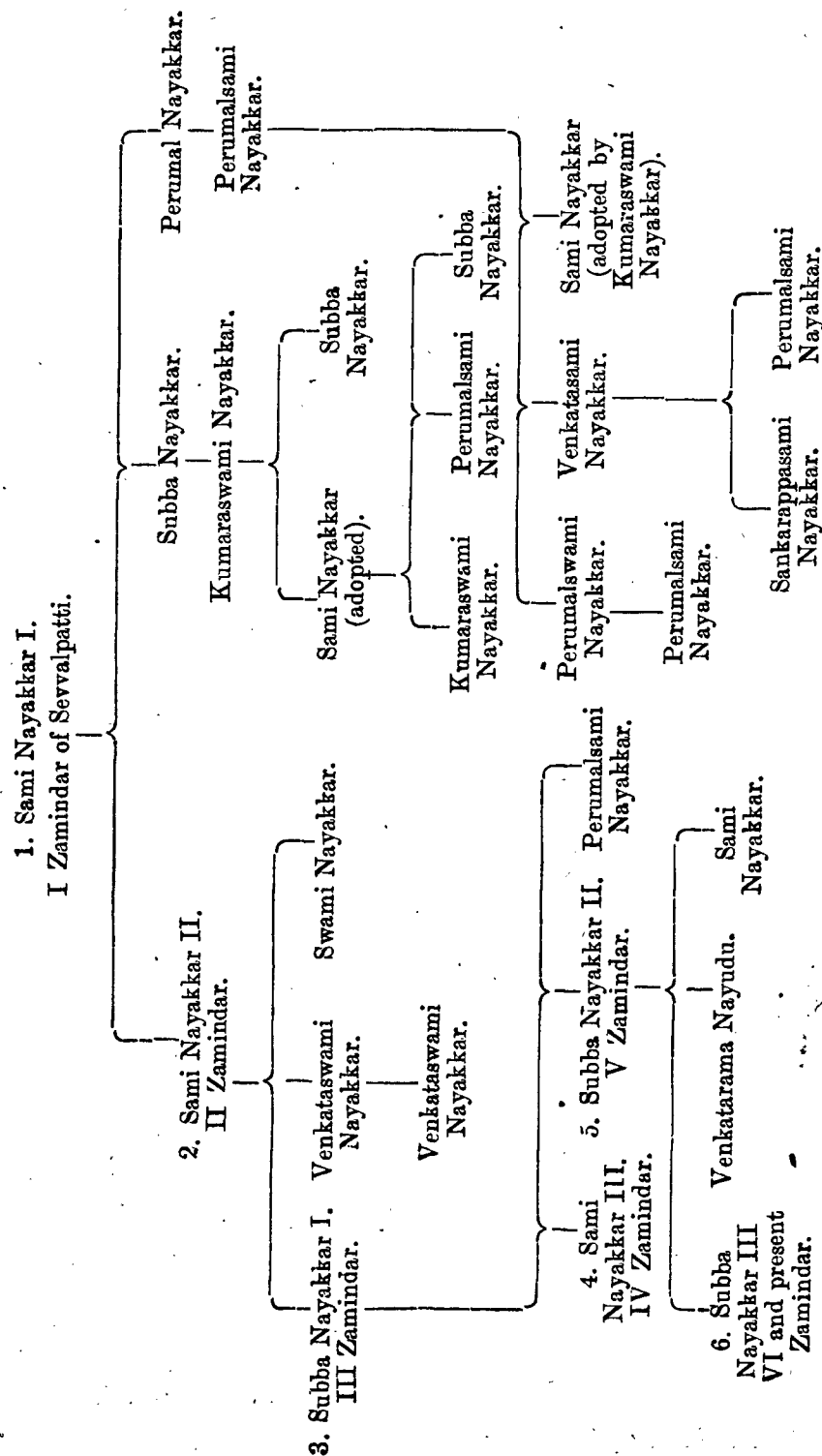
IX. There are no encumbrances of any kind on the estate. None besides the present proprietor has any rights in or to the estate.

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.



THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF
MADRAS.

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.
 Bhoosavva, Mr. P.
 Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K. Cotterell, *c.i.e.*, *i.c.s.*, Mr. C. B.
 Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.
 Ethirajula Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C. Foulkes, Mr. K.
 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.
 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 Heddi, 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 Shahnad 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. E.
 Nanajappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
 Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. A. I. 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.
 Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
 Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
 Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
 Saratha 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 Moopanar, 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

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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?”

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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?

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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 Oondapoor and Udipt 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, Ootacamund, 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 L., 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 parts 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 teapots 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.

* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—“Mr. President, Sir, I have myself given notice of a token out 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 out, 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 outs said that the improvement to the cheries 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.

45 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-Dravid 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.

12-11
p.m.

[Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar] [29th March 1930]

"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 overdue 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 12-
is under the charge of the hon. Minister for Public Health or under the hon. P
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,

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

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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.'

[29th March 1930]

[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."

[Mr. C. E. Wood]

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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 mattings. 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 unfavourable 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.

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"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, 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. 3 p.m."

"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.

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"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 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 నోక్ 4 p.m. దానిని నెలకొల్పియున్నారు. నిమ్మజాతుల యభివృద్ధికొరకు ఖర్చుపెట్టుటకు, ప్రభుత్వ ఆదాయమునండి ఈ సాలున రూ 3,23,000 లు ప్రత్యేకింపబడియున్నది. ఈ మొత్తంలో దాదాపు సభంవరకు, లేబరు ఆఫీసర్లు వారి సిబ్బంది జీతములు, ఆఫీసు ఎస్టాబ్లిష్మెంటుల ప్రయాణ బత్రాలకొరకు వ్యయమగుచున్నది—మిగతా సగము, అత్యవసరముగా నిమ్మజాతుల పల్లెల యభివృద్ధికి తోడ్పడుటకు ఎంతమాత్రము చాలుటలేదు. ఈ లేబరు శాఖ విర్వహపడిన పట్టికనుండియు చేసిన పనికంటే చేయవలసినపని అనేక రెట్లు ఎక్కువగా గలదు.

“ పాఠశాలలు.—ఈ జాతులపల్లెలలో, లోకల్ బోర్డులు, క్రైస్తవ మిషన్ సంఘములు స్వంత మానేజర్లు లేబరు శాఖయే అప్పటప్పట కొన్ని స్కూళ్లు స్థాపించి పనిచేయుచున్నవిగాని, ఆసలు ఏ స్కూళ్లులేని పల్లెలు ఇంకనుగలవు గాన నిమ్మజాతుల విద్యాభివృద్ధికడు మందముగా సాగుచున్నది.

“ వసతి గృహములు.—ఈ రాజధాని మొత్తంమీద దొరతనమువారిచే నిర్వహించబడు వసతి గృహములు దక్షిణ జిల్లాలలో రెండున్ను ఉత్తర సర్కారులలో నొకటి మాత్రమేగలవు. ఇందు 60 మంది బాలరకంటే నెక్కువ చేర్చుకొనుటలేదు గాన ఈ జాతుల బాలర విద్యాభివృద్ధి కింతమాత్రము చాలదు. ప్రతి జిల్లాకు నోక్ లేబరు ఇండస్ట్రీయల్ బోర్డింగు స్థాపించి అందు 100 మందికిపైగా చేర్చుకొనుచున్న కొంత యభివృద్ధి త్వరలో కాన్పించి వీరి యార్థిక స్థితి బాగుపడును. ఉద్యోగము లిచ్చుటలో—బ్రాహ్మణ, బ్రాహ్మణేతర, క్రైస్తవ, మహమ్మదీయులకు సర్కారువారే భాగములువేసి పంచిపెట్టు నీ కాలములో ఈ జాతులకు కేవలము విద్య మాత్రము నేర్పిన అంత ప్రయోజనకారిగాక నిరుద్యోగ సమస్యకే తావాసగను.

“ నూతులు, చెరువులు.—వీరి పల్లెలలో వీరి ఆరోగ్యమున కవసరమగు, నూతులు, చెరువులు, రుద్రభూములు సరియైన మార్గములు లేక వెనుకటివలెనే ఇప్పుడున్నా మురుగు నీరులు మురికి గుంటలలోని నీరు త్రాగుచు ఇబ్బందుల పాలగుచున్నారు. లేబరు డిపార్టుమెంటువారు అవి కొన్ని చోట్ల విర్యాటుచేయుటకు 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 மோசனம் 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 சாங்கஷன் செய்துவருகிறார்கள். கன்ஸ்ட்ரக்டர்கள் 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 கட்டும்படி செய்தால் அக்கரையோடும் நன்றாகவும் செய்வார்கள். இவ்விஷயத்தையும் கவனிக்கவேண்டுகிறேன்.

“உயர்தர மூலாதாரப் பாடசாலைகள்.—கீழ்தர மூலாதாரப் படிப்பு மாத்திரம் போதாது, உயர்தர மூலாதாரப் படிப்புக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அதற்கான பாடசாலைகளேற்படுத்தல்வேண்டும். கூடவே கைத்தொழிற் படிப்புங் கற்றுக்கொடுக்க முயலவேண்டும்.

“நடுத்தரப் படிப்பு.—ஆதிதிராவிடர்கட்கு ஹைஸ்கூல் படிப்பு இலவசமாகக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இவர்களை ஹைஸ்கூல்களுக்குமிடங்களில் மற்றவர்களோடு சேர்ந்து படிக்கலாமெனச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அது நல்லதேயானாலும், ஆதிதிராவிட மக்கள் சில நூற்றாண்டுகளாக் கல்வியை அடியோடு விட்டவர்களாயிருக்கிறார்கள். தற்போது அவர்கள் முழு மந்தமான நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறார்கள். எணையவர்கள் தலைமுறை தலைமுறையாகப் படித்து படிப்பு இரத்தம் ஒடிக்கொண்டிருக்கும் நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களோடு ஆதிதிராவிடர்கள் போட்டிப் போட்டுக்கொண்டு படிக்கமுடியாது. அதனால்தான் இவர்கள் எந்த வகுப்பிலும் பாசாகாமல்போகிறார்கள். நன்றாக ஓடத் தெரிந்தவனோடு நடந்தறியா இளங்குழந்தையை ஒடும்படிச் செல்வதுபோலாம் மற்றைய கலாசாலைகளில் சேர்ந்துபடித்தல். 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.—பார்த இடத்தையுடைய பெரும் மாகாணத்தில் இரண்டு மூன்றிடங்களில் ஐம்பதுஐம்பது பேர்களுக்கு ஹாஸ்டல்களேற்படுத்திவிட்டால் போதாது. லேபர் இலாகாவால் பாடசாலைகளேற்படுத்திய பிறகு ஜனங்களுக்கு விழிப்புண்டாகிவிட்டது. எளிமெண்டரி படிப்பு முடிந்த பிறகு மேல் படிப்புக்கு வழியில்லாமல் கோடிக்கணக்கானவர்கள் கஷ்டப்பட ஆரம்பித்துவிட்டார்கள். சிதம்பரத்திலும், விருத்தாசலத்திலும் லேபர் டிபார்ட்மெண்டாரால் பாடசாலைகளேற்பட்டதால் சிதம்பரம் மாயர் ஹாஸ்டலில் ஏராளமாகப் பிள்ளைகள் சேர ஆவல்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். கருணை நிறைந்த அரசாங்கத்தார் ஒரு கிராமத்திற்கு ஒரு பையனையேனும் இலவசமாக உணவு முதலியன கொடுத்துப் படிக்க வைக்கவேண்டாமா? அப்படியானால் சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவில் ஐந்தாறு கிராமங்களிருக்கின்றன. கிராமத்திற்கு ஒரு பையன் வீதம் பார்த்நாலும் ஐந்தாறு பிள்ளைகளுக்கு அங்கு ஹாஸ்டல் ஏற்படவேண்டும். அப்படி தாலுக்கா தோறும் ஐந்தாறு பிள்ளைகளுக்கு ஹாஸ்டல்களேற்படவேண்டும். அப்படி முடியாதாயின் வேலை நடந்த இடங்களிலேனும் முக்கியமாகக் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் தற்போது சிதம்பரம், விருத்தாசலம் தாலுக்காக்கள் வேலை முடிந்துள்ளபடியால் சிதம்பரத்தில் நடைபெற்றுவரும் மாயர் ஹாஸ்டலைப் பலப்படுத்துவது மிகவும் அவசியம். அன்றியும் சிதம்பரம் தமிழ்நாட்டில் யூனியர்சிட்டி 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 பிராசுதாரர்கள். 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 ஜேறாம் மெம்பர் அவர்கள் முக்கியமாகக் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களின் அட்வைஸரி கமிட்டியிலும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள் பாடசாலைகளை தாலுக் போர்டாரிடம் கொடுக்கக்கூடாதெனத் தெரிவித்திருக்கிறோம். அப்படியிருந்தும் பாடசாலைகளை தாலுக் போர்டுக்கு ஒப்புவிப்பது 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 செய்பவர்கள். ஆகிதிராவிடர்களிடம் மிகவும் அனுதாபமும் அவர்களின் முன்னேற்றத்தில் ஆர்வமும் அதற்கான முயற்சியும் உடையவர்களாயிருக்கவேண்டும். லேபர் ஆபீஸர்கள் தாசில்தாராயிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகிதிராவிடர்கள் 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 தோன்றியவாரு வேலை செய்கிறார்கள். வேலியே பயிரை மேய்வதைப் போன்றும் நடக்கிறார்கள். ஆதலால் அவர்கள் சரியானபடி வேலை செய்யவும், அவர்களுக்கு யோசனை சொல்லவும், தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களின் நன்மைகளைப் பாதுகாக்கவும், தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களிடங்கிய போர்டுகள் ஏற்படவேண்டும். போர்டுகளின்கீழ் ஆபீஸர்கள் வேலைசெய்யவேண்டும். இவ்விஷயத்தை எனது கனந்தங்கிய நண்பர் வெங்கையர் அவர்களும் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்.

“உதவி கமிஷனர்கள்.—பெரிய மாகாணத்திற்கு கமிஷனர் துறை ஒருவராயிருத்தலால் 24 ஜில்லாக்களையும் எளிதில் பார்த்துவரமுடியாது. 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 கமிட்டியிலும் யாங்கள் எடுத்துச் சொன்னோம். கனம் ஜேறாம் மெம்பர் அவர்கள் இதுவரையில் யாதொரு முயற்சியும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. இனியேனும் முயற்சிக்க வேண்டுகிறேன்.

“லேபர் ஸ்கூல் சூப்பிரெண்டெண்டுகள்.—சில இடங்களில் சூப்பிரெண்டெண்டுகள் 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 எத்தனை யோவித 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, மட்பளம், நேரம் முதலிய அனைத்தையும் கவனிப்பவராயிருத்தல்வேண்டும். பொதுவாக ஆகிதிராவிடர்களுக்குள்ள 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 reddy, 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 R. 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."

4-45
p.m.

* 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 cities by providing house-sites;
- (3) Assignment of lands for cultivation, and lease of lanka 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;

[Sir Mahomed Usman]

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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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[Sir Mahomed Usman]

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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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 151½	53,180	31,800	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 139½				
Total ..	211 7 35				

APPENDIX II

[Vide answer to question No. 1680 asked by Mr. A. Harisehandrudu 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:

Usman 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. Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S. Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R. Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Abdul Razaek Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.	Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.	Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.	Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar, Mr. M.	Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) S.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.	Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.	Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.	Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Rao Sahib P. J.	Raja of Kallikota.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.	Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.	Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Gray, C.B.E., I.C.S., Mr. J.	Ramalinga Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.	Ramamurti, I.C.S., Mr. S. V.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Harisohandrudu Nayudu, Mr. A.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Hilton Brown, I.C.S., Mr.	Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
John, Mr. V. Ch.	Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.	Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.	Soundarapandiyan, Mr. W. P. A.
Krishnaswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur K.	Srinivasa Rao, Mr. Nagar.
	Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
	Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib Syed.
	Uppli Sahib Bahadur, K.
	Venkiab, Mr. S.
	Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
	Zamindar of Singampatti.

[1st April 1930]

I
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Factories

n 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?

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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;

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(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.

[1st April 1930]

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."

[1st April 1930]

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]

Utilization 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;

[1st April 1930]

- (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 Krasadai, 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 Krasadai.

(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.

* 1733 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. R. 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 *Port 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;

[1st April 1930]

(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?

A.—(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 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^a 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?

^a 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 those 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.”

[1st April 1930]

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 Srikarpaganthar 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 Srikarpaganthar 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 ..	1,56,831	0	4
Receipts from 1st July 1929 to 18th March 1930	1,33,705	10	4	Closing balance on 18th March 1930 ..	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^a 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 Kasimkota, 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.” 11-45 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 ? "

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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 Bahadur 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, 1891, 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 Bahadur 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. CAMPBELL:—“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 Gobichettipalayam Taluk Board.

* 1779 Q.—Diwan Bahadur 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 Gobichettipalayam 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 HAMMED 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.

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* 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^a 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.

^a 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. SUBYANARAYANA 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.

[1st April 1930]

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.

[1st April 1930]

Rao Sahib 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. O. 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

[1st April 1930]

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.

[1st April 1930]

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?

[1st April 1930]

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 a).

(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. BASHIR 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 13th 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.

Periamanjol 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.

Periamanjol 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.

[1st April 1930]

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.

[1st April 1930]

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

[Sir M. Krishnan Nayar]

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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."

1-15
am.

* 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 ఎలకను పట్టినట్లు. 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. 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.

[1st April 1930]

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'." 1-15 p.m.

"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

[Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar] [1st April 1930]

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^a 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.

at April 1930]

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.	
Rayadrug	24	..	32,953	1336 (arrears).
Bellary and Siruguppa	26	..	30,346	1336 ..
Do.	84	*1,81,082	..	1338 ..
Alur	2	† 11,681	..	1339 (current).
Loans—				
Bellary	All villages. 46	* 4,78,071	..	1339 ..
Siruguppa				

* Collection postponed to fasli 1340.

† Postponed to fasli 1340.

1st April 1930]

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—

Nucleus diet.

Irish stew, 4 oz. with vegetables
and potatoes, 4 oz.No. VI diet—*cont.*

Fish curry, 4 oz.

Table rice, 4 oz.

Plantain fritters, 1.

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 ..	351	211	140	60	23	37

[1st April 1930]

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	Manjakudambi.
Albizia lebbek ...	Dirisana	Velvagai.
Albizia odoratissima ...	Chinduga	Karuvagai.
Alstonia scholaris ...	.....	.....
Anogeissus latifolia ...	Chirimanu	Vellanagai.
Artocarpus hirsuta ...	.....	Ayini.
Artocarpus integrifolia ...	.....	Pilavoo.
Bischofia Javanica ...	.....	.....
Bombax Malabaricum ...	.....	.....
Calophyllum tomentosum ...	.....	.....
Cedrela toona ...	.....	Tun.
Cullenia excelsa ...	.....	.....
Dalbergia latifolia ...	Ittegi	Itti.
Dichopsis elliptica ...	.....	Panchotipala.
Dillenia Indica ...	.....	.....
Dillenia pentagyna ...	.....	Vazhapunna.
Diospyros Melanoxylon ...	.....	.....
Diospyros species ...	.....	.....
Dysoxylum Malabaricum ...	.....	.....
Eugenia Gardneri ...	.....	.....
Hardwickia binata ...	Yepi	Acha or Karacha.
Hardwickia pinnata ...	.....	.....
Hopea parviflora ...	.....	.....
Lagerstroemia lanceolata ...	.....	Venteku.
Mangifera Indica ...	.....	.....
Mesua ferrea ...	.....	Nanjai.
Santalum album ...	.....	Sandanam.
Pterocarpus marsupium ...	.....	Vengai.
Pterocarpus santalinum ...	.....	.....
Tectona grandis ...	Teka	Teku.
Terminalia belerica ...	.....	Tani.
Terminalia paniculata ...	Pulivi	Peykkadukko.
Terminalia tomentosa ...	Nallamaddi	Karumarudu.
Xylia species ...	.....	.....

1st April 1930]

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) ...	.....	.....
Memecylon 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. Periyamayakam 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).

[1st April 1930]

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 curry powder 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 punnoek, 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.

[1st April 1930]

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	$\frac{2}{5}$	0	Do.
Bread	0	12	0	Do.
Sugar	0	1	8	Do.
Tea	0	0	8	Do.
Milk		$\frac{1}{4}$ 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.

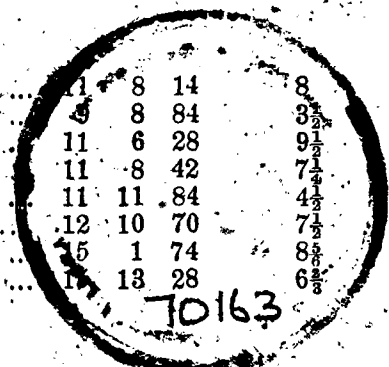
T. N. S. RAGHAVACHARI.

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	11½	1	5½
May ...	14	10 98	10½	...	6½
June ...	13	10 14	10	10	6½
July ...	13	4 14	10½	10	7½
August ...	10	15 56	8½	...	8½
September ...	10	7 56	7½	...	6½
October ...	11	9 28	8½	2	5½
November ...	10	12 0	8½	6	5
December ...	11	6 14	7½	2	5½

1929.

January ...	11	8 14	8	...	5½
February ...	8	8 84	3½	...	4½
March ...	11	6 28	9½	4	5½
April ...	11	8 42	7½	2	5
May ...	11	11 84	4½	4	6
June ...	12	10 70	7½	2	3½
July ...	15	1 74	8½	2	8½
August ...	17	13 28	6½	4½	6



D
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